

FM 54-2

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FM 54-2

CH 2, 2,

30 Sep. 1983 and

FM 63-2
21 Nov 1983

FIELD MANUAL

unclassified/limited filed in
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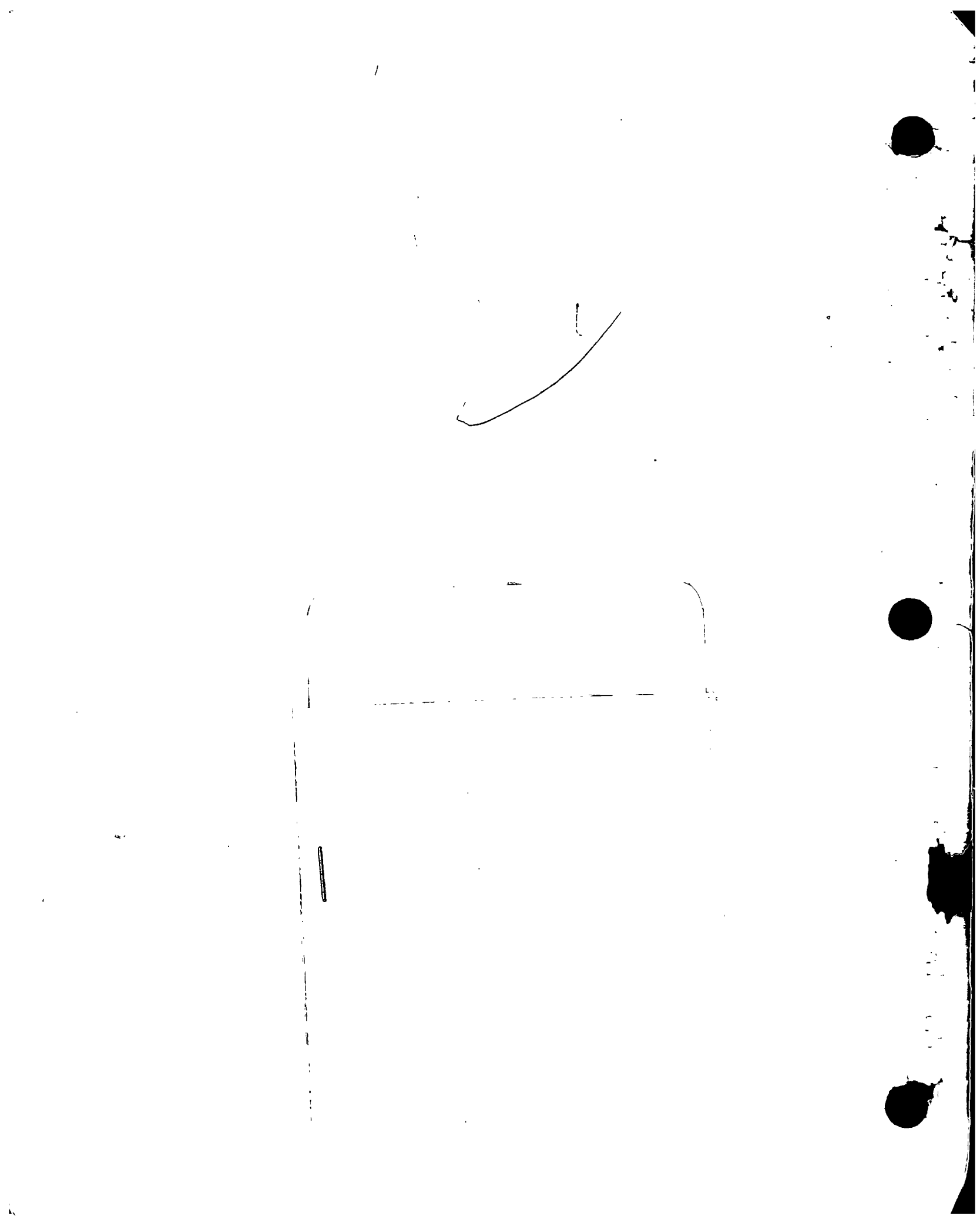
THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND AND SEPARATE BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SEPTEMBER 1976

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FOREWORD

This revision reflects up-to-date doctrinal guidance on the organization and employment of all types of division support commands (DISCOMs) and support battalions of separate brigades organized under the H-series TOE.

For easy reference, current DISCOM units (table 1-1) and current separate brigade support battalion units (table 11-1) are listed in tabular form.

The authorization of a division materiel management center (DMMC) for each division required a new chapter (chap 9).

Several other major changes are associated with the introduction of the combat service support system (CSS) at the division level.

Forward area support coordinating officers (FASCOs) are discussed in accordance with current doctrine.

Other changes are the replacement of the administration company by separate adjutant general and finance companies, the assignment of movements control personnel to DISCOM headquarters in the AIM divisions, and the addition of missile support units to all divisions.

Throughout this manual, the words "he" and "his" are intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders.

Change

No. 2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 3 July 1980

**THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND
AND
SEPARATE BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION**

FM 54-2, 30 September 1976, is changed as follows:

1. Remove old pages and insert new pages as indicated below:

Remove pages

~~1-1 and 1-2~~
~~2-1 and 2-2~~
~~2-5 through 2-8~~
~~3-1 through 3-6~~
~~3-11 and 3-12~~
~~3-23 and 3-24~~
~~5-1 and 5-2~~
~~6-1 through 6-10~~
~~8-1 and 8-2~~
~~9-1 through 9-6~~
~~11-1 through 11-4~~
~~A-1 through A-3~~

Insert pages

~~1-1 and 1-2~~
~~2-1 through 2-2.1~~
~~2-5 through 2-8~~
~~3-1 through 3-6.1~~
~~3-11 and 3-12~~
~~3-23 and 3-24~~
~~5-1 through 5-3~~
~~6-1 through 6-10~~
~~8-1 through 8-4~~
~~9-1 through 9-6~~
~~11-1 through 11-4~~
~~A-1 through A-3~~

2. This change updates the manual on procedures and doctrine concerning the FASCO and brigade support areas, the division ammunition officer and ammunition transfer points, the movement control officer, communications, health services, the division materiel management center, and NBC defense. It also updates organizations and terminology and adds information on continuity of operations and operations security in accordance with current doctrine.
3. Use of the words "he" or "his" in this publication is intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise noted.
4. A box ■ indicates new or revised material.
5. File this change sheet in front of the manual for reference purposes.

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Change

No. 1

HEADQUARTERS
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AND
SEPARATE BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION

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~~2-3 through 2-6~~
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~~3-19 through 3-22~~
~~6-3 through 6-6~~
~~6-15~~
~~7-1 through 7-5~~
~~9-1 through 9-5~~

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~~2-3 through 2-6~~
~~2-13 through 2-14.1~~
~~3-1 through 3-10~~
~~3-19 through 3-22~~
~~6-3 through 6-6~~
~~6-15 through 6-16.1~~
~~7-1 through 7-5~~
~~9-1 through 9-6~~

2. This change updates the manual to add procedures for requesting airdrop resupply support and information on out-of-sector support. In addition, organizations and terminology have been updated in accordance with current doctrine.
3. Use of the words "he" or "his" in this publication is intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise noted.
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FIELD MANUAL }
No. 54-2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 30 September 1976

THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND AND SEPARATE BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION

	Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1-1-1-8	1-1, 1-2
2. DIVISION COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT		
Section I. General	2-1-2-3	2-1
II. Division Support Command	2-4-2-7	2-3-2-5
III. Brigade Combat Service Support	2-8-2-11	2-6-2-8
IV. Combat Service Support Planning and Division Support Command Force Development	2-12-2-14	2-12, 2-13
CHAPTER 3. ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND		
Section I. Headquarters and Headquarters Com- pany, Division Support Command ..	3-1, 3-2	3-1
II. Division Support Command Staff	3-3-3-8	3-2-3-7
III. Adjutant General Company	3-9-3-11	3-8
IV. Finance Company	3-12-3-14	3-9
V. Medical Battalion	3-15-3-17	3-9, 3-10
VI. Supply and Transport Battalion	3-18-3-20	3-11, 3-12
VII. Supply and Service Battalion	3-21-3-23	3-13, 3-14
VIII. Maintenance Battalion	3-24-3-26	3-19-3-21
IX. Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion	3-27-3-29	3-21
X. Division Materiel Management Center (DMMC)	3-30-3-32	3-23
CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND		
Section I. Field Activities	4-1-4-4	4-1-4-3
II. Rear Area Protection (RAP)	4-5, 4-6	4-3, 4-4
CHAPTER 5. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	5-1-5-4	5-1, 5-2
6. DIVISION SUPPLY AND TRANS- PORTATION PROCEDURES AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		
Section I. Supply Procedures	6-1-6-12	6-1-6-9
II. Transportation Procedures	6-13-6-16	6-10-6-13
III. Miscellaneous Services	6-17-6-20	6-13, 6-15
CHAPTER 7. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	7-1-7-6	7-1-7-5
8. MEDICAL SUPPORT PROCEDURES	8-1, 8-2	8-1
9. MATERIEL MANAGEMENT	9-1-9-12	9-1-9-5
10. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		
Section I. Airborne Operations	10-1-10-4	10-1, 10-2
II. Internal Defense and Development Op- erations	10-5-10-8	10-2, 10-3
III. Jungle Operations	10-9-10-14	10-4, 10-5
IV. Mountain Operations	10-15-10-19	10-5, 10-6
V. Cold Weather Operations	10-20-10-24	10-6, 10-7
VI. Desert Operations	10-25-10-29	10-7, 10-8
VII. Amphibious Operations	10-30-10-33	10-8, 10-9
VIII. Riverine Warfare	10-34-10-38	10-9, 10-10
CHAPTER 11. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT IN SEPARATE BRIGADES	11-1-11-4	11-1-11-4
APPENDIX A. REFERENCES		A-1
B. EXAMPLE OF REAR AREA SEC- URITY ANNEX TO TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING PROCE- DURE		B-1

	Paragraph	Page
C. EXAMPLE OF STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE ITEMS USE OF NON-AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS AGAINST AIRCRAFT -----	-----	C-1
D. EXAMPLE OF AREA DAMAGE CONTROL ANNEX TO TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE -----	-----	D-1
E. EXAMPLE OF DISCOM OPERATIONS PLAN -----	-----	E-1
F. EXAMPLE OF DISCOM OPERATION ORDER -----	-----	F-1
G. FORWARD AREA SUPPORT COORDINATION OFFICE (AUGMENTATION) FOR H-SERIES ARMOR, INFANTRY, AND MECHANIZED INFANTRY DIVISIONS -----	-----	G-1
H. ACRONYMS -----	-----	H-1
INDEX -----	-----	I-1

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual provides doctrinal guidance on the organization and operation of the division support command (DISCOM) within all types of Army divisions. In addition, it provides doctrinal guidance for support battalions of separate brigades. It is designed for use by commanders and their staff officers at division, DISCOM, and other command levels concerned with combat service support in Army divisions and brigades.

1-2. Scope

This manual describes the DISCOM headquarters, units subordinate to the headquarters, and the relationships between DISCOM and division headquarters. It also provides information about combat service support in the separate brigades.

1-3. Basic Considerations

■ *a.* The DISCOM is one of the five major commands of the division. The others are the brigades and the division artillery. The DISCOM is organized to provide division-level combat service support (except COMSEC logistics, construction, water production, and aircraft maintenance in the armored, infantry, and mechanized divisions) to all organic and attached elements of the division.

b. The DISCOM commander commands and controls the units in the DISCOM. Although he commands the adjutant general company and the finance company, the DISCOM commander is not responsible for the technical functions of these units. The division adjutant general and division finance officer exercise operational control over adjutant general and finance activities respectively.

1-4. Classes and Subclasses of Supply

a. Classes of Supply. The classification of supplies into 10 classes provides meaningful major categories so that items may be readily identified to each particular class. This establishes a common supply terminology and provides an

improved management tool for logistics planning and operations. It also enhances communications between the military services within the Department of Defense (DOD) and unilaterally within the Army. For more detailed information on classes and subclasses, see FM 704-28. Classes of supply, depicted by roman numerals, are—

Class I—Subsistence, including gratuitous health and welfare items.

Class II—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. Includes items of equipment, other than principle items, prescribed in authorization/allowance tables and items of supply (not including repair parts).

Class III—POL. Petroleum fuels; lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquid and compressed gases, chemical products, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products and coal.

Class IV—Construction. Construction materials to include installed equipment and all fortification/barrier materials.

Class V—Ammunition. Ammunition of all types (including chemical, radiological and special weapons), bombs, explosives, and mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.

Class VI—Personal demand items (non-military sales items).

Class VII—Major end items. Each end item is a combination of end products which is ready for its intended use (a principal item), e.g., a launcher, a tank, a mobile machine shop, a vehicle.

Class VIII—Medical material, including medical peculiar repair parts.

Class IX—Repair parts and components, to include kits, assemblies and subassemblies, repairable and nonrepairable, required for maintenance support of all equipment.

Class X—Materiel to support nonmilitary programs, e.g., agriculture and economic development not included in classes I through IX.

b. Subclasses of Supply. Subclasses of supply are depicted by alphabetic or numeric codes. They provide subclassifications within specific classes of supply based on the following considerations:

- (1) Specialized transportation requirements.
- (2) Specialized packaging requirements.
- (3) Peculiar storage and handling characteristics.
- (4) Commodity characteristics.
- (5) Intended usage characteristics.
- (6) Chemical/radiological sensitivity hazards.

■ 1-5. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to recommend changes and submit comments for its improvement. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. **Comments**

should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forwarded direct to the Commander, US Army Logistics Center, ATTN: ATCL-CL, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801.

1-6. Application

a. This manual applies to those units activated or authorized to operate under a DISCOM as listed in table 1-1 and to those units authorized to operate under a support battalion of a separate brigade as listed in table 11-1.

b. Airmobile division references also apply to the air assault division.

c. References to maneuver battalions or companies apply also to artillery battalions or batteries and other like units.

d. Generic titles apply to all divisions, i.e., division support area, brigade support area, and battalion. These areas are sometimes also referred to as division base of operations, brigade base of operations, and battalion base of operations or forward areas.

■ Table 1-1. TOE Activated or Authorized to Operate under DISCOM.

UNIT	Division				
	Infantry	Mechanized	Armored	Airmobile/ air assault	Airborne
DISCOM	29-1H	29-11H	29-21H	29-41H	29-51H
HHC	29-2H	29-2H	29-2H	29-42H	29-52H
DMMC	29-3H	29-3H	29-3H	29-43H	29-53H
AG Co	12-7H	12-7H	12-7H	12-27H	12-87H
Fin Co	14-7H	14-7H	14-7H	14-27H	14-87H
S&T Bn	29-5H	29-65H	29-115H		
HHC	29-6H	29-6H	29-6H		
Sup & Svc Co	10-7H	10-7H	10-7H		
TMT Co	55-88H	55-84H	55-87H		
Sup & Svc Bn				29-95H	29-45H
HHD				29-96H	29-46H
Main Sup & Svc Co				29-97H	29-47H
Fwd Sup & Svc Det/Co (3)				29-98H	29-48H
Airdrop Equip & Spt Co				29-94H	
QM Airdrop Equip Spt Co					10-337H
Med Bn	8-35H	8-35H	8-35H	8-25H	8-64H
HQ & Spt Co	8-36H	8-36H	8-36H	8-26H	8-66H
Med Co (3)	8-37H	8-37H	8-37H	8-27H	8-67H
Maint Bn	29-15H	29-25H	29-35H	29-85H	29-55H
HQ & Main Spt Co				29-86H	
HHD					29-56H
Hv Maint Co	29-18H	29-28H	29-38H		
Main Spt Co					29-57H
Fwd Spt Co (3)	29-17H	29-27H	29-37H	29-87H	29-85H
Msl Spt Co	29-557H	29-557H	29-557H	29-88H	9-559H
Trans Acft Maint Bn				55-405H	
HHD				55-406H	
Trans Acft Maint Co (2)				55-407H	

CHAPTER 2

DIVISION COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Combat Service Support Responsibilities of Commanders

Each commander is responsible for the combat service support of his organic and attached units. When this support is provided by units not under his operational control, his authority may be limited to a coordinating role. He must be familiar with and consider the support situation within his command at all times.

a. The commander plans and conducts operations of his organic and attached combat service support units with the same care that he uses in planning and conducting tactical operations.

b. Each commander must consider the capabilities and limitations of his organic combat service support system and its backup support. His main interest is to keep weapon systems operating.

c. The commander makes his policies, concepts, and decisions known to his organic and supporting combat service support units in time to insure coordinated support for his planned operations.

d. The commander is responsible for the security of combat service support units and lines of communications in his area of responsibility.

e. The economical use and conservation of combat service support resources is a command responsibility. Each commander insures that all members of his command practice supply economy and maintenance discipline, and conserve transportation resources.

f. Each commander is responsible for keeping his supporting units informed on matters that affect his requirements. This information includes location and relocation plans, tactical plans, and anticipated changes in strengths.

2-2. Combat Service Support Staff Officers

Battalion and higher commanders have combat service support staff officers in specialized fields to assist them in discharging their support responsibilities. These staff officers assist their com-

manders in developing policies, planning, staff coordination, and staff supervision of the combat service support effort. The staff responsibilities of these officers are described in FM 101-5.

a. Combat service support coordinating staff officers of the division are the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1); the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4); and the assistant chief of staff, civil/military operations (G5). Similar duties are performed at brigade, division artillery, division support command (DISCOM), and battalion levels by the S1, the S3, and the S4. In special situations, such as internal defense and development operations, a civil/military operations staff officer may also be authorized by the theater commander for echelons below division.

b. Within division headquarters, other staff officers perform appropriate combat service support functions as members of the general's special staff. These officers include the adjutant general, chaplain, chemical officer, finance officer, information officer, inspector general, provost marshal, staff judge advocate, surgeon, and transportation officer. Chaplains and medical officers are also provided at lower echelons.

■ 2-3. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense

a. General. As the nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) threat increases, consideration should be given to a greater dispersion of units. Even though companies and battalions become more spread out, preparation must still be made for the conventional threat. When CSS elements disperse they must make sure that their support of combat units continues and they must not become vulnerable to enemy rear area activity.

b. Implications. The keys to successful conventional nuclear defensive operations are careful planning, preparation, and training. CSS and communications activities must adapt to meet increased demands with less resources.

c. Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare Policy. Nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare

are linked conceptually only to differentiate these weapons, as a group, from conventional explosive type weapons or to describe an environment which comprehends the use of all three types of weapons. For each of the three types of weapons, the United States (US) has separate and distinct national policies. A strong defense posture in each area is essential to insure that potential or real opponents are not tempted by exploitable weaknesses and to guarantee the survivability and continued integrity of US and allied forces in a nuclear, biological, or chemical environment.

(1) *Nuclear Warfare.* The national security policy of the US on nuclear warfare is to develop and maintain a nuclear warfare capability for the primary purpose of deterring nuclear war. This policy, however, does not preclude the first use of nuclear weapons by US forces. Such use by land forces, when authorized by the President, would be closely controlled and limited in an attempt to reduce the risks of escalation. At the same time, the attack should be delivered with sufficient shock and decisiveness so as to forcibly change the perceptions of enemy leaders and create a situation conducive to negotiations. The principle of retaliatory responses is similar: efforts should be made to control escalation by a combination of clearly perceivable limits on retaliatory strikes and the threat of more extensive strikes if the enemy chooses to escalate. Whether in first use or retaliatory response, the primary objective for the use of nuclear weapons by US land forces is the termination of war on terms acceptable to the US and its allies at the lowest feasible level of conflict.

(2) *Biological Warfare.* The national security policy of the US on biological warfare renounces the development and maintenance of an offensive biological warfare capability and relies on the other US military capabilities to deter other nations from using biological weapons. The US national security policy on biological warfare, established in November 1969, resulted in the subsequent destruction of the US offensive capability for biological warfare and the ratification of the Biological Warfare Convention, an international treaty outlawing the production, stockpiling, and development of biological weapons. Although US forces are prohibited from using biological weapons in war, they must be prepared, trained and equipped to defend against their use by an enemy.

(3) *Chemical Warfare.* The national security policy of the US on chemical warfare is to develop and maintain a retaliatory chemical warfare capability for the sole purpose of deterring other

nations from using chemical weapons, while seeking international agreement to prohibit their use. This policy precludes the first use of lethal and incapacitating weapons by US forces. Retaliation in kind by US forces must be authorized by the President. The option of retaliation in kind is recognized by the reservations made by most of the signatories to the Geneva Protocol of 1925, an international treaty banning the use of chemical weapons in war. The Protocol was ratified by the US in 1975. Although US forces are prohibited from initiating the use of chemical weapons in war, they must be prepared, trained, and equipped to survive first use by other nations and then be ready to retaliate in scope and kind.

d. *Combat Service Support Planning.* Combat service support plans must be flexible and, as basic information of interest to tactical commanders, must receive wide dissemination. Nuclear, chemical, or biological operations require increased emphasis on—

(1) Plans for alternate methods of supply, services, and medical support, since interruptions in the lines of communications must be anticipated.

(2) Balancing the need for increased movement and against the capability to perform the mission.

(3) Continuation of combat service support with reduced resources.

(4) Possible increases or reductions in basic loads.

(5) Plans to augment the combat service support capability by the addition of cellular teams as required.

(6) Provisions for rapid augmentation or movement of medical units, timely emergency treatment, and evacuation of large numbers of patients.

(7) Traffic control to prevent the development of potential targets resulting from traffic congestion.

(8) Plans for rehabilitation of critical routes as soon as possible after damage.

(9) Plans for the timely procurement of civil resources (manpower and materiel) to supplement division capabilities in rear area protection and certain other combat service support functions.

e. *Location of Combat Service Support Units and Facilities.* The mission is the basic consideration in the location of combat service support units and their facilities. Maintenance and supply

companies and other service support units must be far enough forward to be instantly responsive to the requirements of the supported units. Maintenance, for instance, is performed in the brigade area; mechanics and mobile equipment must be there to fix or replace components of the weapon systems. Additional considerations are the enemy's capability and the physical nearness of the combat service support activities and other potential targets.

(1) *Dispersion.* The Commander must balance the need for security against the need for dispersion (see FM 21-40 for defense against enemy NBC attacks). In addition, the distances between any of our troop units are influenced by specific missions, condition of our road nets, disposition of other troops in the area, and the tactics of the moment. It may be necessary, because of terrain restrictions or a guerrilla threat, to limit dispersion of combat service support facilities even when a nuclear threat exists. Ideally, combat service support activities are dispersed enough to avoid the destruction of more than one unit if the enemy uses his largest yield tactical weapon. However, too great dispersion tends to reduce operational efficiency and increases the vulnerability of combat service support units to sabotage, pilferage, guerrilla attack, and enemy conventional attack.

(2) *Defensibility.* Such defensive measures should be taken as to insure the least interruption in combat service support operations. All troops must know how to use the individual and crew-served weapons organic to their unit. Combat service support elements within a division support area may be widely dispersed, and each element must be prepared to provide its own protection.

Passive defense measures, such as dispersion, movement, concealment, cover, camouflage, and deception, are employed to reduce detection. Frequent displacement may be an excellent passive defense measure, but it reduces the efficiency of combat service support operations. Unit standing operating procedures (SOP) should prescribe active and passive defense measures for personnel, materiel, and installations. An excellent defensive measure, for example, may be the use of large area smoke screens; in such instances, the DISCOM smoke plan should be integrated into the division smoke plan.

(3) *Protective measures.* FM 21-40 contains detailed information concerning nuclear and chemical/biological protective measures, warning system procedures, monitor and survey operations, reporting responsibilities for nuclear or chemical/biological attack and contamination data, and SOP guidance for suitable patterns of actions in a nuclear or chemical/biological environment. FM 3-12 and FM 3-22 provide additional guidance and clarification.

f. Operational Procedures. To insure continuity of command, unit SOP and orders should provide for alternate command facilities for each major combat service support element. Combat service support units and activities must be responsive to changing situations. They must also be ready to move on short notice. Their ability to do this is influenced by the amount of stockage and equipment they must transport, by the configuration of the loads, and by the organic mobility of the unit. In other words, it is easier to move if the authorized stockage list is smaller, if the load is already on wheels, and if there are enough wheels.

g. Measures to Counter Nuclear Weapons or CB



Agents. When the enemy uses nuclear weapons or chemical/biological agents, unusual demands are placed on all combat service support activities.

(1) *Supply.* Supplies exposed to contamination must be monitored before use or issue. Class I supplies and water sources suspected of chemical, biological, or nuclear contamination must be given special attention.

(2) *Maintenance.* Additional time is needed to decontaminate unit equipment and equipment undergoing repair. Units monitor their own equipment. They are equipped to decontaminate the essential parts of equipment to continue combat essential operations.

(3) *Medical support.* There may be a marked increase in the number of persons needing medical care. In such circumstances, the medical battalion will require assistance in decontaminating patients and facilities and may require assistance in evacuating and providing treatment for patients. Patient decontamination is performed under medical supervision.

(4) *Construction.* Collective protection features are needed in key headquarters, communication facilities, and other critical activities.

Rehabilitation of damaged facilities that are also contaminated is difficult and time consuming. Such rehabilitation will normally not be undertaken unless the area affected is of vital importance and the damaged facilities cannot be reestablished elsewhere with less effort.

(5) *Transportation.* Alternate supply routes become very important. Strict traffic control measures are necessary to prevent use of contaminated routes. Detours and rerouting, however, increase turn-around time and more cargo vehicles may be required.

(6) *Labor.* There may be a scarcity of civilian, military, and prisoner-of-war labor in contaminated areas; however, the number of required labor tasks will increase. Additional labor may have to be provided by diverting labor personnel from outside sources.

(7) *Control.* Enemy employment of nuclear weapons or chemical/biological agents will increase problems of traffic control, evacuation of prisoners of war, and the security of critical activities and materiel. Contamination of areas, facilities, and surface routes causes confusion and increases demands on security and control personnel.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

■ 2-4. Mission

The division support command (DISCOM) provides division-level combat service support, with certain exceptions, to all organic and attached elements of the division. These exceptions are logistics support for communications security (COMSEC) equipment, construction, water production and transportation aircraft maintenance in the AIM and airborne divisions. The object of this logistics support is to keep the weapon systems of the division operating. The DISCOM is concerned primarily with the logistics support portion of combat service support; i.e., the assigned logistics functions of supply, maintenance, transportation and services.

2-5. Organization

The organization of the DISCOM is shown in figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3. The DISCOMs in the armor, infantry, and mechanized infantry (AIM) divisions are similar in organization. Greater differences are found in the airborne and airmobile DISCOMs.

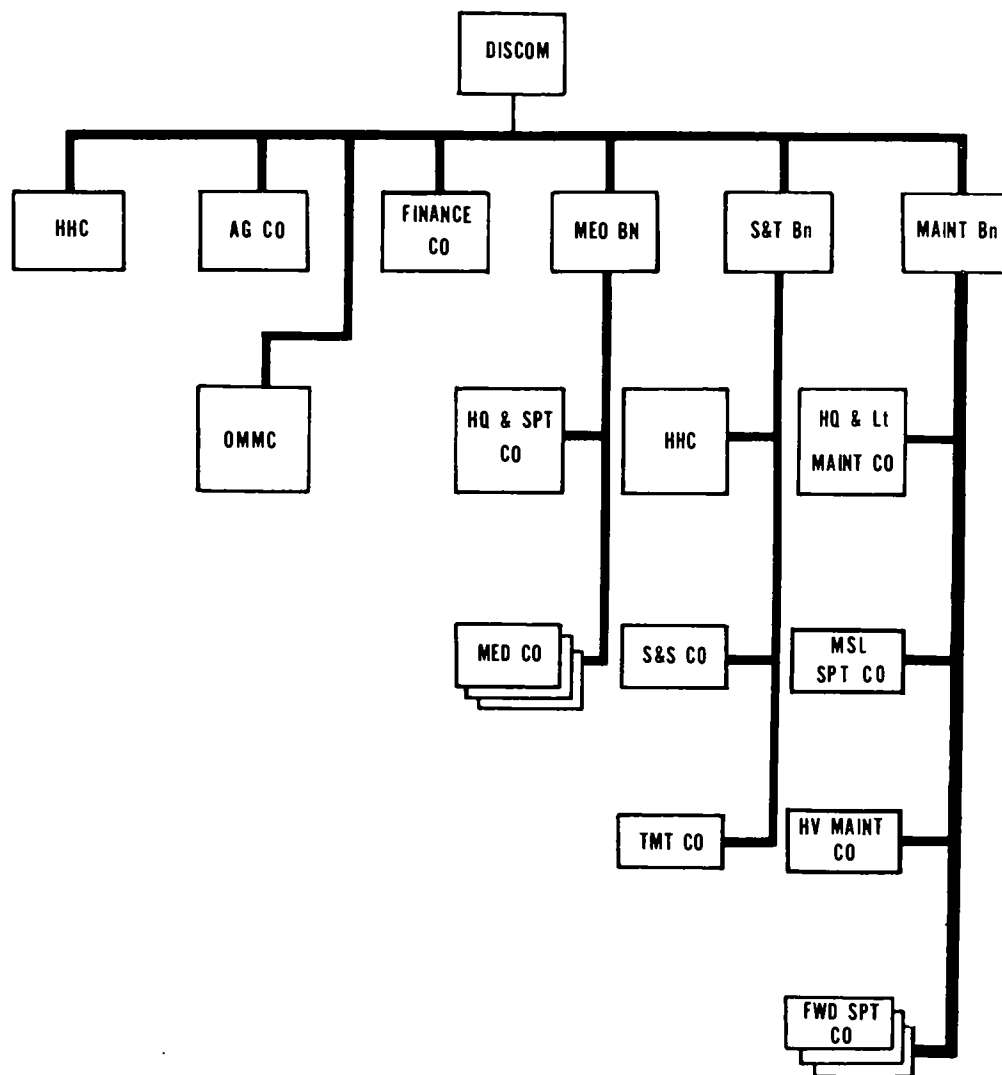
2-6. Capabilities

The DISCOM provides—

■ *a.* Advice to the division commander and staff on all logistics pertaining to DISCOM operations. For exceptions, see chapter 3. Although the DISCOM commander is not responsible for the operational functions of the adjutant general and finance companies (see paragraph 2-2), he is responsible for the command and control of units that perform these functions.

■ *b.* Planning, direction and supervision of logistics support (except COMSEC, construction, water production and transportation aircraft maintenance in the AIM and airborne divisions) for the division. This support consists of—

(1) Requisition, receipt, storage, and distribution of all classes of supply except class V. Class V supplies are monitored by the ammunition supply officer in the DMMC to insure the available supplies are distributed according to priorities established by the division commander. In the airmobile and airborne divisions, the DISCOM



■ Figure 2-1. Armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry (AIM) DISCOMs.

may also receive, temporarily store and distribute limited class V supplies. When this is the requirement, additional ammunition supply and transportation is provided by augmentation actions.

(2) Direct support maintenance and backup organizational maintenance support for all divisional units (for exceptions, see paragraph 3-24). In the airmobile and airborne divisions, parachute and related airdrop equipment supply and backup organizational maintenance is provided by the appropriate airdrop equipment support company. In all divisions direct support maintenance of missile systems is accomplished by the organic missile support unit. This includes the receipt, storage and issue of peculiar class IX supplies for land combat and light air defense systems to support mission shops, contact teams and missile system users.

(3) Medical support to the division and at-

tached troops. The airmobile division medical battalion has an organic tactical aeromedical evacuation capability.

(4) A limited capability to transport division reserve supplies.

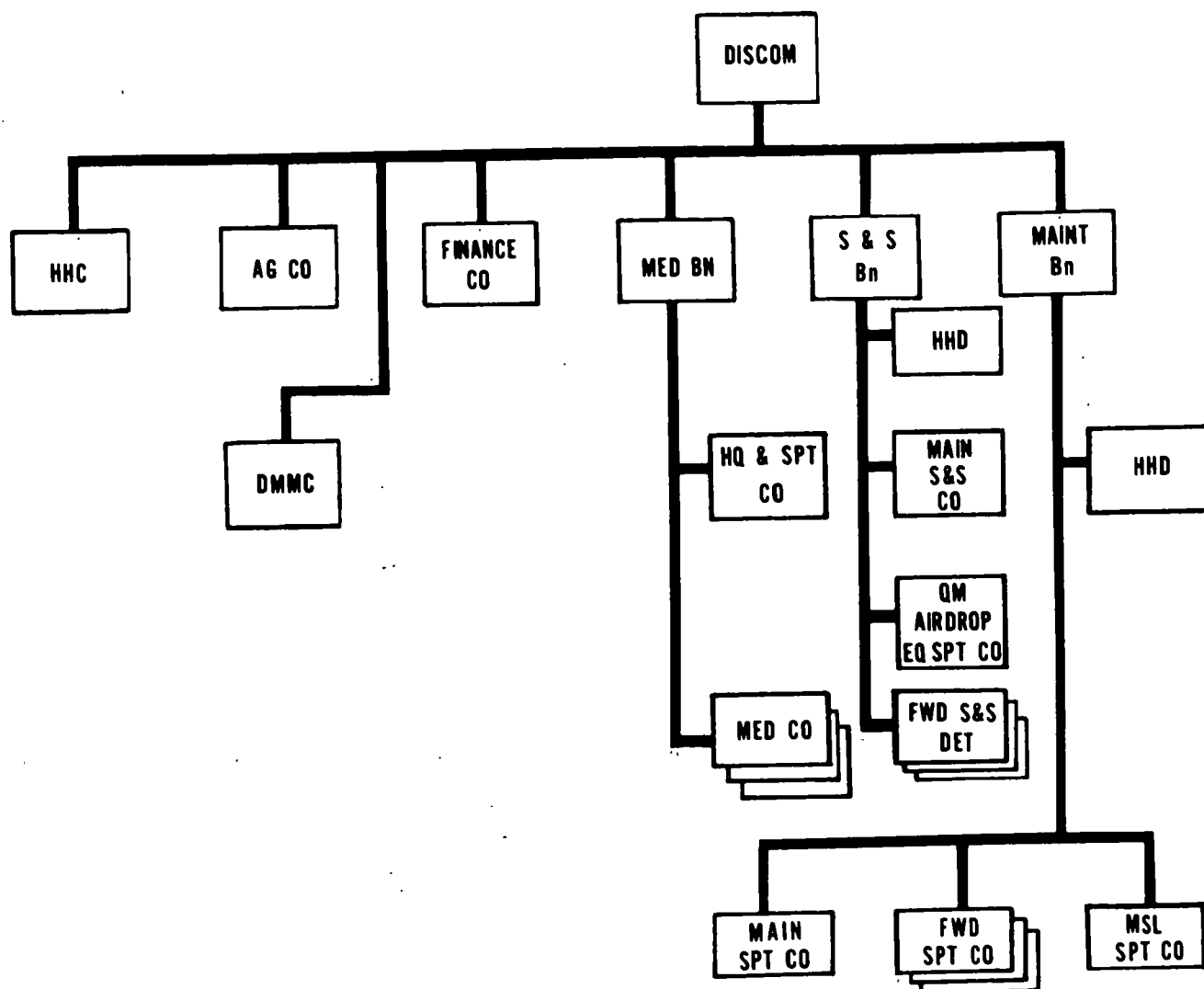
(5) Clothing exchange, bath, and graves registration services, each by augmentation of appropriate units in the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions) or supply and service battalion (airmobile and airborne divisions).

(6) Music for division functions (provided by the adjutant general company).

(7) Support for civic action, as required.

(8) Planning, coordinating and supervising rear area protection (RAP) activities in its assigned areas of responsibilities.

(9) ADP support for logistics and personnel administration functions of supported units.



■ Figure 2-2. Airborne DISCOM.

2-7. Employment

The DISCOM provides combat service support on a unit support basis, an area support basis, and a task support basis. Unit support is that support furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support is furnished to all the units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or an area to accomplish identified tasks. No matter what the basis, the ultimate purpose of the support is to keep weapon systems operating.

a. A division support area is established as a

base of combat service support operations in the division rear area.

b. The command posts of the DISCOM and the DISCOM units, less those elements supporting each brigade, are normally located in the division support area. In fast-moving situations or widely dispersed actions, elements of the DISCOM (in addition to those supporting each brigade) may operate forward of the division support area to insure continuing support of combat and combat support elements.

c. For a more detailed description of the employment of the DISCOM, see chapter 4.

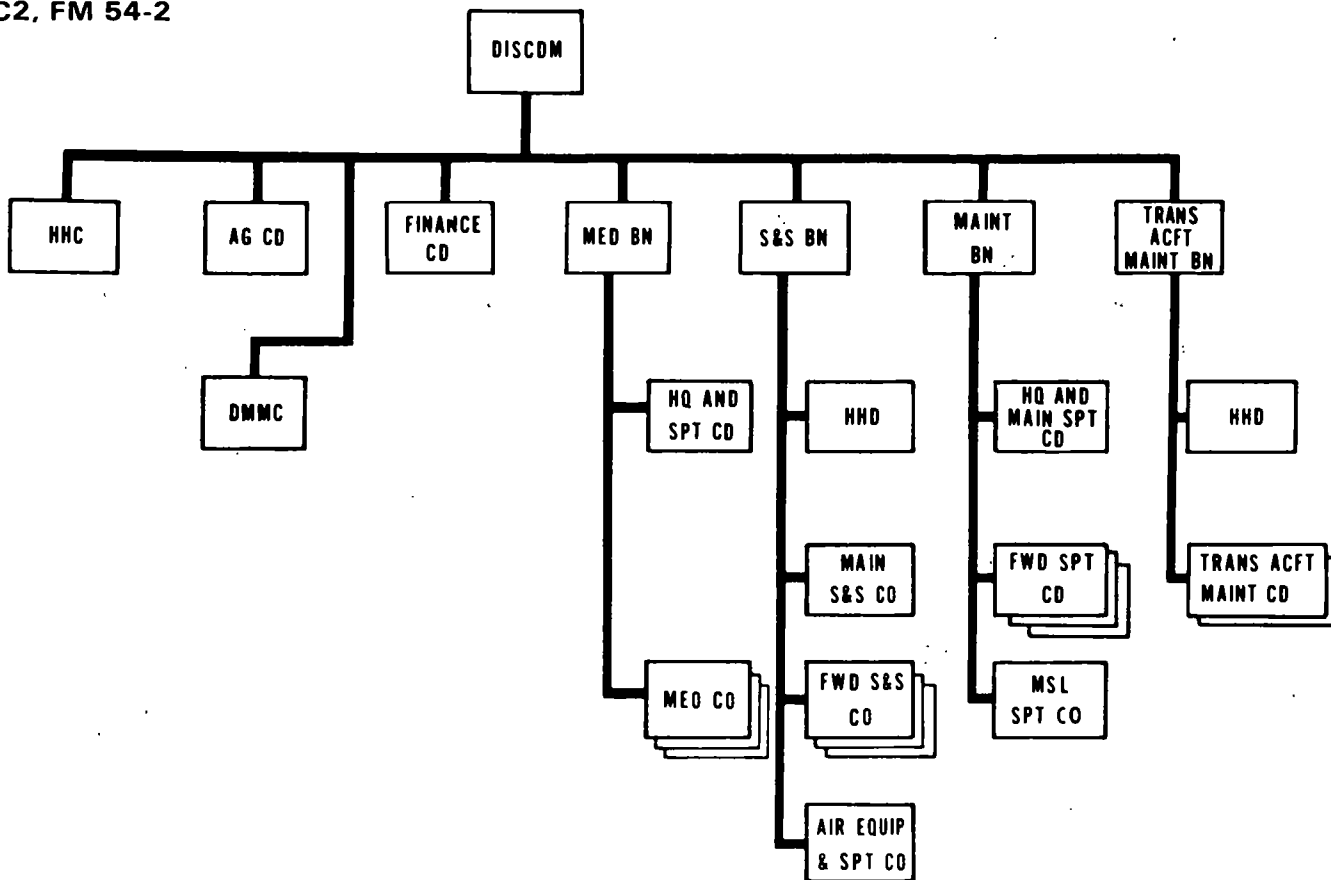


Figure 2-3. Air assault DISCOM.

Section III. BRIGADE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2-8. Mission

The DISCOM elements with the brigade provide combat service support to units attached to or in support of the brigade and to other units operating in the brigade support area. Figures 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6 portray typical deployment of combat service support units.

■ 2-9. Brigade Support Area

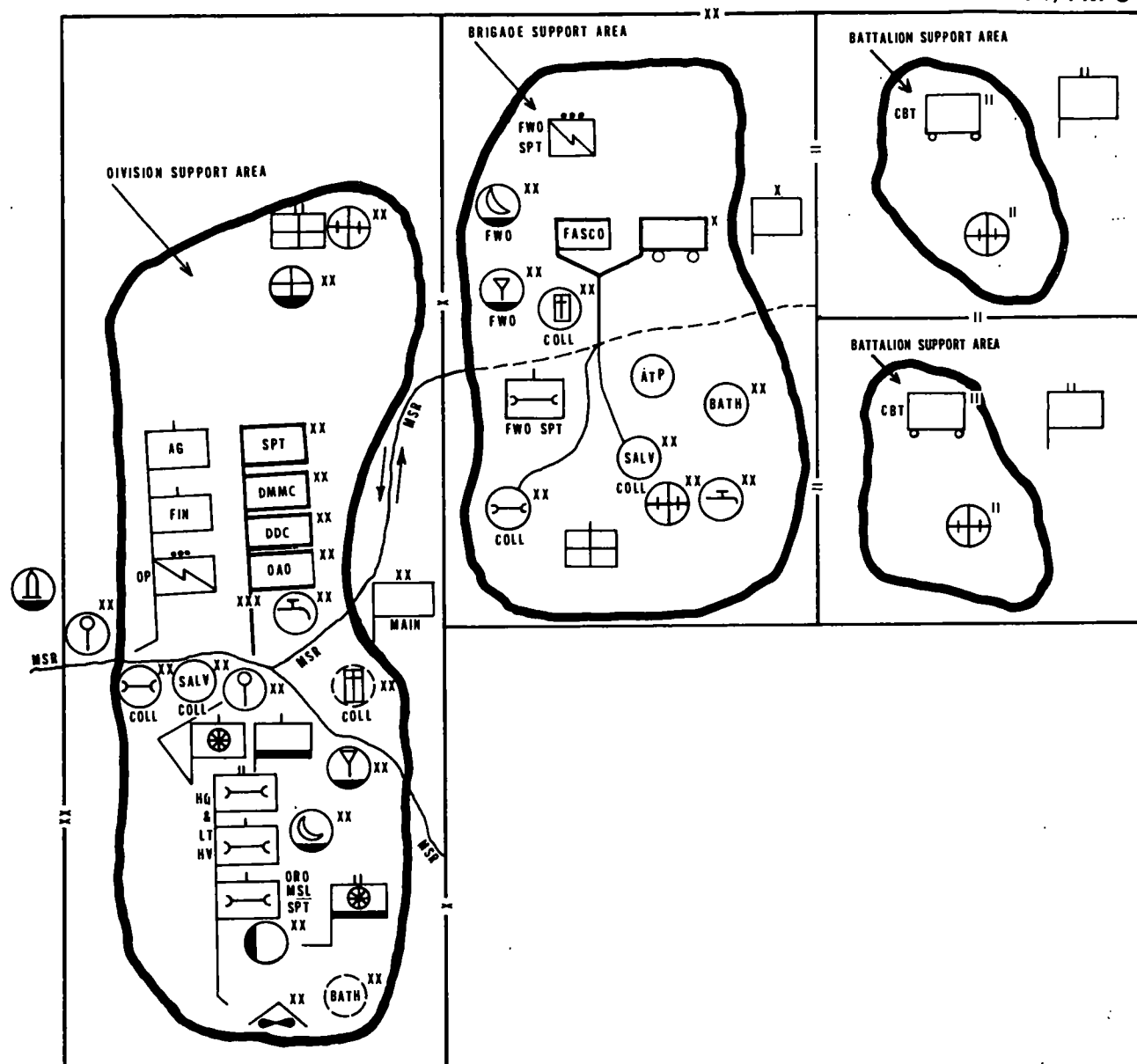
a. Units in Area. The brigade support area is situated generally to the rear of the maneuver battalions. Units which occupy a portion of the brigade support area include the brigade trains plus combat support elements. Each brigade train normally consists of elements of the DISCOM, the brigade S1 section, the brigade S4 section, and field trains of organic, attached, or supporting units. The composition of brigade trains depends on the tactical disposition of brigade units. The elements normally assigned to support a brigade are indicated in paragraph 2-10.

b. Combat and Field Trains. The combat service support elements of the maneuver battalions are organized into battalion trains. During active tactical situations, it is often necessary to divide the trains into combat trains and field trains. Whether a train is a combat train or a field train depends upon its immediate mission.

(1) *Combat Trains.* A combat train is a logistics element required for immediate support of the combat elements. Combat trains may include ammunition, maintenance, fuel and medical vehicles.

(2) *Field Trains.* A field train is a unit's train that is not required for immediate support of the combat elements. Field trains, for example, may include kitchen and baggage, administrative, heavy maintenance, and those ammunition and fuel trucks not required for immediate support of the combat troops in this particular operation.

c. Desirable Characteristics of a Brigade Support Area. A brigade support area should have



■ Figure 2-4. Typical deployment of AIM DISCOM units and their facilities.

space for dispersion, good cover and concealment, suitable road nets with class 60 bridges, solid ground for vehicles, adequate sources of drinking water, and helicopter landing sites. It should also be outside of enemy mortar range and be accessible to aerial resupply. Built-up areas provide cover, concealment, and shelter and are good locations for brigade trains.

■ 2-10. DISCOM Elements in the Brigade Support Area

The DISCOM units supporting a brigade are organized into a forward area support team (FAST). Since brigades vary in size, organizational structure, and operational capabilities, the FAST must be tailored to meet the

requirements of the brigade it supports.

a. The DISCOM commander determines the structure of each brigade's FAST. For example, an AIM division FAST usually has such DISCOM elements as a forward support maintenance company, a forward supply section from the supply and service company, and a medical company. In addition, it may have maintenance support teams from the DISCOM's heavy maintenance and missile support companies, from the aviation battalion's transportation aircraft maintenance company, and from corps support command (COSCOM) maintenance units. There may also be elements of the motor transport company as well as graves registration, bath, and clothing exchange elements.

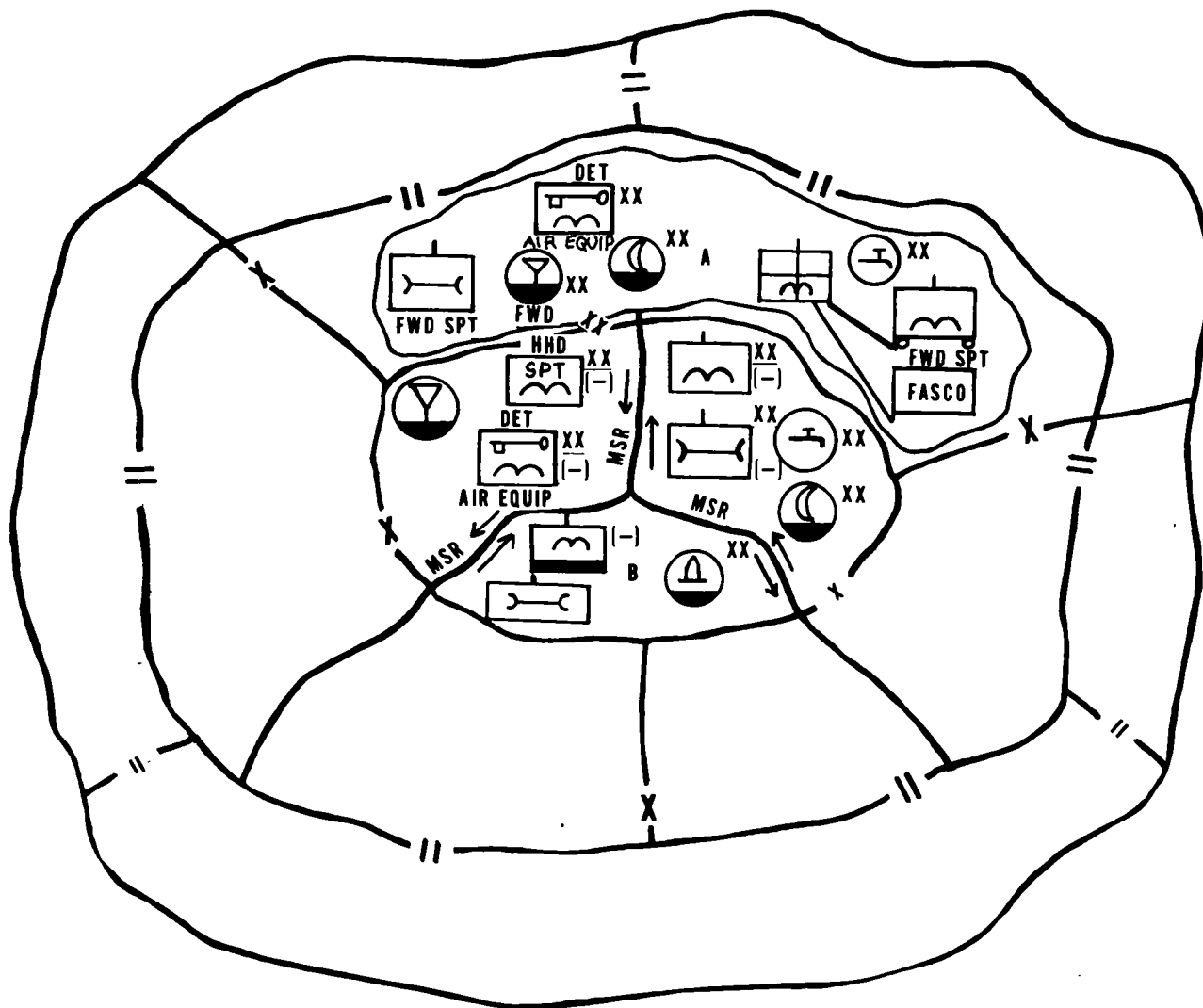


Figure 2-5. Typical deployment of airborne DISCOM units within an airhead.

b. The FAST assigned to support a brigade is the main element of the brigade trains. Other elements may be from the brigade S1 section, the brigade S4 section and field trains of organic, attached or supporting units (such as battalion trains). The brigade trains are located in the brigade support area. The brigade support area, situated generally to the rear of the maneuver battalions, contains numerous combat support units as well as combat service support units.

c. Location of the units within the brigade support area is dictated by the needs of the units to provide timely support within their organic capabilities. All support units should be located as far forward as the tactical situation permits.

■ 2-11. Employment

Forward area support coordinators (FASCOs) are

organic to the security, plans-operations section, HHC, DISCOM in all divisions. The DISCOM has three FASCOs, one of which is assigned each brigade to coordinate the activities of the FAST with each brigade. The FASCO also coordinates the activities of the COSCOM maintenance support teams and other combat service support elements supporting the brigade. Command of the DISCOM elements of the FAST is retained by the parent battalion commander; however, during fast moving operations, the DISCOM commander may place the FAST elements under the operational control of the FASCO. Command of the maneuver battalion trains is retained by the maneuver battalion commander who usually exercises control through his executive officer, S4, and support platoon leader. He also coordinates local security

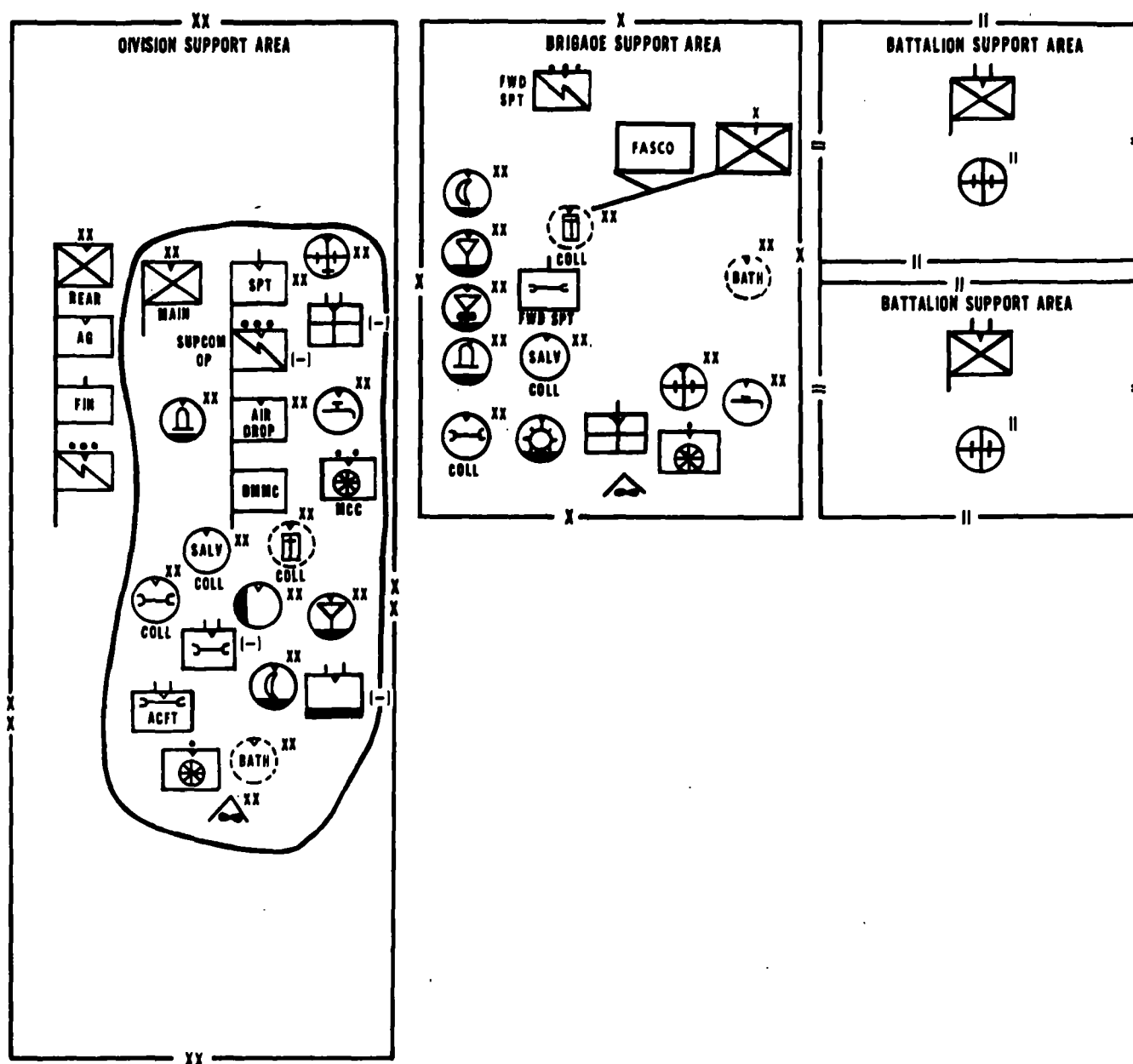


Figure 2-6. Typical deployment of airmobile division combat service support units and their facilities.

measures of the DISCOM elements. The FASCO provides liaison between DISCOM elements and the brigade and maintains radio contact with the DISCOM headquarters to provide information on the logistical situation within the brigade area.

a. Control Procedures.

(1) With the exception of repair parts, medical supplies, and ammunition, the appropriate division supply and transport or supply and service element normally receives and distributes supplies at forward distribution points in the brigade support area. The FASCO coordinates with the

brigade S4 in determining the location of these forward distribution and service points. The excepted items are handled in a similar manner by the appropriate elements in maintenance, medical, and ammunition (or missile) channels.

(2) Support units are located near drop and landing zones to reduce the requirement for surface movement to assemble and distribute supplies. Units obtain air-landed supplies by means of supply point distribution at the air-landing facility.

(3) In the airmobile division, units forward of the brigade support area depend primarily on air

lines of communications, supplemented by ground lines of communications for resupply. In the absence of secure ground routes, divisional medium helicopters provide air transport from the division support area to brigade support areas. When possible, the ground lines of communication are used for shipment for COSCOM supply activities direct to the brigade support areas or to battalions of the brigade. Supply loads are mixed, whenever possible, to obtain maximum dispersion of stocks both in transit and at distribution points.

b. Supply. Units use organic transportation to draw supplies from the forward distribution points in the brigade support area. In airborne operations, supplies normally are delivered by air as near as possible to the using unit. In the airmobile division, using units located outside of the brigade support area normally receive supplies through a combination of supply point and unit distribution. The brigade S4 coordinates with the FASCO supporting his brigade to establish an issue schedule that will facilitate the distribution of supplies.

(1) Class I and III supplies are delivered to division forward class I and III distribution points. Battalions and separate companies obtain supplies from these points. In the airmobile division, class IIIA distribution points are normally established in the brigade support area.

(2) Class II, IV, VI, VII, and X supplies are delivered to a forward distribution point or, preferably, directly to the requesting unit. A small reserve of fast-moving items may be established at the distribution point for immediate issue to brigade units. Repair parts (class IX) are supplied either by supply point or unit distribution from the forward support maintenance company in the brigade support area or from the aircraft maintenance unit located in the division support area.

(3) The battalions and the separate companies of AIM divisions use organic transportation to obtain class V supplies from the COSCOM ammunition supply points (ASPs) or special ammunition supply points (SASPs). When augmented by adequate transportation elements, the COSCOM ammunition group may establish a mobile ASP in or near the division support area. The airborne division ammunition officer normally establishes one or more division ASPs within the airhead to distribute ammunition to the division. Supply point distribution is used unless class V supplies can be airdropped to using units. In the airmobile division, class V supplies are distributed to using units in the division support area, brigade support

areas, and in battalion areas of operations by a combination of air and surface transport means.

(4) The division medical battalion operates a mobile division medical supply point by maintaining a prescribed load of medical supplies for emergencies and for reducing the timelag in deliveries. Requisitions for medical supplies that originate from medical elements of all units are forwarded to the supporting clearing station by the most expeditious means. The clearing station fills these requisitions from the prescribed loads of medical stocks on hand and forwards the supplies by the most readily available transportation means. Unsatisfied requests and requisitions to replenish clearing station stocks are forwarded to the division medical supply officer at medical battalion headquarters.

(5) For further details on supply support to brigades, see FM 29-50.

c. Maintenance. The maintenance battalion provided a forward support company to support each brigade. This element can provide direct support maintenance, repair parts, and mobile maintenance teams for the maintenance of equipment (except for aircraft armaments; airdrop, avionics, chemical, COMSEC and medical equipment; electrical accounting machines; light textiles; and missiles) of the brigade and other units located in the brigade area. Maintenance elements in the division support area provide backup support, to include maintenance of chemical equipment, to the forward support companies. In addition, the organic missile support unit provides maintenance support for missile systems.

(1) Medical equipment requiring maintenance higher than that performed at the organizational level is evacuated to the supporting medical supply facility established by the COSCOM medical brigade. The medical battalion provides organizational maintenance of medical equipment.

(2) The signal battalion provides direct support maintenance of COMSEC equipment for the division. Items requiring higher level maintenance are evacuated to a COMSEC logistic support facility (TCLSC, CLSU) operated by theater army communications command (TACCOM).

(3) The appropriate aircraft maintenance element located in the division support area maintains aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics equipment. Repairs are made by contact teams in forward areas, or the aircraft and equipment are evacuated to the division support area operational readiness float of selected avionics and aircraft armament equipment to replace unserviceable

items that cannot be repaired in time to meet operational requirements.

(4) Parachutes, airdrop equipment, and individual clothing and equipment receive only organizational maintenance within the division and are evacuated to the COSCOM for higher category maintenance.

(5) For further details on maintenance support, see FM 29-30-1.

d. Medical Support. A medical company provides support on an area basis. The company establishes and operates a clearing station, with an evacuation capability, in the brigade support area. Patients received at the clearing station are sorted and provided the medical care and treatment required for return to duty or for further evacuation. Patients are evacuated by surface, air, or a combination thereof. For further details on medical support of brigades, see FM 8-10.

e. Salvage and Maintenance Points.

(1) Salvage is collected and turned in by units to the salvage collection points and is evacuated to the division support area.

(2) Repairable materiel is turned in to the maintenance collecting points, classified, and evacuated to appropriate maintenance units.

f. Graves Registration. Units recover deceased personnel and evacuate them, together with their personal effects, to the brigade graves registration collection point for positive identification and further evacuation to the graves registration collection point in the division support area.

g. Distribution of Supplies. The battalion S4 representative from the battalion field trains dispatches vehicles to draw supplies from division forward distribution points in the brigade support area or from COSCOM ammunition supply points that support the division. The vehicles are loaded and returned to the battalion field trains in the brigade support area. From this location, the vehicles are either dispatched to their respective battalion combat trains or become part of the battalion field trains, as directed by the battalion S4. The empty vehicles from the combat trains are returned to the field trains, where the drivers report to the battalion S4 representative. The battalion commander, on the recommendation of the battalion S4, directs the composition of the combat trains and the field trains and the supplies available in each. In the airborne division, supplies are delivered to the airhead and then issued to battalions. In the airmobile division, initially, supplies are normally delivered directly

to the using unit by helicopter; later "dumps" or distribution points are established in battalion/brigade support areas.

(1) A restriction on the use of routes or the presence of guerrilla activity in rear areas may warrant forming supply convoys and providing them additional protection and communications. The brigade S4 normally coordinates such measures within the brigade area with the FASCO.

(2) Although the brigade S4 coordinates the activity and displacement of the trains in the brigade support area and supervises the local security of the entire support area, he does not have the staff, nor is it his mission, to control all support activities in the brigade support area. Battalions deal directly with the DISCOM elements in the brigade support area for supply, maintenance, and services. The brigade S4 keeps informed of the logistic situation and may announce priorities when necessary.

(3) The battalion S4 representative in the brigade support area keeps the brigade S4 informed of the battalion's logistic situation.

(4) The battalions do not have direct radio contact with the DISCOM; however, the brigade S4 maintains a radio in the division administrative/logistic communication net. Information copies of logistic reports are provided the brigade S4 and the FASCO. This procedure enables them to keep informed of the logistic situation.

h. Operating Variations Based on the Tactical Situation.

(1) *Offense.* Brigade trains are kept as far forward as practicable during offensive operations. Many functions performed by elements composing brigade trains are best performed while the trains are stationary. During displacement, combat service support functions may be curtailed; therefore, each move must be evaluated to insure that it will improve, rather than degrade, the support of the combat elements. In addition, combat service support operations should be initiated from the new location prior to complete closedown of the old location.

(2) *Defense.* In defensive operations, brigade trains are usually located farther to the rear than in offensive operations. The majority of the battalions' organic combat service support elements are normally in field trains, located in the brigade support area to prevent interference with tactical operations. Supply levels are held to the minimum necessary to support brief periods of intensive combat or to compensate for interruption of supply schedules. Care must be taken to maintain the mobility required by the situation and to avoid

creating additional transportation needs by maintaining excessive supply levels.

(3) *Retrograde operations.* Whenever possible, brigade trains displace to the rear before the combat elements begin their rearward movement.

Care must be taken to provide maximum concealment from enemy forces. Some elements from the brigade trains may be required to remain in the forward area to provide immediate support to combat elements.

Section IV. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT PLANNING AND DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND FORCE DEVELOPMENT

2-12. General

Combat service support planning is a continuing and essential function that must be the focus of attention of commanders and staff members at all levels of the DISCOM. The motive of this planning is to keep the weapons systems operating with effective combat service support.

2-13. Combat Service Support Planning

a. Guidance References. Effective combat service support planning requires the DISCOM and support battalion commanders and their staffs to know the current and anticipated combat and support posture of the division and brigades. For planning guides there are no better sources than current experience data derived from actual operations that have been conducted by a deployed division or brigade in combat. However, when such sources are lacking, guidance for combat service support planning may be found in many publications, the more pertinent of which are as follows:

- (1) FM 101-10-1, Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data.
- (2) FM 101-10-3, Staff Officers' Field Manual—Logistical Data.
- (3) FM 8-55, Army Medical Service Planning Guide.
- (4) FM 10-13, Supply and Service Reference Data.
- (5) FM 29-20, Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operation.
- (6) FM 55-15, Transportation Reference Data.

b. Organizational Structure. The basic starting point for combat service support is the particular structure of the division/brigade. Some divisions and brigades have a fixed structure (e.g., airborne and airmobile divisions, and separate airborne, light infantry, and air cavalry combat brigades). Others are organized with a fixed base and variable numbers and types of maneuver battalions. The DISCOM or support battalion capabilities for

combat service support are designed to support type divisions or brigades with a standard mix of units as shown in table 2-1. When there is a significant deviation from the type organization, the combat service support commander should initiate MTOE action under the provisions of AR 310-49 to insure that the combat service support capabilities are in balance with support requirements. These deviations may vary from the number of assigned maneuver battalions as indicated in table 2-1, as the result of other changes; e.g., the attachment of a field artillery group to a division, or the assignment of an aviation group to replace the aviation battalion of the airborne division, or the attachment of a missile battalion to a division.

c. Automated Planning Programs. Computer-oriented combat service support planning programs are currently designed for use at corps and theater army levels by medical, supply, and maintenance planners or managers. As they become available, automated combat service support planning programs can be adapted for use by divisions on organic automatic data processing equipment (ADPE).

d. Basis for Planning. Combat service support planning may be based on either troop population or materiel density.

(1) *Troop population.* Combat service support planning for personnel, finance, and medical support and certain classes of supply (e.g., classes I, VI, and X) is usually based on the troop population to be supported by location, i.e., brigade support areas and division support area. Support requirements for these activities are relatively constant and highly predictable.

(2) *Materiel densities.* Combat service support planning is dynamic for supply classes II, III, IV, V, VII, and IX and materiel maintenance because all these items and actions are sensitive to variations of weather, terrain, and the tactical situation. Class III and class V supply are both particularly sensitive to variations in intensity of combat. Materiel densities must be known for each sup-

Table 2-1. TOE Maneuver Battalions of Divisions/Separate Brigades

Type division/brigade	Base TOE	Variable authorization			Fixed authorization		LT INF BN TOE 7-175H
		INF BN TOE 7-15H	INF (MECH) BN TOE 7-45H	TANK BN TOE 17-35H	AMBL INF BN TOE 7-55H	ABN INF BN TOE 7-35H	
Infantry Division -----	7H	8	1	1			
Infantry (Mech) Division -----	37H		6	4			
Armored Division -----	17H		5	6			
Airmobile Division -----	67H				9		
Airborne Division -----	57H					9	
Separate Infantry Brigade -----	7-100H	3					
Separate Infantry (Mech) Brigade -----	37-100H		2	1			
Separate Armored Brigade -----	17-100H		1	2			
Air Cavalry Cbt Brigade ¹ -----	17-200H						
Separate Airborne Brigade -----	57-100H					3	
Separate Light Inf Brigade -----	77-100H						3

¹ Maneuver units of the ACCB include one air cavalry squadron (TOE 17-205H) and two attack helicopter battalions (TOE 17-385H).

port area within the division to insure that supply and maintenance reserves allocated each area are compatible with support requirements.

2-14. Force Development

When the division or brigade organization to be supported approximates that of the type organization shown in table 2-1, there should be a minimal requirement for submission of modified tables or organization (MTOE) changes in support organizations. MTOE action should be initiated only when there is a significant deviation from the type organization.

a. Guidance Reference. To properly align their support organization, support commanders and their staffs should become familiar with the policies and regulations that govern the development of TOE and MTOE. Particular attention should be given to the following regulations:

(1) *AR 310-31, Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System).* This regulation sets forth Army policies and criteria for authorization of equipment in TOE/MTOE.

(2) *AR 310-34, Equipment Authorization Policies and Criteria, and Common Tables of Allowance.* This regulation provides Army policies and criteria for authorization of equipment in TOE/MTOE.

(3) *AR 570-2, Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables—Personnel.* This regulation provides Army policies and criteria for authorization of personnel in TOE/MTOE.

b. Augmentation to TOE. TOE development policies are responsive to resource constraints. While TOE are designed to reflect wartime requirements, Army policy recognizes that some valid wartime requirements cannot be supported

in peacetime. As a result, certain capabilities are authorized by augmentation. Typical examples are as follows:

(1) *Headquarters and headquarters company.* DISCOM. Division maintenance assistance and instruction team (MAIT).

(2) *Adjutant general company.* Replacement detachment.

(3) *Medical battalion.* Additional ambulances and technical skills.

(4) *Supply and service/transport battalion.*

(a) Central issue facility (CIF).

(b) Clothing exchange and bath sections.

(c) Graves registration platoons/sections.

(d) Motor transport operations personnel for 24-hour operations.

(5) *Maintenance battalion.* Additional recovery vehicle operating personnel.

c. Alternates to Augmentation. In developing DISCOM MTOE, the support commander and staff should give special attention to augmentation such as those shown in *b* above. Alternatives to such augmentation action are as follows:

(1) *Cadre.* Organize a cadre for all augmentation elements such as replacement detachments, clothing exchange and bath sections, and graves registration sections. This will provide the minimum basis for interim training and will facilitate the rapid activation or expansion of these elements prior to deployment of the division.

(2) *Standard requirements codes (SRCs).* Organize all augmentation elements, such as replacement detachments, clothing exchange and bath sections, and graves registration sections, as high priority reserve component units. Such add-on elements could be used to supplement the DISCOM prior to deployment of the division.

□ Section V. PLANNING FOR OUT-OF-SECTOR SUPPORT

2-15. General

Contingency plans, general war plans or operations orders may include provisions for the deployment of US Army units outside of the US sector. These units may be deployed either unilaterally or as a part of an Allied combat formation. Plans for the deployment of US Army units out of sector must include provisions for out-of-sector support. Consideration must be given to the size and mission of the force, where the force package is to be deployed in relation to other US units, the support capability of the Allied force to which the US force package may be assigned, the support capability of the host nation, the source of the US force package (CONUS or in-theater forces) and the level of support to be placed in the support package.

a. Size and type of Force. The size and makeup of the force indicates the type of support units required and the organization of the support package.

(1) *Company or battalion.* Normally, force packages deployed out of sector are brigades or larger. However, when the package is smaller than a brigade, and it cannot be supported from the US sector or by the allied force in which assigned, combat service support elements are included. These elements are organized into a provisional support platoon or company and are drawn from the parent US organization, the Corps Support Command (COSCOM) or the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM).

(2) *Brigade.* When a brigade is deployed out of sector, a provisional support organization consisting of DISCOM units is formed, attached to and deployed with the brigade to provide the support not available from allied forces. If backup combat service support cannot be provided from the US sector or the allied force to which assigned, the provisional support organization may be augmented by COSCOM or TAACOM combat service support units.

(3) *Division.* When a division is deployed out of sector, it is deployed with its DISCOM. If backup combat service support cannot be provided from the US sector or the allied forces to which assigned, the DISCOM is augmented by COSCOM or TAACOM combat service support units. If more than one division is deployed out of sector, it may be necessary to form a COSCOM or TAACOM tailored to provide the backup combat service support required.

(4) *Corps.* When a corps-sized force is deployed out of sector, a COSCOM, tailored to provide the combat service support required, must also be deployed.

b. Mission. The mission of the force package must be considered when tailoring the combat service support package. For example, if a brigade is deployed out of sector and is the forerunner of its parent division, appropriate DISCOM units are deployed. Additionally, if a division deployed out of sector is the forerunner of a corps, COSCOM combat service support units are deployed.

c. Location in Relation to Other US Forces. A US force deployed out of sector should be supported by the allied force to which assigned or US combat service support units located in-sector and adjacent to the force. If this is precluded by distance, terrain, size of force to be supported, or if allied and adjacent in-sector support units do not have the capability to provide the necessary support, a combat service support organization is deployed with the force.

d. Support Capability of Allied Force. Once it has been determined that a US force will be deployed out of sector, negotiations are conducted with the Allied force to which the US force is assigned to arrange for common item and other logistic support. This may include transportation, maintenance, rear area security, class I, III, V and possibly class IX. As a minimum, letters of agreement should be concluded if time permits. However, the rapid mobility of forces may preclude formal written agreements prior to initiation of support by allied forces. The balance of the support is obtained from the host nation and from US resources.

e. Host Nation Support. Once it has been determined that a US force will be deployed out of sector, and negotiations with the allied force to which the US force is assigned have been concluded, further negotiations are conducted with the host nation to obtain most of the balance of the required logistics support. If agreements exist between either the US and the host nation, or between the Allied force and the host nation, such agreements should be applied. Where written agreements do not exist, a letter of agreement should be concluded if time permits. The balance of the support is obtained from US resources.

f. Source of the Force Package. Force packages

may be deployed from either in-theater or from CONUS. In either case, if backup combat service support cannot be provided from the US sector, the combat service support units required should be deployed from CONUS with the force package or drawn from the TAACOM. Priority for selection and deployment of combat service support units should be CONUS, TAACOM and COSCOM, in that order.

g. Level of Support. The level of support that the support package must be capable of providing directly affects the makeup of the package. The following questions must be answered:

(1) What levels of stock are to be carried by supported unit and the support organization? Consideration must be given specifically to class I, III, V and IX as a minimum.

(2) What levels of maintenance are to be performed by the support package?

(3) What degree of mobility is required?

h. Reception. Force packages being deployed in an area where there are no other US forces will normally be required to provide sufficient advance elements for the reception of the remainder of the force package. For example, the DISCOM should deploy sufficient advance elements capable of providing reception for the division.

2-16. Planning Guidelines

In planning support for out-of-sector deployments, use the following guidelines:

a. Case I. When a force package is deployed immediately adjacent to US forces and the allied force is unable to support the combat force adequately, the adjacent forces will normally be tasked to provide out-of-sector support.

b. Case II. When a force package cannot be supported by the allied force and adjacent US forces, a support package will be formed and deployed with the force package. The support package is composed of combat service support

units from the TAACOM. If the support requirement exceeds the capability of the TAACOM, augmentation from CONUS may be required.

c. Case III. When the support requirement for a force package exceeds the capability normally found in a support group of the TAACOM, the deployment of another TAACOM from CONUS may be required.

d. Case IV. When a force package is the forerunner of a US corps-sized force, elements of a COSCOM should be deployed. The COSCOM should be tailored to the size and mission of the corps. Deployment of COSCOM units must be phased to correspond to the deployment of the combat and combat support units to be supported.

e. Command and Control of Augmented Units. Combat service support units may be augmented to a brigade support battalion, a DISCOM, or a COSCOM. When the addition of these units exceeds the command and control capability within the force package, the augmented combat service support units should be attached to the logistics organization of the supported or parent force. This should include the automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) required to interface with the US logistics system.

2-17. Conduct of Planning

Planning for the deployment and support of US forces out of sector is conducted by the theater Army commander, either unilaterally or in coordination with Allied commands.

a. Unilateral Planning. Unilateral plans are developed by the US theater Army commander to support US declared contingencies.

b. Allied (Multilateral) Planning. The US Theater Army Commander may be required to develop plans in coordination with Allied commanders or at the direction of the Allied Command to which he is assigned. Such plans support multilateral operations and require approval through US channels.



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CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

■ 3-1. Organization

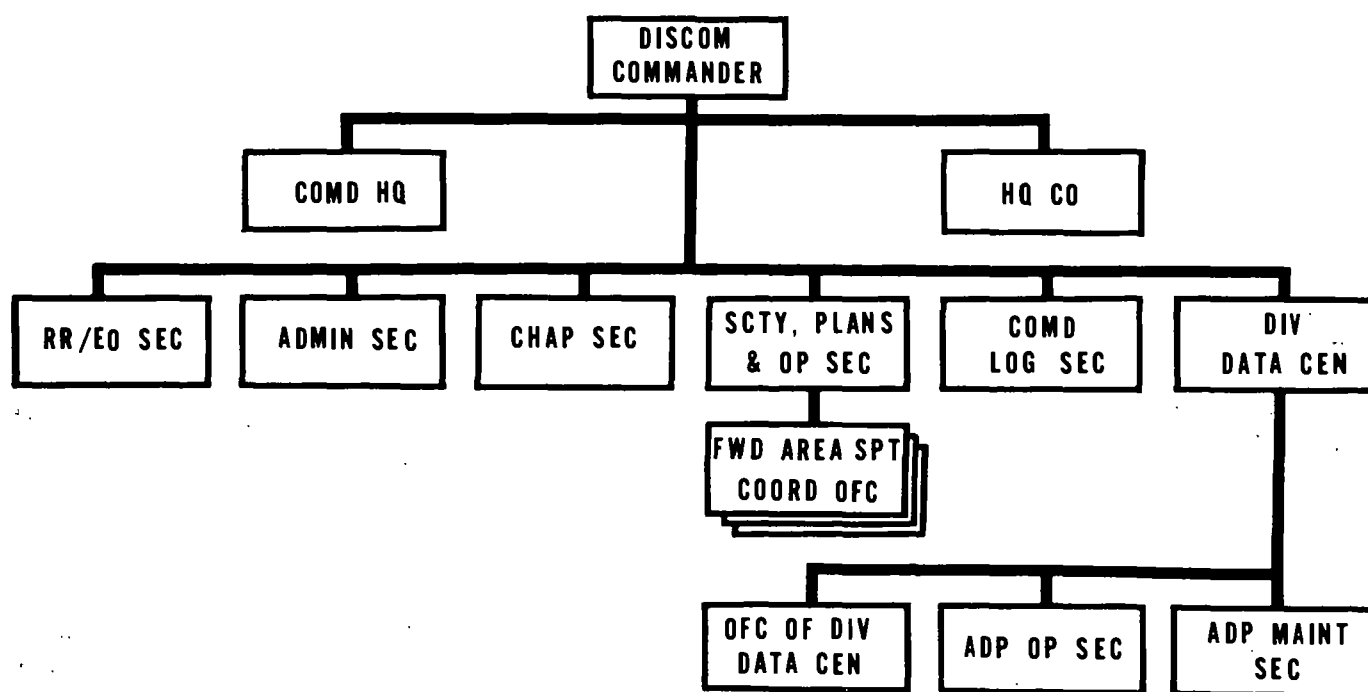
Organization of headquarters and headquarters company, division support command (DISCOM), is shown in figure 3-1.

3-2. Employment

DISCOM headquarters provides personnel and equipment for the command, supervision, and control of the majority of division-level combat service support operations (chap 4) (except COMSEC logistics, construction and water production). It also furnishes the automatic data processing support to assist in the accomplishment of the

supply and maintenance functions of the DISCOM, and the personnel administration functions of the division G1 and the adjutant general. The headquarters company provides personnel and equipment for the command and internal combat service support of the DISCOM headquarters.

■ *a. Division Ammunition Officer (DAO).* The division ammunition officer is assigned to the division materiel management center (DMMC) and administratively controls the provision of class V supply within the division and attached units. He is sometimes listed as the ammunition supply officer (ASO).



■ Figure 3-1. Headquarters and headquarters company, all DISCOMs.

b. Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters (para 3-6b) may, when authorized, provide religious services to local populations as part of the civic action program. Proper coordination must be accomplished with civil affairs personnel and other US and host country agencies interested in civil-military relations. For further guidance pertaining to the chaplain function, see FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

c. Race Relations/Equal Opportunity Section. This section is an integral part of all DISCOMs and administers the DISCOM race relations and equal opportunity programs. It is headed by a race relations/equal opportunity

officer who answers directly to the DISCOM commander. The RR/EO officer is assisted by a race relations/education-training officer and a sergeant; a race relations/equal opportunity operations sergeant and a specialist. The section advises the DISCOM commander and staff and assists subordinate commanders on matters pertaining to the programs. It also conducts surveys and analyzes data to determine racial, ethnic and religious differences existing within the DISCOM; assists commanders in solving RR/EO problems; develops and conducts education and training programs; and designs and conducts seminars and workshops to promote racial harmony.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND STAFF

3-3. DISCOM Commander

The commander of the DISCOM has both command and combat service support responsibilities. In meeting these responsibilities, he will find it useful to view his duties from three perspectives. First, he must look within the DISCOM and become involved in standard command and administrative matters, e.g., troop morale, personnel management, unit supply, and other similar functions. Second, he must look forward at the units the DISCOM supports with a view toward improving that support, e.g., the quality of direct support maintenance and its effect on the readiness of division units. Third, he must look back at the higher echelon support provided to him by a COSCOM or other support activity and insure that there is an appropriate interface between the DISCOM units and the backup support units.

a. Command. The DISCOM commander commands and controls organic and attached units of the DISCOM. He—

(1) Organizes the movement of and directs the disposition of subordinate units within the division support area in accordance with the current tactical plan. This duty requires coordination with the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the division assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), concerning current and proposed locations and movement of all DISCOM units.

(2) Is responsible for all tactical and technical training of personnel and units of the DISCOM. Because of the wide range and complexity of the skills found in the DISCOM, and the need for

expertise in training, several division staff officers are charged with the actual conducting of technical training. These include the Adjutant General, the Finance Officer, and the Division Surgeon. It is vital that the DISCOM commander maintain an effective working relationship with the division staff in order that training proceeds smoothly.

(3) Recommends priorities for air defense of combat service support facilities.

(4) Coordinates and implements plans for assigned rear area protection (RAP) responsibilities in the division support area.

b. Combat Service Support. The DISCOM commander—

(1) Advises the division commander and staff concerning supply, maintenance, and services and the conduct of these combat service support functions throughout the division.

(2) Supervises and controls combat service support operations of the division (except as noted).

(3) Conducts inspections to determine the ability of the DISCOM and attached units to function in the field.

(4) In airborne and airmobile divisions—

(a) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in supply and maintenance of airdrop materiel and airdrop support operations.

(b) Advises and assists the division com-

mander and staff in determining requirements for airdrop equipment to support airborne operations.

■ (c) Provides supported units with technical advice and assistance in rigging and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop or external helicopter lifts.

■ (5) Is responsible for operations security (OPSEC) within the DISCOM. He must make sure, through the security, plans and operations office, that all staff efforts consider OPSEC in providing maximum protection for an operation. These efforts include intelligence, communications-electronics, logistics, and administration. Combat service support units must practice OPSEC to deny operational information to the enemy. (See TC 100-1).

3-4. Orders and Instructions

Administrative and logistics orders normally are not issued at brigade and lower echelons. The DISCOM commander furnishes combat service support information to the division G4 for inclusion in division plans or orders. He publishes instructions to his own command, using standard operation order or plan techniques. Matters that may be reduced to routine are included in standing operating procedures.

■ 3-5. Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. *General.* The organization of the DISCOM is structurally the same for all divisions. Each DISCOM uses a functional-type staff, consisting of an executive officer; a personnel staff officer; a security, plans and operations officer; and a command logistics officer. The DISCOM commander is also assisted by a special staff such as a movement control officer; a race relations and equal opportunity officer (para 3-2c); a chaplain (para 3-2b); a chemical staff officer; a communications-electronics officer; and an automatic data processing officer.

b. *Executive Officer.* The DISCOM executive officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander. His functions and responsibilities as executive officer are similar to those of a chief of staff, as outlined in FM 101-5.

c. *Personnel Staff Officer.* A personnel staff officer is the principal staff assistant in personnel matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1), as outlined in FM 101-5.

■ d. *Security, Plans and Operations Officer.* The security, plans and operations officer (SPO) serves as the principal staff advisor to the

DISCOM commander in all matters pertaining to military intelligence; organization; training; movement control; mission-related operations; RAP planning and coordination; and NBC defense matters. The SPO's functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G2 and G3, as outlined in FM 101-5. Since the SPO assists the commander in the overall planning and execution of operations, he also has primary supervision for the OPSEC function. Other staff members share the responsibility for OPSEC. He coordinates the mission performance of the DISCOM units. To assist him in this role, he has the following officers:

(1) *Plans and operations officer.* A plans and operations officer heads a branch responsible for supervision over those DISCOM activities not classed as combat service support, but which are charged to the DISCOM as mission responsibilities.

(2) *Support operations officer.* A support operations officer heads a branch responsible for supervision over those activities that are primary combat service support mission responsibilities of the DISCOM.

(3) *Intelligence-security officer.* An intelligence-security officer heads a branch responsible for matters pertaining to military intelligence.

(4) *Forward area support coordinators.* Three forward area support coordinators (FASCOs) are organic to the headquarters and headquarters company, DISCOM; one FASCO to support each brigade. The FASCO coordinates logistics support missions between the brigade executive officer, or brigade S4, and the DISCOM elements operating in the brigade support area (BSA). The FASCOs are under the operational control of the DISCOM security, plans and operations officer. The FASCO normally should not become involved in any one combat service support function on a routine basis. He must be free to devote his efforts and those of his staff to coordinating the efforts, as required, of DISCOM elements in the BSA. It is frequently advisable to place those DISCOM elements in the BSA under the operational control of the FASCO, particularly during fast moving operations. To carry out his responsibility, the FASCO not only coordinates the primary mission accomplishment of DISCOM forward support elements but--

(a) Advises and assists in the allocation of operational sites within a brigade support area.

(b) Coordinates collective security arrangements of forward DISCOM elements.

(c) Maintains contact with DISCOM headquarters and subordinate battalions.

(d) Provides early identification of logistics support problem areas and refers them to the appropriate DISCOM element.

(e) Keeps informed of brigade tactical plans and informs DISCOM elements in the brigade support area of these plans.

(f) Recommends changes in the strength, composition, and location of forward support elements.

e. Command Logistics Officer. The command logistics officer is the principal staff assistant for internal logistics matters pertaining to DISCOM units.

■ 3-6. Special Staff Responsibilities and Functions

■ *a. DISCOM Movement Control Officer.* The DISCOM movement control officer is assigned to the Command Section. He is a member of the DISCOM staff. He--

(1) Performs transportation movement functions and installation transportation office activities to meet the day-to-day transportation requirements in support of the division, in so doing, receives requests for motor transportation from brigades, division artillery, DISCOM units and separate battalions and matches them against the available vehicles of the organic truck unit.

(2) Receives broad policy guidance for transportation movement from the division transportation officer (DTO) located in division headquarters.

(3) Coordinates the arrival of resupply and replacement movement into the division support areas or directly into the brigade support areas. These resupply shipments may arrive by either motor transport or air transport; the air transport mode includes the use of Air Force transports as well as nondivisional Army combat service support airlift. Personnel replacements will normally arrive via air transport means.

(4) Through the DTO, requests from COSCOM MCC those transportation requirements which exceed the transport capabilities (both air and surface transport) allocated the DISCOM for combat service support functions.

(5) Is responsible for the DISCOM movement element, which--

(a) Performs installation transportation functions such as preparing reports of shipments.

(b) Accomplishes related transportation documentation to include reports of over/short or damaged shipments.

(6) Coordinates with the division air traffic coordinator for combat service support airlift flights in the division support area and to and from the brigade support area.

(7) Monitors the status of containers and MILVANS in the division area to insure rapid return of these items to the transportation system.

(8) Provides mobility intelligence data to the DISCOM SPO and the DTO.

■ (9) For other relationships and responsibilities, see paragraph 6-13.

b. Race Relations and Equal Opportunity Officer. (See paragraph 3-2c.)

c. DISCOM Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters are not normally attached to subordinate units, but provide religious services for all subordinate units. The DISCOM chaplain coordinates the efforts of all chaplains in the DISCOM to insure overall denominational and area religious coverage. He must also see that adequate religious services are provided all DISCOM subordinate elements located with or attached to the brigades. He maintains close liaison with the brigade chaplains in accomplishing his religious coverage responsibility for forward DISCOM elements. When the division is engaged in combat operations, division forward medical clearing stations normally receive religious coverage from the brigade chaplains. Other responsibilities, functions, and relationships of the DISCOM chaplains are as indicated in FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

d. DISCOM Chemical Staff Officer. The DISCOM chemical staff officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander and other staff officers in nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the chemical officer, as outlined in FM 101-5. He operates under the control of the security, plans, and operations officer.

e. Communications-Electronics (C-E) Officer. The C-E officer is the principal advisor to the DISCOM commander and staff in all C-E matters.

He is normally included in the security, plans, and operations section. He--

(1) Coordinates and exercises technical supervision of the training and activities of the C-E personnel in DISCOM headquarters and subordinate units.

(2) Keeps informed of DISCOM plans and operations and provides advice on the selection of the DISCOM command post.

f. Automatic Data Processing Officer. The automatic data processing officer serves as chief of the division data center (DDC) and as the division automation management officer (DAMO). In each DISCOM there is an office of the DDC, an ADPS operations section, and an ADP maintenance section. The DDC provides the personnel, data processing equipment (which is 100 percent mobile), and other equipment necessary to provide data processing service to the staffs and units of the division in the accomplishment of personnel and administrative logistics functions; i.e., the Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS); some pay support functions; property book functions; division logistics system (DLOGS) class IX (repair parts) supply (except medical, ADPE when under contract, and COM-SEC); and maintenance reporting and management (MRM) as a subsystem supporting the division maintenance function (for more details, see AR 18-7).

(1) *Office of the DDC.* This section is the control element of the center. The ADP officer exercises overall command and control of the DDC. The office of the DDC is staffed to perform the following functions:

(a) Exercises management and operational control over all DDC operations and insures proper allocations of resources to accomplish the DDC mission.

(b) Develops policies to insure efficient and effective utilization of DDC personnel and equipment.

(c) Plans, coordinates, and performs administrative and logistical activities necessary to support the DDC.

(d) Coordinates with user activities and implements policies of higher headquarters.

(e) Performs systems analysis and programing for the DDC.

(f) Implements DA directed modifications to DA developed programs.

(g) Researches, designs, and programs local systems and reports.

(h) Maintains all programs and runs instructions.

(i) Plans for integration of data bases of newly assigned or attached units.

(j) Through programmer analysts and control specialists, monitors and controls all input into the DDC and, conversely, the machine output to the systems users; provides detailed control of all files and documents internal to the DDC; maintains systems and coordinates with supported units to insure proper operation of all applicable systems; checks for erroneous data generated by the system, and assists users and systems maintenance personnel in determining problems and corrective measures required; maintains record of all input to and release of output from the DDC to include scheduling, logging, and editing; and monitors work flow of production runs through the DDC.

(2) *ADP Operations Section.* This section is composed of data processing technicians, and ADP and associated equipment operators. The chief of this section is responsible for the daily operations of the ADPE within the DDC. He is further responsible for detailed scheduling of machine operation and for training of operator personnel. The functions of this section are to:

(a) Conduct a two-shift operation.

(b) Schedule the daily workload of the user in each function, based on a general schedule provided by the ADP management and planning section.

(c) Tailor the strength of each shift to meet anticipated workloads.

(d) Insure proper utilization and maintenance of the computer equipment and determine changes in processing as required.

(e) Conduct training of operators in the proper methods of machine and systems operation.

(f) Operate the central processor and ADP peripheral and auxiliary equipment required to produce the user reports.

(3) *ADPS Maintenance Section.* The personnel in this section are those required to perform DDC equipment maintenance. This section operates in close coordination with the ADP operations section. Its functions are to:

(a) Provide generator produced electrical power for the DDC when needed.

(b) Maintain all ADP equipment within the DDC.

(c) Maintain all generators assigned to the DDC.

(d) Coordinate with contract engineer provided by manufacturer to assist in proper operation and maintenance of ADP equipment in the DDC.

(e) Maintain all air conditioning equipment assigned to the DDC.

(f) Maintain computer, generators and air conditioner PLL.

□ *g. Continuity of Operations.* The use of automatic data processing (ADP) systems in the division helps the commander to see what is going on. ADP systems are the machinery, programs, specialists, and organizations which operate to process data through the use of a computer. ADP permits the commander to know through his staff what combat service support is required, what resources are available, where they are, and their state of combat readiness. Further, it helps to stock supplies more selectively and to process requisitions faster.

(1) Automatic data processing systems are vital to the accomplishment of the division CSS functions. However, these systems are vulnerable to disruption, damage, or destruction. Interruption of ADP services can be divided into two types: scheduled and unscheduled. Scheduled interruptions result from occurrences such as preventive maintenance on equipment and unit movements. Scheduled interruptions normally necessitate only short term system outages. Unscheduled interruptions may result from a number of causes including equipment failure and loss or damage to ADP files or programs. Unscheduled interruptions could result in complete loss of ADP support for an extended period.

(2) Regardless of the type of interruption, consideration must be given to continuing CSS functions during ADP outages. AR 18-7 provides guidance on planning for ADP continuity of operations. Specific guidance on continuity of operations for each of the functional application systems, for example SIDPERS, DLOGS, MRM, is contained in the User's Manual for these systems. Primarily these documents require the development of Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). The development of a COOP will normally consider the following:

(a) *Threat and risk analysis.* This analysis should identify and evaluate the significant threat to the division data center (DDC) and quantify the risk of the DDC is prepared to accept for each threat. Action can then be taken to reduce the risk associated with each threat. The continuity of ADP operations in emergency or wartime conditions should be commensurate with the roles and survivability of the organizations supported.

(b) *Workload priorities.* The applications supported by the DDC should be prioritized in coordination with the system users. This effort must recognize that under emergency conditions: the DDC will not be able to continue its normal level of support to all users, turnaround time will be longer, and users' missions may change.

(c) *Protection of files, programs, and documentation.* There should be at least two copies of each principal file, program, or procedure. Thus, if one copy is damaged or destroyed, the second copy may be used to continue ADP operations. For best protection, the second copy should be stored at a separate location that is reasonably accessible to the DDC but no closer than one mile. Procedures must be established to update the material stored at this separate location.

(3) *Alternate Site Operations.* The use of compatible ADPE is generally the best backup solution especially for extended outages. The COOP should identify one or more alternate sites. First consideration should be given to other DDCs with similar missions, thus taking advantage of similarities in equipment, software, and personnel skills. Selection of an alternate site must consider a number of factors including:

(a) Compatibility of equipment with the software to be run.

(b) Ability of the potential site to accept the additional workload. Most likely the supporting site will have to reduce its own lower priority workload.

(c) Accessibility of the potential site in terms of communication and transportation of inputs and outputs.

(d) Vulnerability of the alternate site to the same principal threat as the supported site.

(4) Once the COOP has been developed it should be reviewed and updated at least annually. This annual review should include testing portions of the COOP. If possible, these tests should provide for actual movement to the alternate site and test use of backup materials. Van-mounted

ADP systems should be relocated periodically to insure their mobile operability.

(5) Regardless of the cause or duration of an ADP outage, proper attention to continuity of operations procedures can lessen the impact of the outage and insure that critical combat service support functions are accomplished.

3-7. Functions of Subordinate Commanders of the DISCOM

Besides commanding their units, commanders of the medical battalion, the maintenance battalion, the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions), the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions), the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion (airmobile division), and the division materiel management center (DMMC) function as follows:

a. Medical Battalion Commander. The medical battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in those medical support matters for which the medical battalion is responsible.

(2) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for medical service support.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) Supervises technical training of medical personnel assigned or attached to the division.

(5) When so designated, performs the additional duties of the division surgeon. In this capacity he is a special staff officer and has direct access to the division commander and staff in the performance of his duties as division surgeon. For further discussion of his duties and responsibilities, see FM 8-15 and FM 101-5.

b. Maintenance Battalion Commander. The maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff on all maintenance and repair parts supply matters for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. Supply management for repair parts is centralized at the DMMC.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of maintenance operations and training (except for medical, COMSEC, data processing, and quartermaster airdrop equipment).

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in maintenance support operations for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance, but the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval of those actions having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to complete the mission.

c. Supply and Transport Battalion Commander and Supply and Service Battalion Commander. The supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions) commander and the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions) commander have similar staff responsibilities and functions. Each battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists his DISCOM commander and staff in supply, service, and transportation matters for which his battalion is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of supply, transportation, and service operations and training throughout the division.

(3) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for supply, services, and transportation. Supply management is centralized at the DMMC.

(4) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff when required.

(5) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff on those supply, services, and transportation operations for which the battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance to the division G4; but in cases having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval before action. The battalion commander must inform the DISCOM commander of all commitments made.

d. Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion Commander (Air Assault Division). The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander in all maintenance and repair parts matters for which the transportation aircraft



maintenance battalion is responsible. Supply management for aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics repair parts is centralized in the DMMC.

(2) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(3) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff on those maintenance support operations for which the battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance; but the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval of those actions having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to complete its mission.

e. Division Materiel Management Center Commander. The division materiel management center commander also serves as the division material management officer (DMMO). He—

(1) Advises the DISCOM commander and his staff on materiel (supply and maintenance) management activities for which the center is responsible. These activities include—

(a) The determination of requirements for procuring and directing the distribution of all supplies received by the division (less class VIII supplies, COMSEC equipment, and classified maps).

(b) The development and supervision of division authorized stockage list and operational readiness items.

(c) The maintenance of the division property book and Army equipment status reporting data.

(2) Coordinates with the commanders of the supply and transport battalion or the supply and service battalion, the maintenance battalion, and the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, concerning materiel management activities that interface with the storage and issue activities performed by the operating battalions.

Section III. ADJUTANT GENERAL COMPANY

3-9. General

■ The division adjutant general company provides centralized personnel and administrative support services (less finance services) to all personnel and units assigned or attached to the division. It also provides organizational maintenance and food service support to the finance company. It depends upon the signal battalion

■ (3) As the division materiel management officer (DMMO), coordinates with the G4 on all matters pertaining to the supply and maintenance support for the division. For routine matters, the DMMO may deal directly with the G4; however, actions which have a significant impact on the DISCOM must be approved by the DISCOM commander.

■ (4) Routinely publishes technical directives and technical information for the division commander.

f. The Division Adjutant General and the Division Finance Officer. Although assigned to the DISCOM, these two officers are responsible to the division chief of staff for the provisions of adjutant general and finance services and are under the general staff supervision of the division G1.

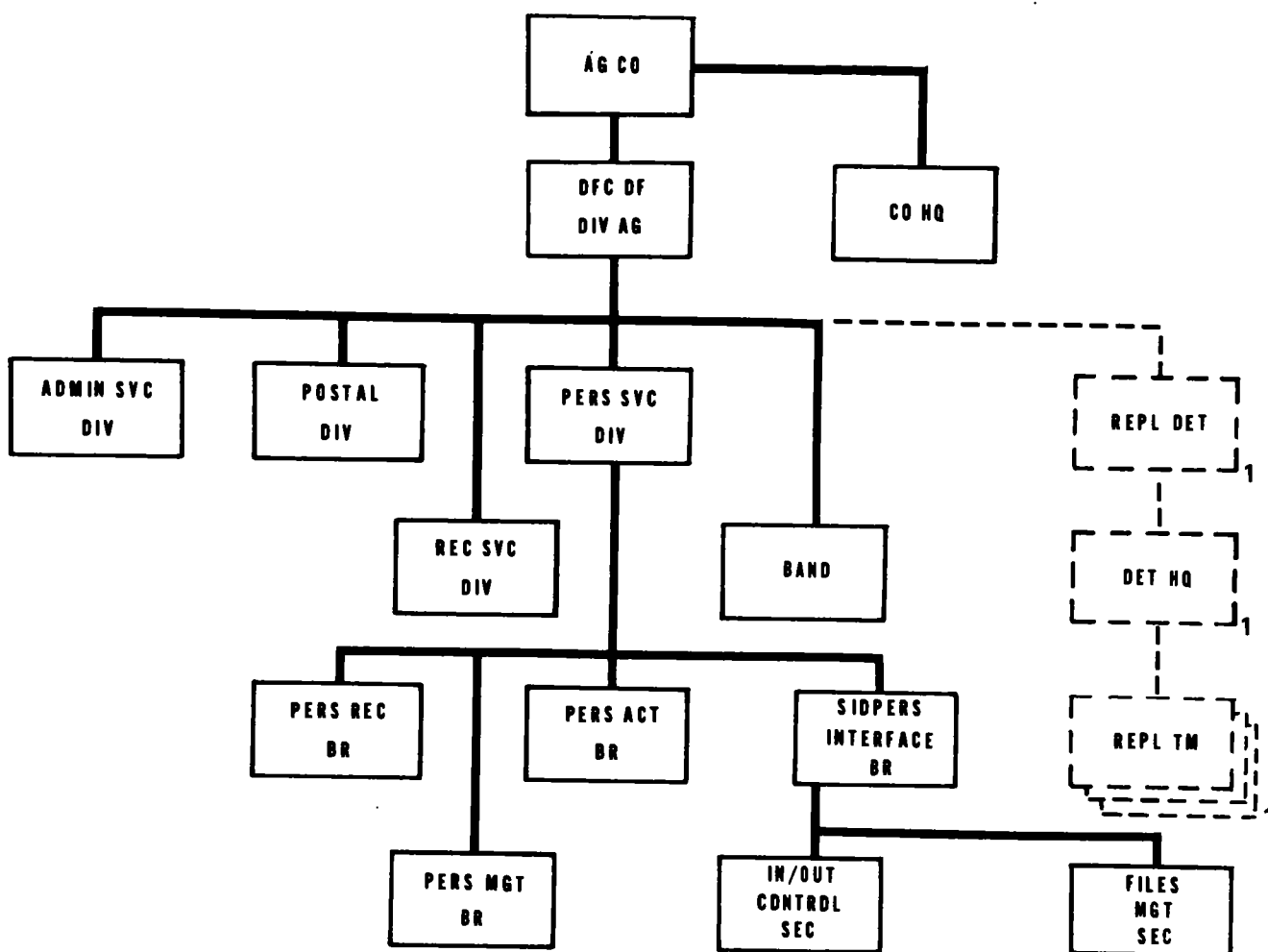
3-8. Relationship of the DISCOM Commander and the Division Staff

The DISCOM commander commands and controls division combat support units. In addition, with his own staff and subordinate commanders, he coordinates with the division staff. Each division staff officer has the responsibility for planning in his respective area, e.g., the division G4 has staff responsibility for logistics planning. The DISCOM commander is the one primarily responsible for the execution of the division combat service support plan, since he is the division logistics operator and the G4 is the division logistics planner. Each member of the division staff and the DISCOM commander must coordinate requirements and capabilities with others in matters of common interest. The division staff must recognize the command responsibilities of the DISCOM commander and the special problems in the DISCOM due to the number and diversity of units. The DISCOM commander should participate in the development of division-level combat service support plans, policies, and priorities.

for signal support, the finance company for finance support, and HHC DISCOM for ADP support.

3-10. Organization

Organization of the division adjutant general company is shown in figure 3-3.



1. AUGMENTATION.

■ Figure 3-3. Division adjutant general company.

3-11. Employment

The adjutant general company provides those division special staff sections that normally remain with the division rear echelon. The division G1 has general staff supervision over the technical operations of the staff functions performed by the company.

a. The division adjutant general assigned to the company operates in accordance with staff procedures and doctrine set forth in FM 101-5. For a description of the operations of the staff sections providing administrative support to divisional units, see FM 12-4.

b. The division band primarily provides music under the operational control of the division adjutant general. The music may be military in nature, or it may be dance music since the band has the capability of forming a dance band and a combo. The band may also provide entertainment to the local population as the part of a community relations or civic action program. It is capable of forming small music combinations for radio, TV and stage shows.

c. This unit must be augmented to provide replacement support. The replacement detach-

ment (when authorized) can receive, control, and administratively process up to 300 individuals at any given time. These individuals, for example, may comprise combinations of personnel arriving

as replacements, returning from hospital, or departing for rotation. In addition, this detachment can control any number of replacement TOE units which have their own food service capability.

Section IV. FINANCE COMPANY

3-12. General

The division finance company provides finance services to all units assigned or attached to the division. It depends upon the signal battalion for communications, the division adjutant general company for personnel services, and upon HHC, DISCOM, for automatic data processing support

and organizational maintenance on organic vehicles.

3-13. Organization

Organization of the division finance company is shown in figure 3-4.

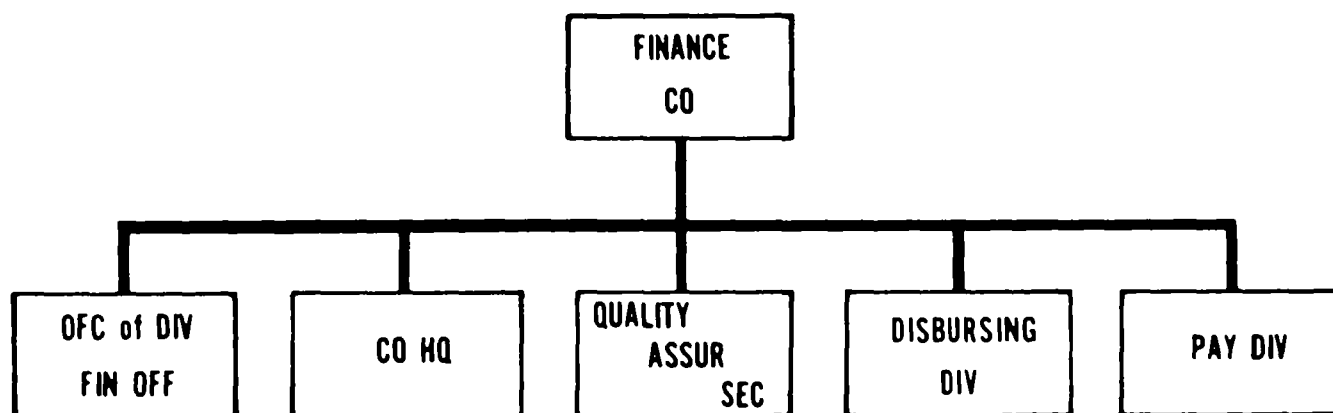


Figure 3-4. Division finance company.

3-14. Employment

The finance company provides finance services to divisional elements and assigned personnel, to include military pay, quality assurance and financial disbursing. Although normally located

in the division support area at division rear, the company forms forward support teams to provide financial service to divisional elements located in forward areas as required. For details on division finance company operations, see FM 14-4.

Section V. MEDICAL BATTALION

3-15. General

The division medical battalion provides division level medical support, medical staff advice and assistance, and unit level medical support as required for all assigned and attached elements of the division. The airmobile division has a much greater air movement capability than the other divisions and the airmobile division medical battalion evacuates patients predominantly by air. The division medical support includes—

a. Operation of division clearing stations with a limited short-term holding capacity.

b. Ambulance evacuation of patients from unit aid stations.

c. Division-wide medical supply and organizational maintenance service of medical equipment.

d. Unit level medical support as required on an area basis.

e. Emergency dental treatment, limited optometric service and psychiatric treatment.

f. Consultation service for outpatients referred from unit level medical facilities.

g. Preventive medicine environmental consultation service.

h. Reinforcement of unit level medical support to include provision of physician coverage at aid stations as required.

i. In the airmobile division, aeromedical evacuation and air crash rescue support on an area basis.

3-16. Organization

Organization of the division medical battalion is shown in figure 3-5.

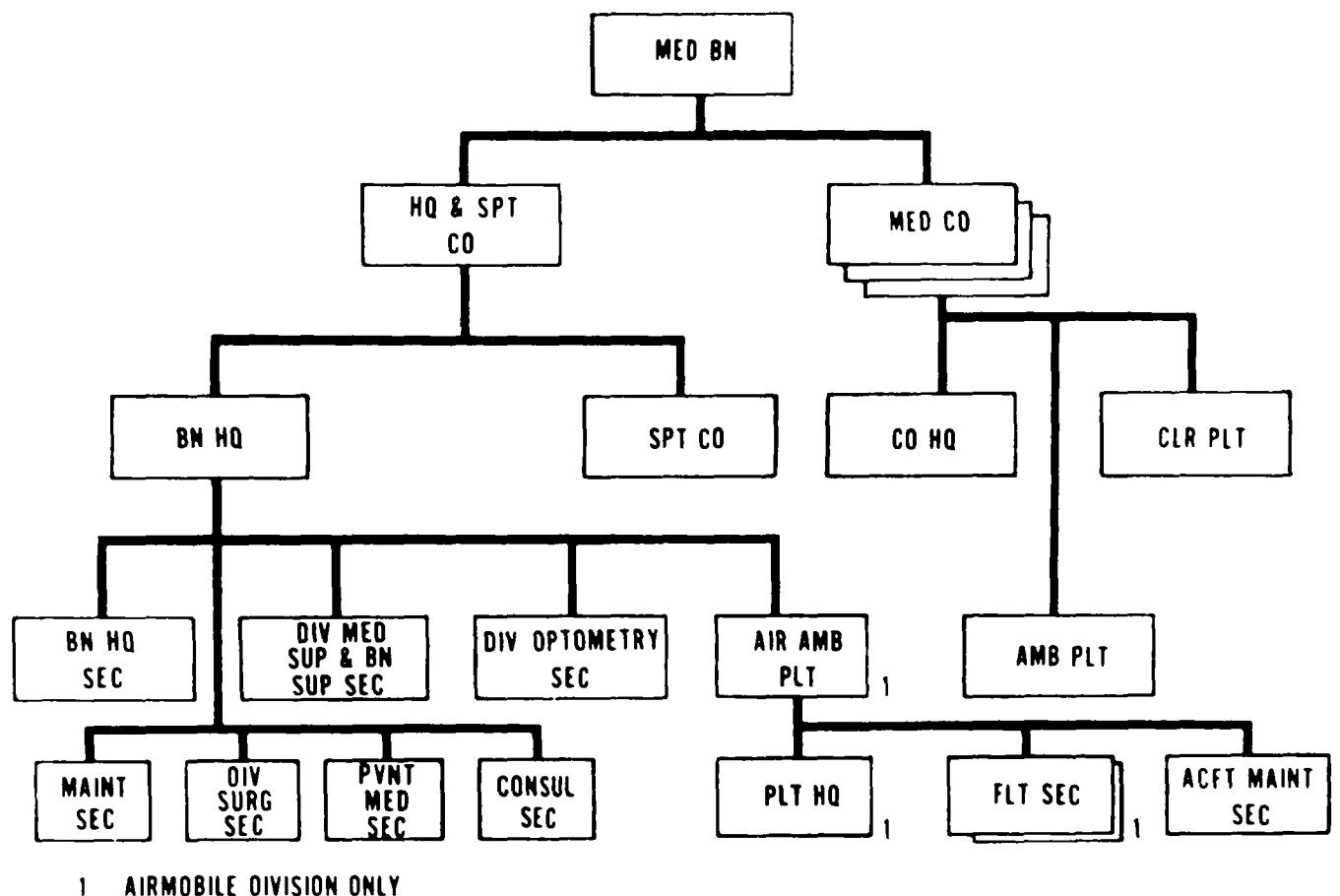


Figure 3-5. Division medical battalion.

3-17. Employment

a. The headquarters and support company is located in the division support area. The support company provides unit and division level medical support for troops in the division rear area, and optometry, psychiatric consultation services, medical maintenance and medical supply capability for the division. The support company may also be employed to reinforce the forward medical companies.

b. The three medical companies of the medical battalion support the combat brigades. These companies establish clearing stations in the brigade support area, with the ambulance platoons moving forward and evacuating patients

from the aid stations of the maneuver battalions. In the airmobile division, aircraft of the aviation group airlift elements of the battalion into brigade and division bases or support areas. Air ambulances of the medical battalion may assist in the movement. Helicopters evacuate patients from battalion aid stations and field sites. Medical companies also operate an air crash rescue service in support of the division. For details on division medical battalion operations, see FM 8-10.

c. In all divisions, the division surgeon has the option of requesting (through proper channels) the use of any or all organic, attached, or supporting aircraft for emergency aeromedical evacuation of patients.

Section VI. SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT BATTALION

3-18. General

The supply and transport battalion of the AIM DISCOM is responsible for providing to divisional and attached units all classes of supply except classes V, VIII, IX, and those associated with COMSEC equipment, marine and rail peculiar type equipment and items peculiar to airdrop and aircraft. The supply and transport battalion also provides—

- a. Graves registration service (when augmented).
- b. Clothing exchange and bath service (when augmented).
- c. Disposal of unserviceable equipment.
- d. Unclassified map service.
- e. Ground transportation used for unit distribution of supplies, to move personnel, and to assist division units during displacement.
- f. Maintenance and transportation of the designated division reserve of all classes of supplies for which the battalion is responsible.
- g. The operation of a central issue facility,

which may also be augmented.

h. Fire extinguisher refill and exchange for the division.

i. Technical assistance and quality assurance pertaining to supply, service, and transportation related operations.

■ j. The personnel and equipment to operate an ammunition transfer point (ATP) in each brigade support area (BSA).

3-19. Organization

Organization of the supply and transport (S&T) battalion is shown in figure 3-6. Headquarters and headquarters company is identical for each AIM supply and transport battalion and is shown in figure 3-7. Supply and service company is also the same for the AIM supply and transport battalions and is organized as shown in figure 3-8. Although the mission of the transportation motor transport company (fig 3-9) is the same for the supply and transport battalions in the armor, infantry, and mechanized divisions, the quantitative capabilities differ. For these differences, see appropriate TOE.

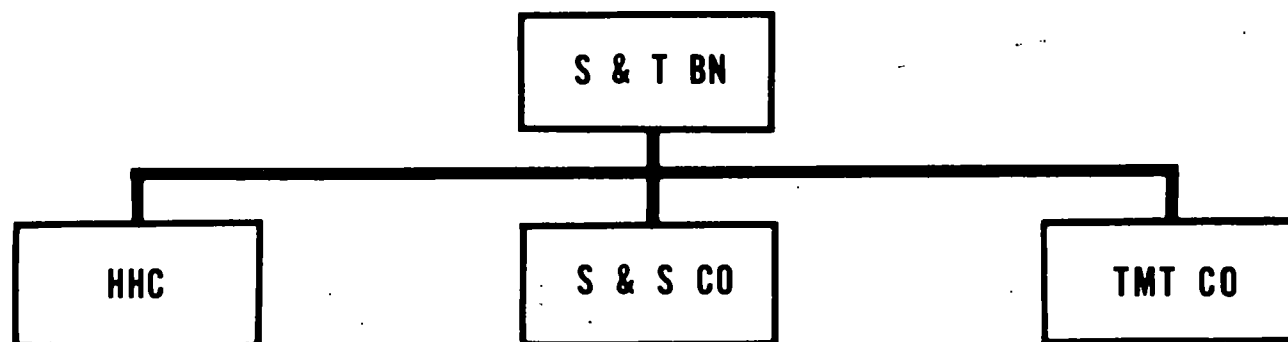


Figure 3-6. Supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

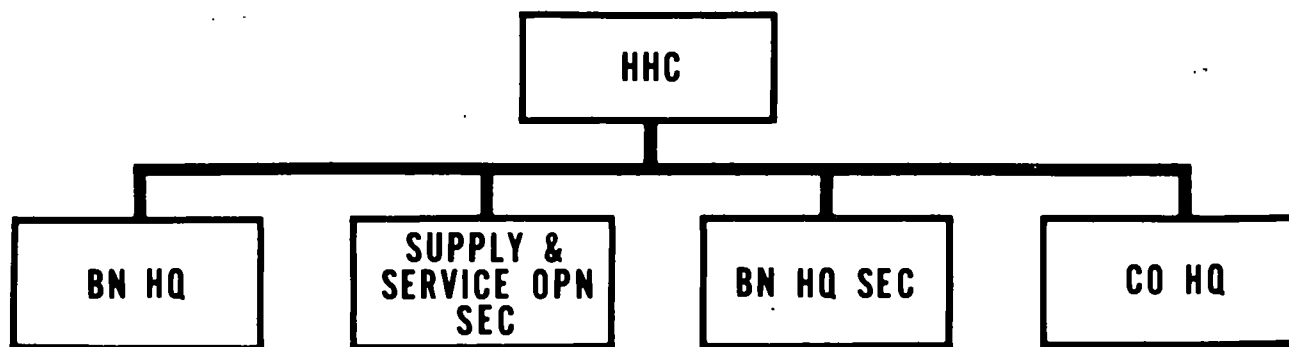
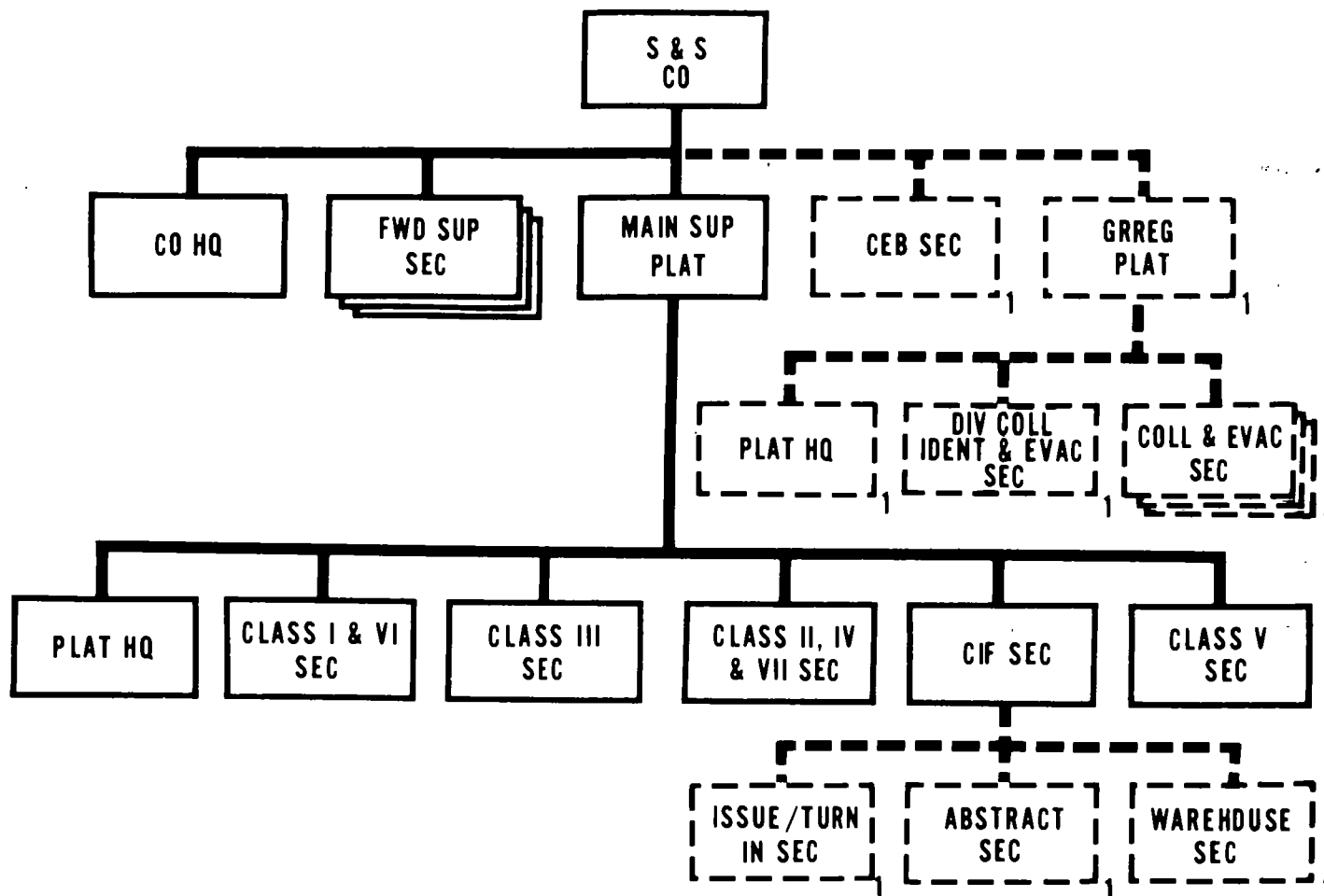


Figure 3-7. Headquarters and headquarters company, supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.



1. When authorized augmentation

■ Figure 3-8. Supply and service company, support and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

■ 3-20. Employment

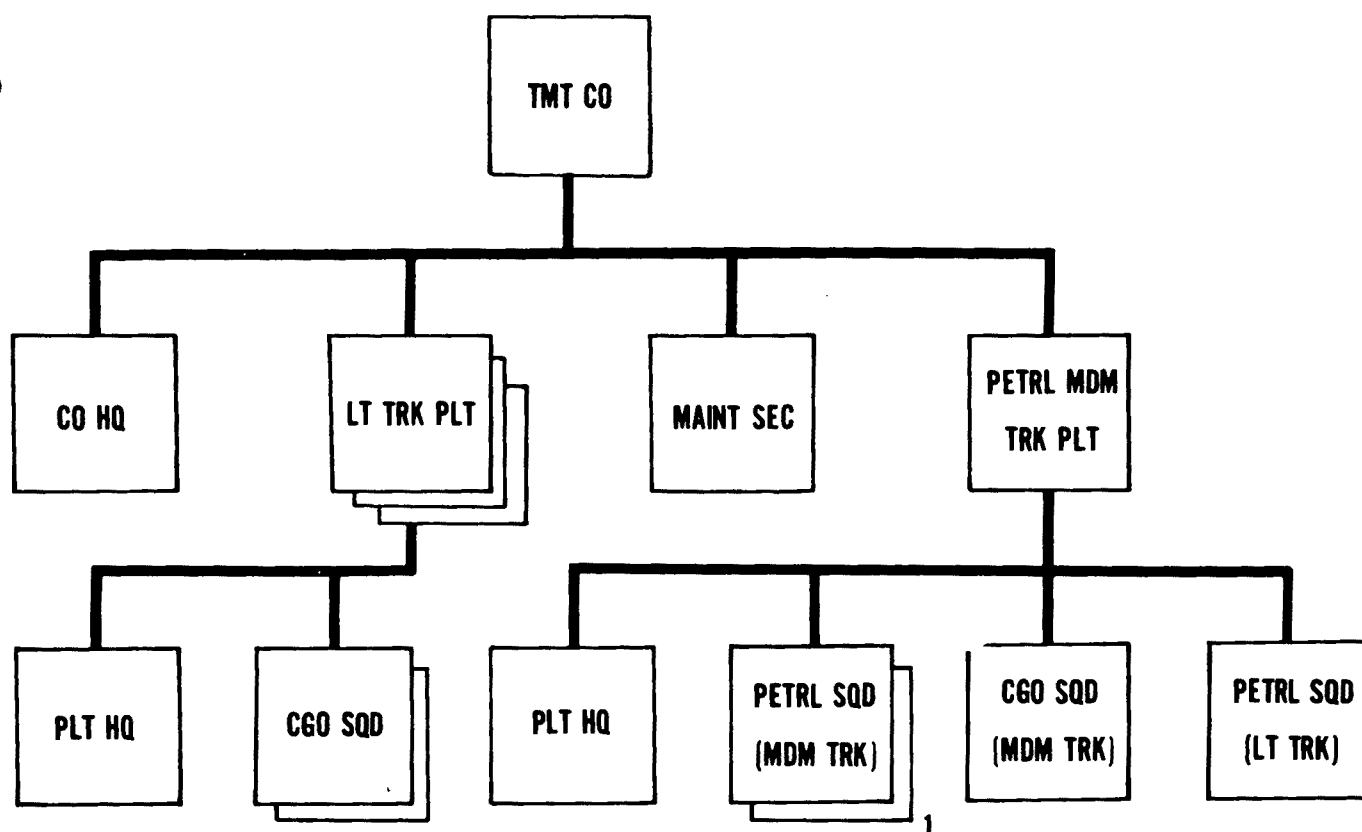
The supply and service company operates an ATP in each BSA and provides and operates distribution points for class I and III supplies in the brigade and division support areas. On request, class II, IV, VI, and VII supplies are delivered to forward distribution points for issue. Selected items of all classes of supplies may be stocked at forward distribution points. Division reserve stocks of class I, II, III, IV, VI, and VIII supplies are maintained in the division support area.

a. Elements from the appropriate division supply unit may be attached to those divisional units conducting independent missions. The

supply and service company provides clothing exchange and bath support (when augmented) on an area basis. The same company, when augmented, also provides graves registration support in each brigade support area and the division support area to receive, identify, and arrange for evacuation of deceased personnel to the division collecting point, COSCOM collecting point, or designated mortuary facility.

b. In the infantry division, COSCOM transportation units must be provided if combat units are to be moved by surface transportation in a single lift.

c. For further details on the operation of the supply and transport battalion, see FM 29-50.



1. Three squads in armored DISCOM.

Figure 3-9. Transportation motor transport company, supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

Section VII. SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION

3-21. General

The supply and service battalion is organic to both the airmobile and airborne DISCOMs. It provides the division and attached units all required classes and items of supply except class VIII and IX supplies, those supplies peculiar to communications security equipment, rail mission type equipment, and aircraft, and approved operational project items. To accomplish this, the battalion provides—

a. Distribution points in the division and brigade support areas for the receipt, temporary storage and issue of all classes of supply and equipment for which the battalion is responsible.

b. The division reserve of supplies and equipment for which the battalion is responsible and maintains this reserve in the division and brigade support areas as appropriate.

c. Limited motor transport service for adminis-

trative and logistical support, particularly in the division support area.

d. Salvage collection facilities, including the evacuation of salvage property of nondivisional units (less toxic agents, medical materiel, explosives, aircraft and COMSEC equipment).

e. Coordination of division support requirements for laundry.

f. Unclassified map supply service to the division and attached units.

g. Clothing exchange, bath and graves registration services when augmented.

h. Airdrop equipment support, to include—

- (1) Parachute maintenance.
- (2) Packing and exchange service.

(3) Inspection and technical assistance in the recovery and evacuation of airdrop equipment.

(4) Technical advice and assistance in the rigging of loads.

i. The preparation of sling loads of supplies and equipment for helicopter lift.

j. Advice/data relating to supply and service matters.

k. Fire extinguisher refill and exchange for the division.

l. Technical assistance and quality assurance pertaining to supply, service, and transportation operations.

3-22. Organization

a. Organization of the supply and service battalion of the airmobile DISCOM is shown in figure 3-10. The battalion consists of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, a main supply and service company, three forward supply and service detachments (one of which may be parachute qualified), and an airdrop equipment and support company. The supply and service battalion of the airborne DISCOM is organized similarly, with the exceptions that all airborne units are parachute qualified and a quartermaster airdrop equipment support company replaces the airdrop equipment and support company.

b. Headquarters and headquarters detachment of each of these battalions is organized as shown in figure 3-11.

c. Main supply and service company is organized as shown in figure 3-12 with key differences

between the airmobile and airborne companies as noted.

d. Forward supply and service detachments are organized as shown in figure 3-13 with key differences between airmobile and airborne companies as noted.

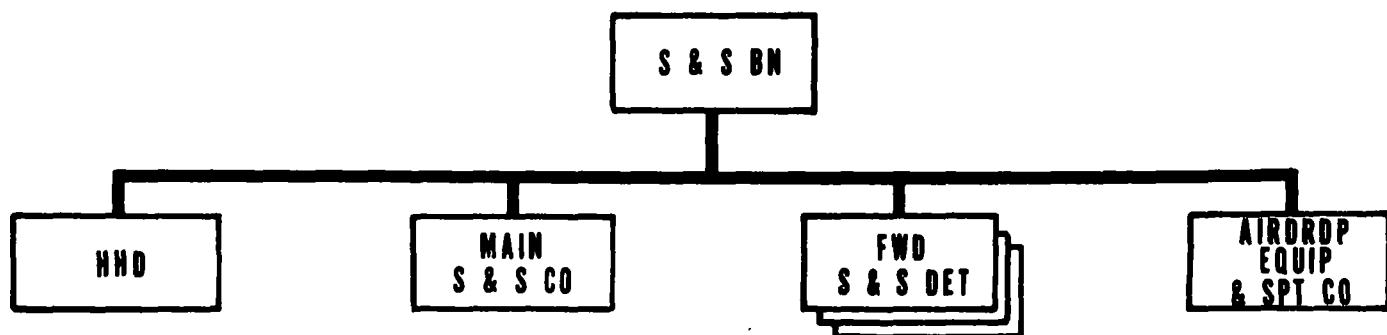
e. The airdrop equipment and support company, supply and service battalion, airmobile DISCOM is organized in one of two ways. Normally, it is organized as shown in figure 3-14. To provide support for parachute qualified elements of the division, this company is organized as shown in figure 3-14.

f. The quartermaster airdrop equipment support company, airborne DISCOM, is organized as shown in figure 3-15. This company can also be configured on a provisional basis with composite platoons to support independent brigade operations (fig 3-15).

3-23. Employment

The supply and service battalion establishes and operates distribution points for supplies and equipment for which it is responsible in the division and brigade support area. Division reserve stocks of supplies are normally maintained in the division support area, and some selected items are maintained in the brigade support areas.

a. Supply battalion personnel unload aircraft and trucks delivering supplies to the division support area, store reserve supplies, rearrange loads, make issues, and load aircraft that carry supplies



1. In the airborne division, quartermaster airdrop equipment and support company.

Figure 3-10. Supply and service battalion, airmobile and airborne DISCOMs.

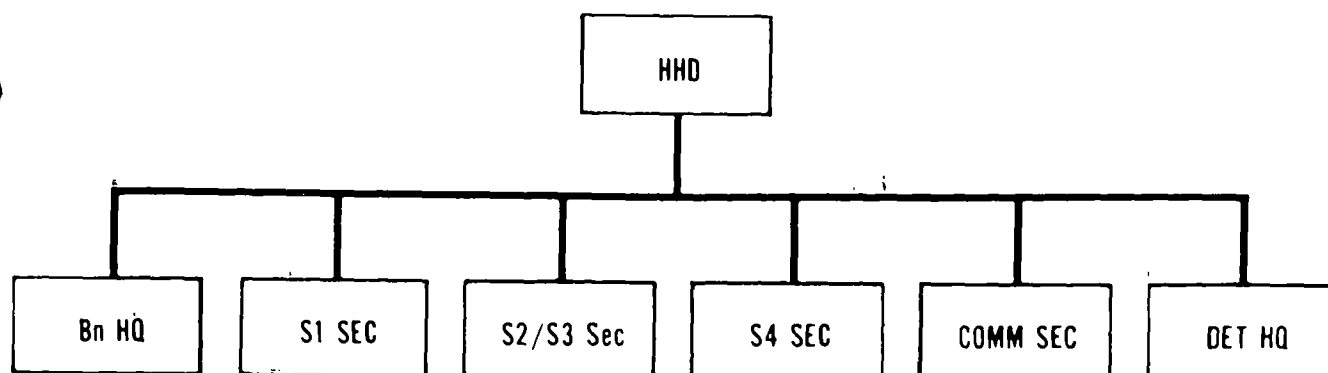
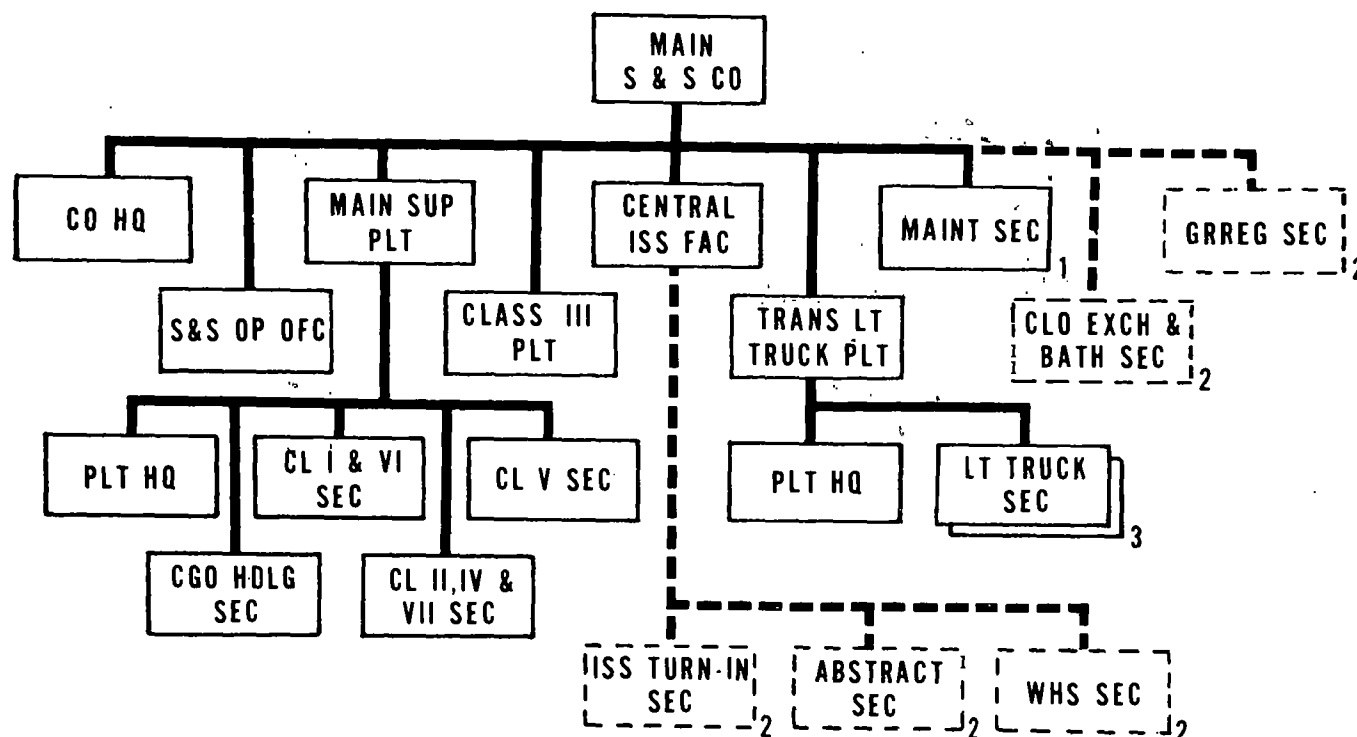


Figure 3-11. Headquarters and headquarters detachment, supply and service battalion, airmobile and airborne DISCOMs.



1. Airmobile division only
2. When authorized augmentation.
3. Airborne Main S&S Co has four light truck section sections..

Figure 3-12. Main supply and service company, supply and service battalion, airmobile and airborne DISCOMs.

forward. In the brigade support areas, they unload arriving aircraft, store supplies, prepare loads, and load aircraft delivering supplies to using units. Elements may be attached to brigades conducting independent missions.

b. COSCOM delivers supplies to the lowest possible support element in the division, using land or air lines of communications. Divisional aircraft distribute supplies from the point of receipt to

brigade or lower echelons. Organic or attached medium helicopters deliver large items or heavy loads. Utility helicopters deliver smaller loads of supplies forward of the brigade support areas. Units in the division and brigade support areas receive supplies from local distribution points whenever possible. In emergencies, supplies are delivered directly to using units. For more details of the employment of the supply and service battalion, see FM 29-50.

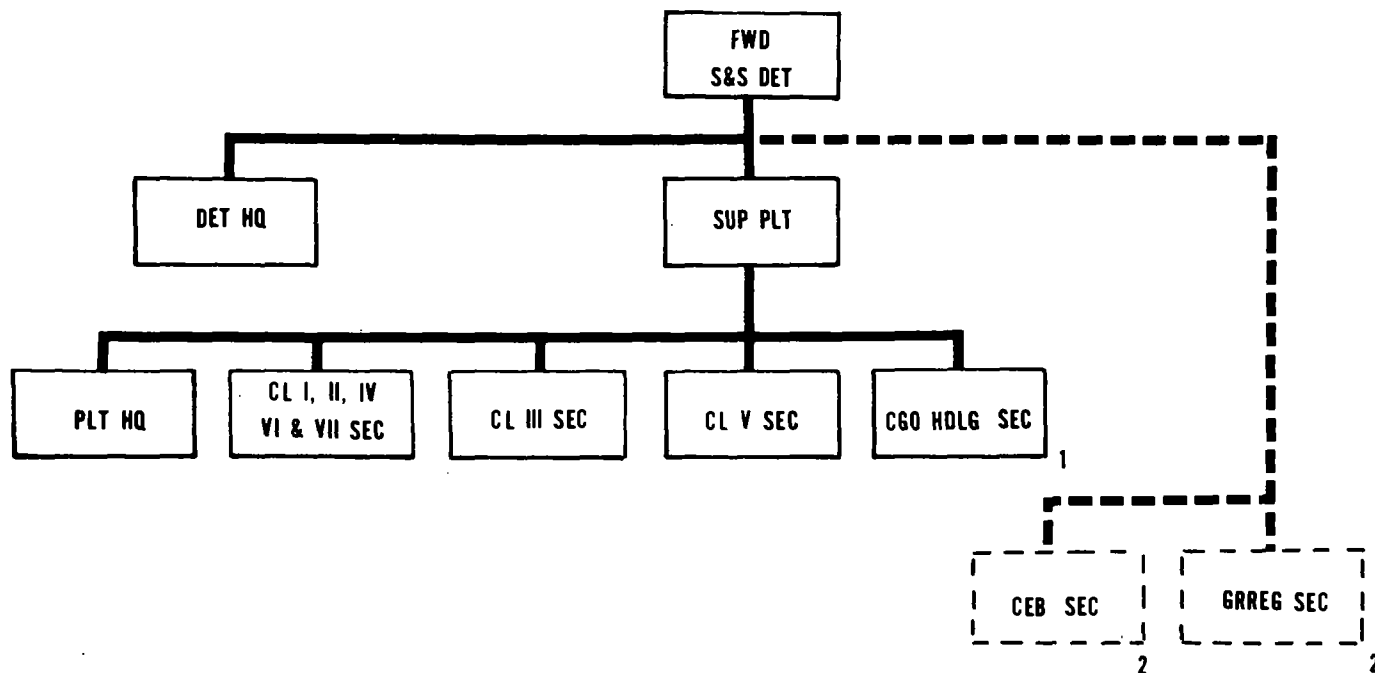
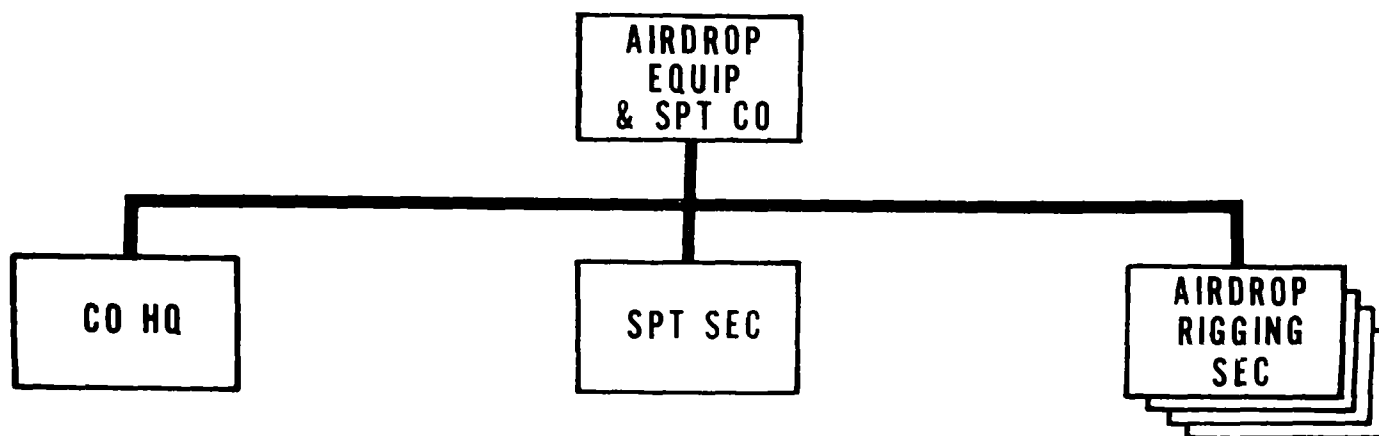
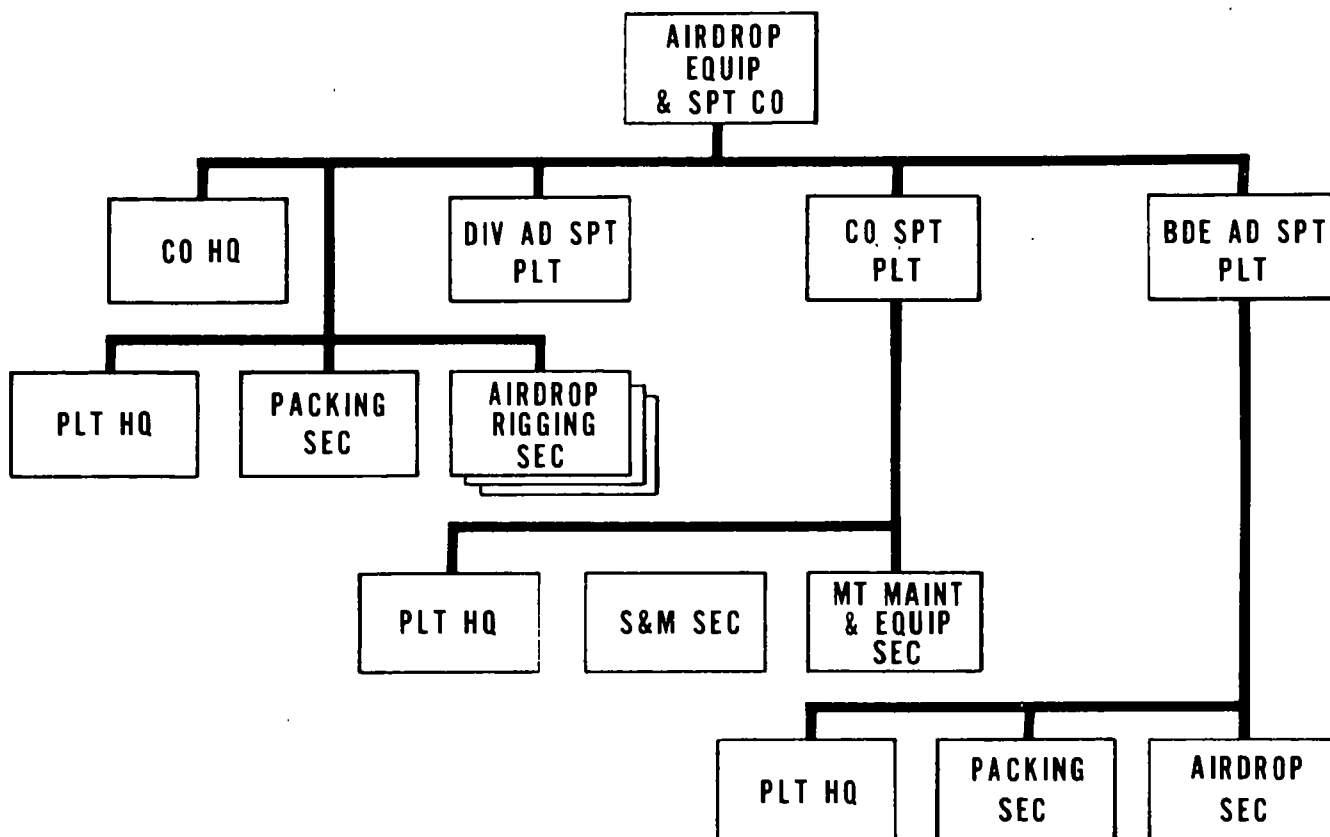


Figure 3-13. Forward supply and service detachment, supply and service battalion, airmobile and airborne DISCOMs.



(Normal organization)

Figure 3-14. Airdrop equipment and support company, supply and service battalion, airmobile DISCOM.



(When supporting parachute qualified troops)

Figure 3-14.—Continued.

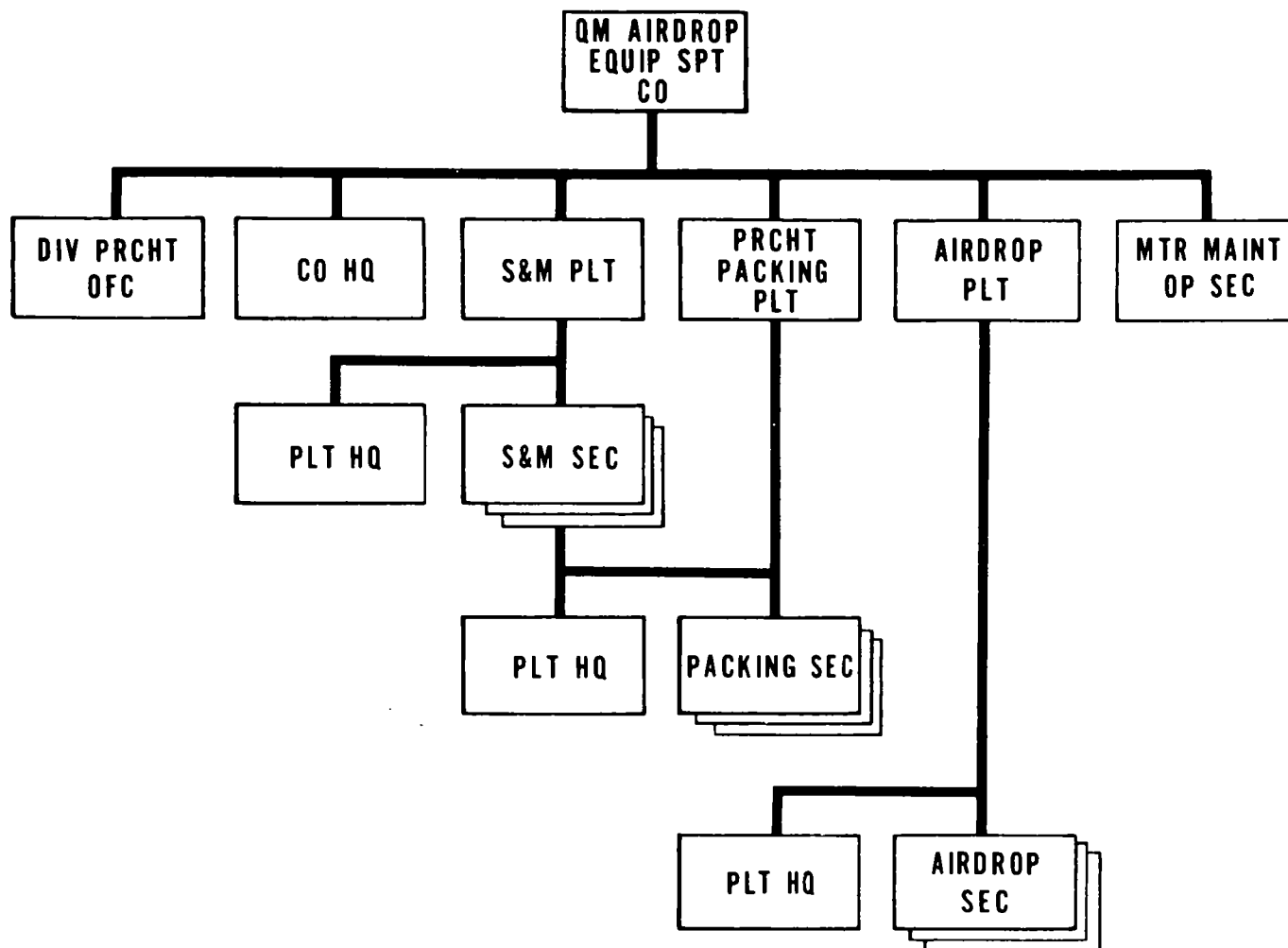
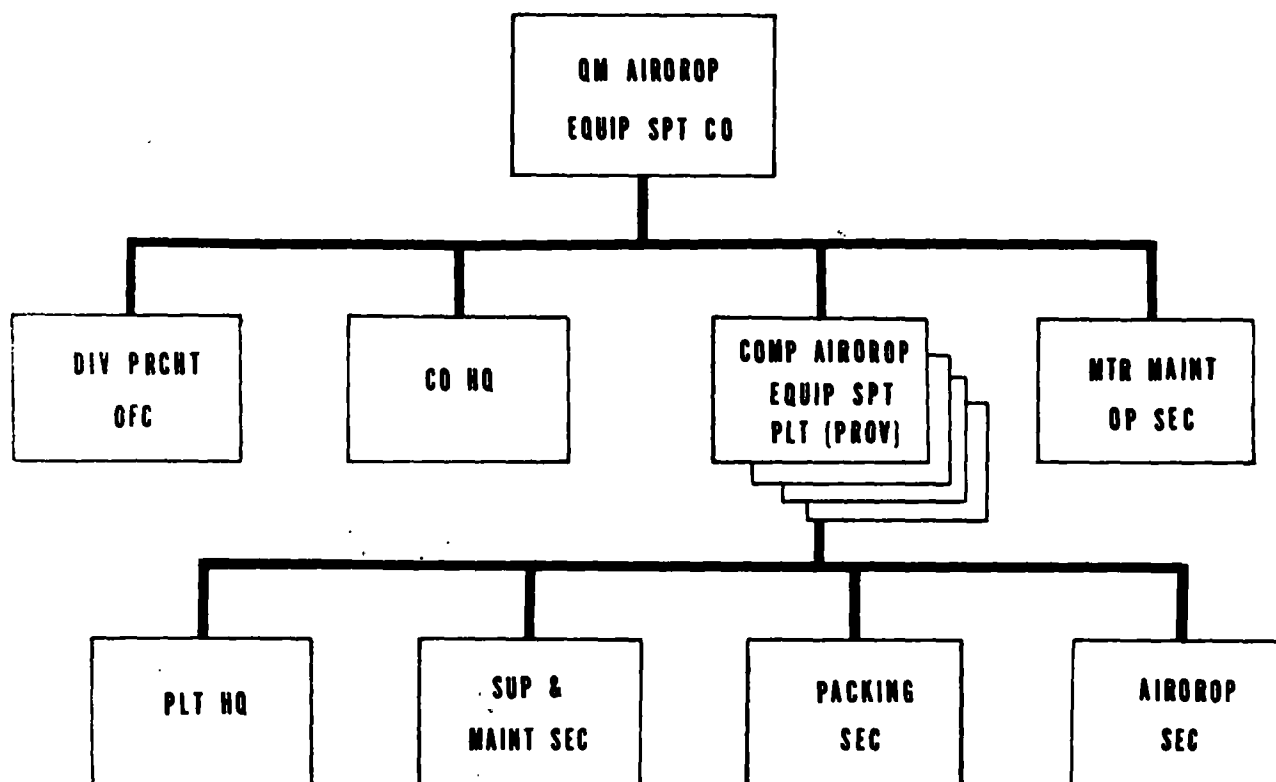


Figure 3-15. Quartermaster airdrop equipment support company, supply and service battalion, airborne DISCOM.



(Configured with provisional composite platoons)

Figure 3-15 - Continued.

Section VIII. MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-24. General

■ The maintenance battalion provides direct support maintenance for division equipment with certain exceptions. In all divisions these exceptions include ADPE, electronic accounting machines, medical and COMSEC equipment, airdrop items, light textiles and aircraft. In the AIM and airborne divisions, maintenance of aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics equipment is the responsibility of the combat aviation battalion; in the airmobile division, it is the responsibility of the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion (para 7-5). To accomplish this direct support maintenance mission, the battalion provides --

■ *a.* Technical supervision over the conduct of maintenance functions throughout the division, including maintenance support teams for missile systems.

b. Repair parts support for division equipment, including class IX supplies for land combat and light air defense systems.

c. An operational readiness float for selected items.

d. Limited vehicular recovery assistance to supported units.

e. Direct exchange service for selected items.

f. Technical assistance and quality assurance pertaining to maintenance related operations.

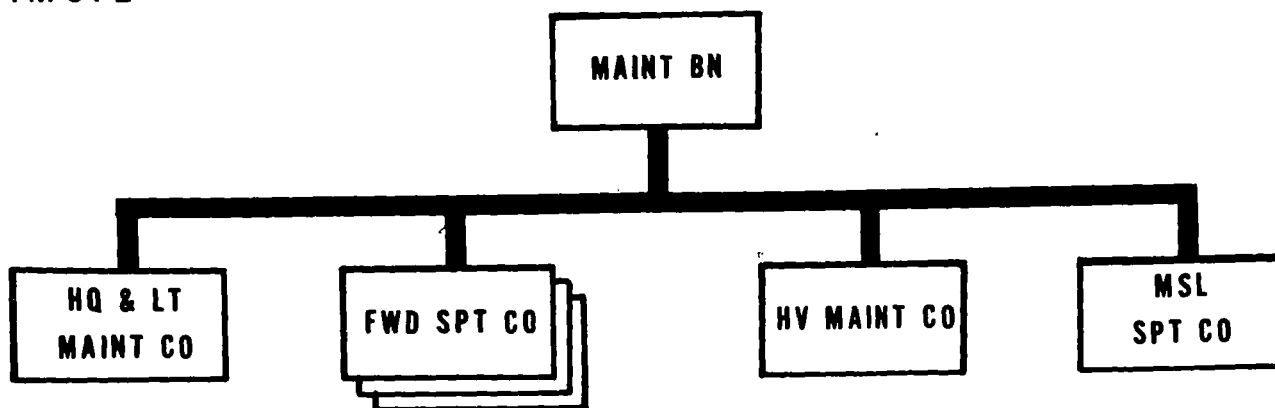
g. Coordination of the division calibration program with the division materiel management center (DMMC).

3-25. Organization

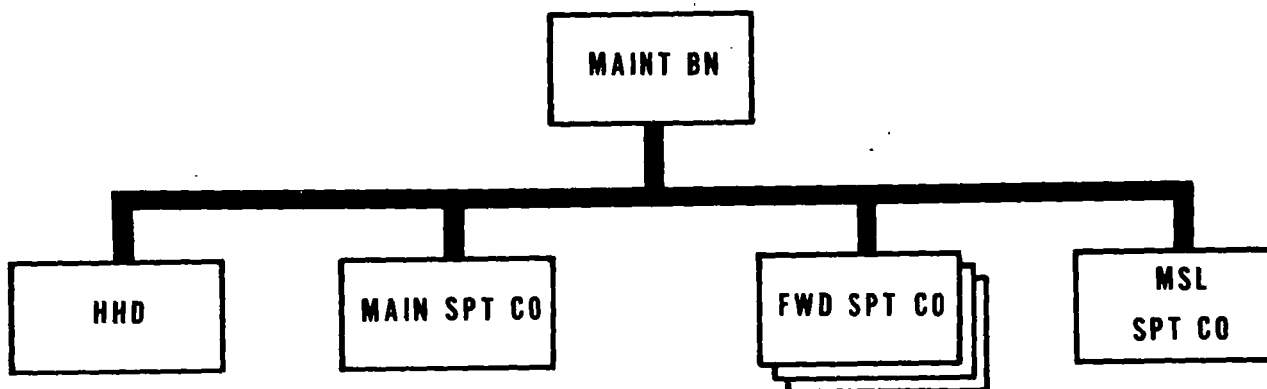
Organization of the maintenance battalion is shown in figures 3-16 through 3-18.

■ 3-26. Employment

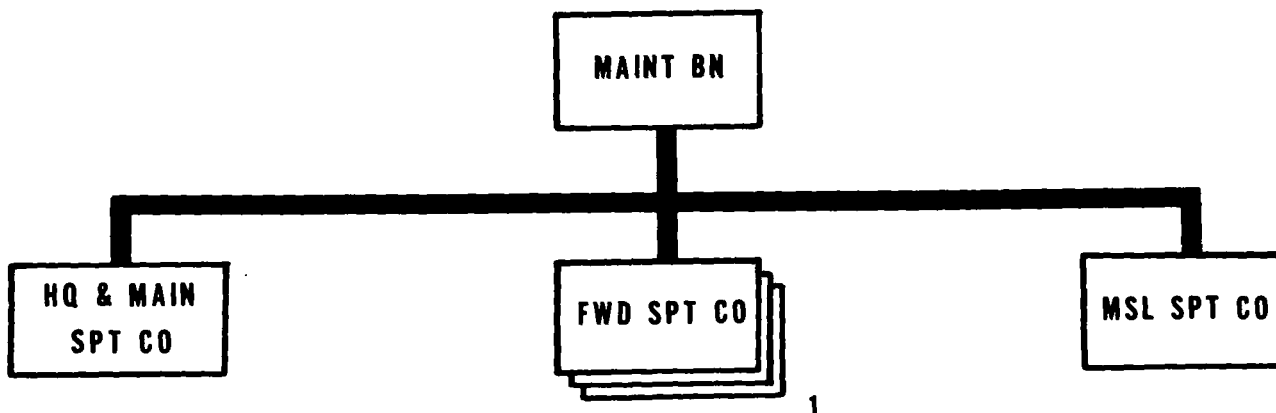
a. The forward support company in the brigade support area provides direct support (DS) maintenance on a repair and return-to-user basis. This DS maintenance includes limited materiel



■ Figure 3-16. Maintenance battalion, AIM DISCOMs.



■ Figure 3-17. Maintenance battalion, airborne DISCOM.



1. ONE COMPANY MAY BE PARACHUTE QUALIFIED.

Figure 3-18. Maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM.

recovery and evacuation capability. The forward support companies are reinforced by elements of the headquarters and light maintenance company, heavy maintenance company, and missile support company in the AIM divisions; by elements of the main support company, and missile support company in the airborne division; and the headquarters and main support company, and missile support company in the airmobile division. The units providing the backup support to the forward support companies also provide direct support maintenance to division elements in the division support area.

b. In all divisions, maintenance support teams provide responsive onsite maintenance support, and evacuation of materiel. They are employed to enhance the operational readiness posture of the division.

c. Certain items may be retained in an operational readiness float status by the main

support companies; the items exchanged for operational readiness float items will be scheduled for prompt repair and returned to the float; items beyond the DS unit maintenance capability or capacity will be evacuated to a DS or GS unit for repair.

d. The headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company operate the maintenance collecting point. The heavy maintenance company provides limited evacuation service for forward support companies and points located in the division area. The forward support companies will establish maintenance collection points in the brigade support area.

e. The missile support company provides missile-peculiar repair parts for land combat and light air defense systems as well as maintenance support teams to support missile systems users. For more details concerning the division maintenance battalion, see FM 29-30-1.

Section IX. TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-27. General

The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, organic to the airmobile DISCOM, provides to divisional units direct support maintenance of aircraft, including avionics, aircraft armament, and aircraft peculiar repair parts. It provides—

a. Operational readiness float of selected aircraft peculiar items.

b. Technical assistance and quality assurance.

c. Direct exchange (DX) service for selected items.

d. Recovery and evacuation of aircraft.

3-28. Organization

a. The battalion consists of a headquarters and headquarters detachment and two transportation aircraft maintenance companies as shown in figure 3-19.

b. The transportation aircraft maintenance company is organized as shown in figure 3-20.

3-29. Employment

a. The battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the transportation aircraft maintenance companies. The battalion and its companies operate in the division support area and provide aircraft maintenance support to all elements of the division.

b. The battalion headquarters uses its organic aircraft for liaison and staff coordination with subordinate and superior headquarters. Its organic aircraft are also used to provide transportation for aircraft maintenance teams, with backup support for this type of transportation mission provided by the aviation group.

c. When aircraft cannot be quickly and easily restored to operating condition by aviation units' organic maintenance personnel or by the aircraft maintenance unit's support teams, the aircraft are evacuated by air to the division support area. Each aircraft maintenance company maintains an operational readiness float of avionics equip-

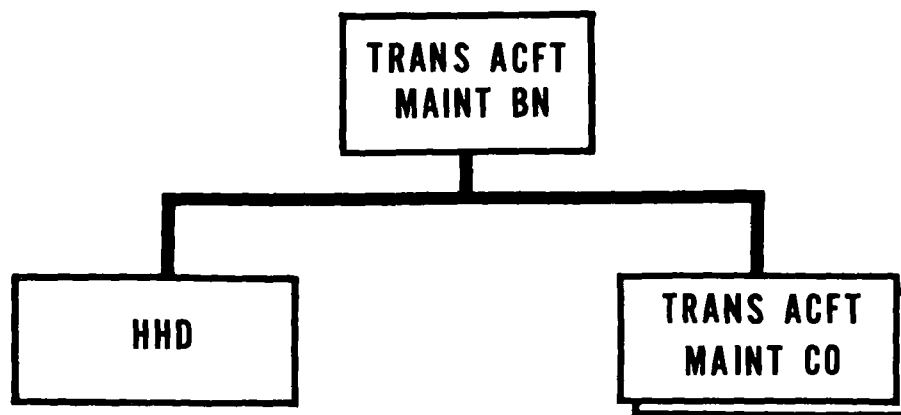


Figure 3-19. Transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM.

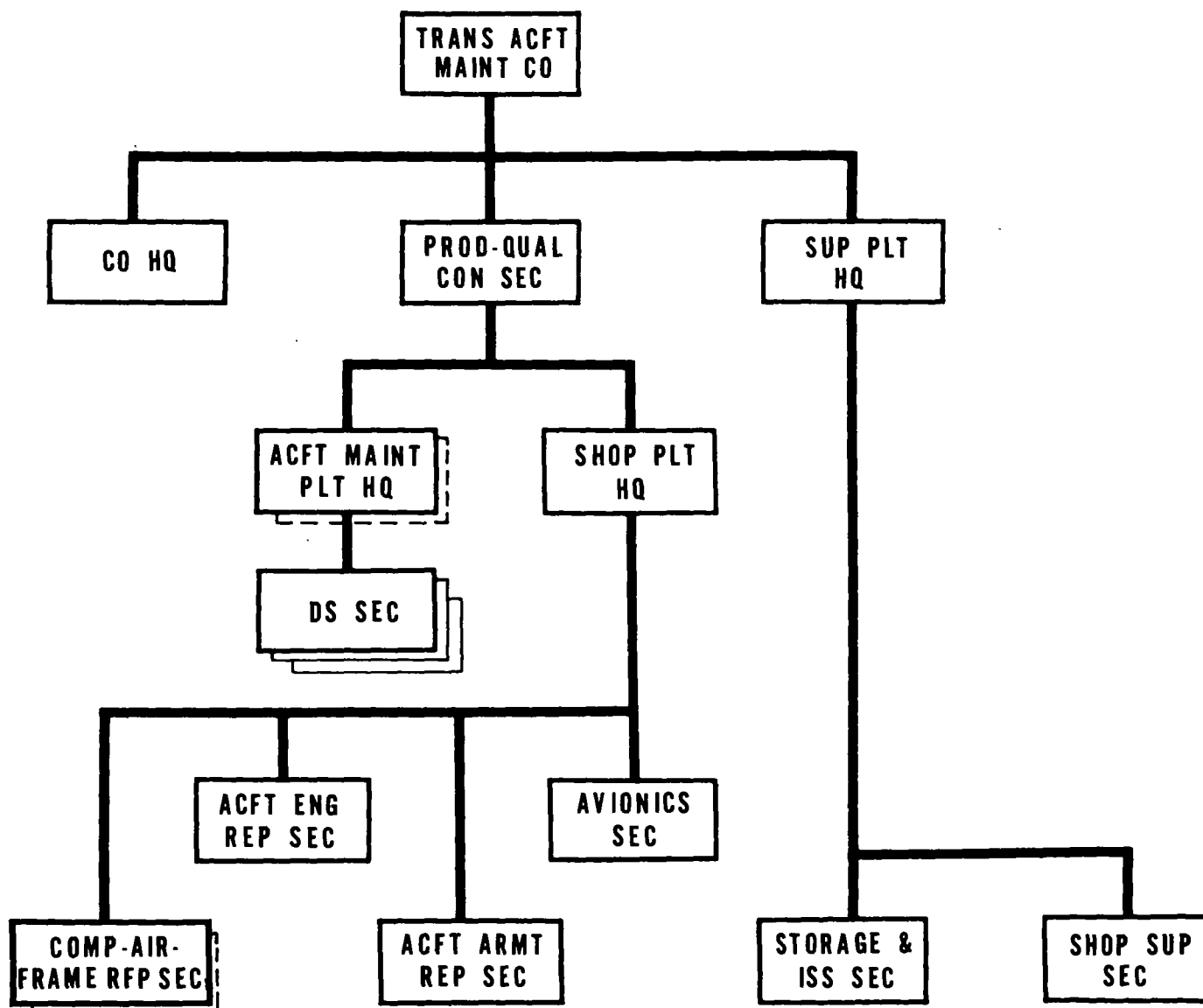


Figure 3-20. Transportation aircraft maintenance company, transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM

ment and aircraft armament to replace unserviceable equipment that cannot be restored to operable condition in time to meet operational requirements. Items exchanged for operational float items are scheduled for prompt repair and return to the float; items beyond the DS unit maintenance capability will be evacuated to a COSCOM AVIM unit for repair and return to operational readiness float stock. Contact maintenance teams, composed of aircraft maintenance platoon and shop support platoon personnel, are formed in response to the immediate

maintenance need for on-site maintenance of aircraft.

d. Equipment requiring maintenance beyond the capability of the aircraft maintenance battalion, to include maintenance overflow, is evacuated to the appropriate COSCOM maintenance element.

e. Further details on operations of the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion are in FM 29-30-1.

Section X. DIVISION MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (DMMC)

3-30. General

The division materiel management center (DMMC) is organic to the DISCOM. The DMMC provides to divisional units centralized and integrated materiel (supply and maintenance) management for class I (including water distribution), class II (including unclassified map supply, fire extinguisher refill, and industrial gas supply), and classes III, IV, V, VI, VII, and IX supplies, less communications security equipment, rail mission-type equipment and classified maps. To accomplish this, the DMMC—

a. Determines requirements for development and technical supervision of:

(1) Division authorized stockage lists (ASLs) and prescribed load lists (PLLs). The PLLs of units that incorporate integrated direct support maintenance (IDSM) contain items normally included in ASLs.

(2) Division operational readiness float lists.

b. Procures all supplies received by the division for which the center is responsible and directs their distribution.

c. With ADP support provided by the division data center:

(1) Manages the division master property records and maintains the division property book.

(2) Maintains the Army equipment status reporting data and manages the Army equipment status reporting system for the division.

(3) Manages the division class IX (repair parts) supply system to include development, approval, and maintenance of ASLs and PLLs.

d. Operates an integrated division maintenance management information program and keeps the division, DISCOM, and maintenance battalion commanders and their staffs informed on the status of maintenance, maintenance problems, maintenance requirements, and unit materiel readiness in the division.

e. Manages the division class II supply system to include development, approval, and maintenance of class II direct support ASLs.

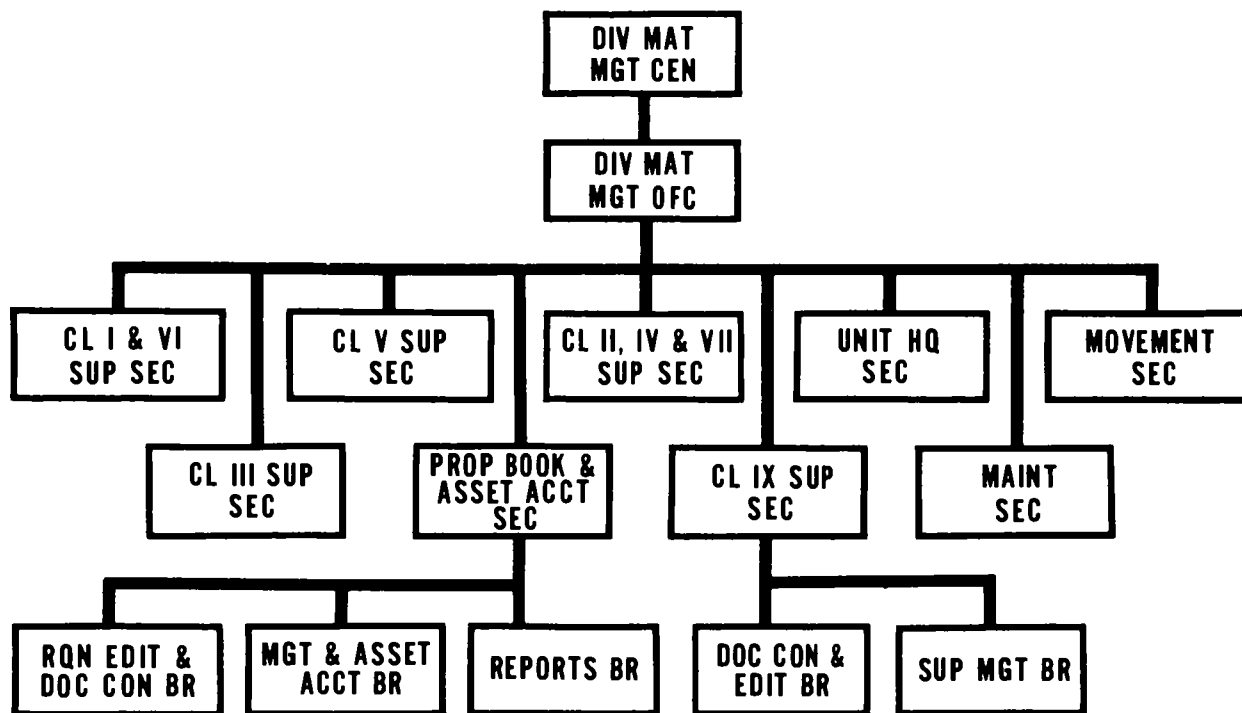
f. Determines ASL mobility requirements in time of war.

3-31. Organization

Organization of the DMMC is shown in figure 3-21. Functionally, the DMMCs for the different type divisions are organized the same. For specific differences (e.g., numbers of personnel, items of equipment), see the individual TOE.

3-32. Employment

The DMMC, together with the division data center (DDC), is normally located in the division support area near the DISCOM headquarters. In fast-moving situations or widely dispersed actions, it may operate forward of or in the rear of the division support area to assist in providing continuing support of combat operations. The DMMC is about 20 percent mobile. The vehicles authorized the unit are the minimum required to perform day-to-day operational and overhead support functions. It is 100 percent transportable by US Army aircraft except for one 6-ton semitrailer van, and 100 percent transportable by US Air Force aircraft. For further details concerning division materiel management, see chapter 9.



■ Figure 3-21. Division materiel management center (DMMC).

CHAPTER 4

EMPLOYMENT OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. FIELD ACTIVITIES

4-1. Division Support Area

The division support area is that portion of the division rear area occupied by the division support command (DISCOM) command post (CP) and organic and attached units. This area may also contain combat support units and corps support command (COSCOM) elements operating in support of the division.

a. Functions and General Operating Procedures.

The combat service support units in the division support area provide backup support to DISCOM units in support of brigades and direct combat service support to units operating in the division rear area.

b. Location and Displacement. The division support area is normally located in the division rear adjacent to airlanding facilities and the main supply route (MSR). The precise location is contingent on tactical plans, the location of COSCOM combat service support installations and the MSR, terrain in the area of operations, security considerations, and accessibility to lines of communications.

(1) DISCOM units are displaced only as necessary to maintain continuing combat service support to the division. In addition, in fast moving situations or widely dispersed actions, the DISCOM headquarters, normally located in the division support area, may operate forward to insure continuing support of combat and combat support elements. The DISCOM commander, in coordination with the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), determines the new locations and orders the movement of DISCOM elements in the division support area.

(2) In airborne operations, the DISCOM units that operate in the division support area, except the quartermaster airdrop equipment support company of the airborne division, enter the airhead under DISCOM control at an appropriate time following the initial air assault. The DISCOM commander and a small staff may enter with the

assault elements. A typical deployment is shown in figure 2-5.

c. Security.

(1) Individual units in the division support area provide their own local security. The DISCOM commander coordinates local security measures of all units located in the division support area. Because air defense artillery units are not organic to the DISCOM, requests and recommendations for priorities for air defense support must be submitted to the division commander. Plans must be made to integrate organic small arms and automatic weapons for local air defense protection of DISCOM elements (app C).

(2) Rear area protection (RAP) includes rear area security and area damage control. The purpose of RAP is to prevent interruption of combat, combat support, and combat service support operations. Major causes of this interruption include natural disasters; nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks; and airborne and guerrilla type operations. Rear area security and area damage control are discussed in paragraphs 4-5 and 4-6.

4-2. DISCOM Command Post

Officers and staff elements that normally operate in the armored, infantry or mechanized infantry DISCOM CP include: the commander and executive officer; an ADP operations officer; a movements control officer; the personnel staff officer (S1); an intelligence officer (S2); an operations officer (S3); a logistics staff officer (S4); and a materiel management officer (DMMO). In the airborne or airmobile DISCOM CP, officers and staff elements include: the commander and executive officer; a security plans and operations officer; a command logistics officer; a personnel officer; and the DMMO. Specialists in subordinate units are available to provide advice and assistance to the DISCOM commander and his staff in technical planning, operations, and training.

a. Functions and General Operating Methods. The CP is the control center for command and

administration of the DISCOM and its attached units. Routine combat service support operations are appropriate for standing operating procedures (SOPs), operation orders (OPORDs), operation plans (OPLANs), and fragmentation orders (FRAGOs) are used to direct combat service support (CSS) operations. Due to ongoing nature of CSS, these orders are issued much less frequently than in tactical units, and only when necessitated by significant changes. The DISCOM staff coordinates combat service support operations that require special attention and resolves conflicts between subordinate units and between subordinate and supported units.

b. Location and Displacement.

(1) The CP is located in the division support area. The particular site selected should—

- (a) Provide sufficient area for dispersion.
- (b) Be near subordinate units and installations.
- (c) Provide adequate sites for communications.
- (d) Provide adequate cover, concealment, drainage, hardstand, and roads.
- (e) Reduce probability of damage and facilitate defense by locating the CP away from probable enemy targets and other likely areas of enemy attack.
- (f) Provide aircraft landing sites.
- (g) Be beyond the range of enemy DS artillery.

(2) A standard, orderly interior arrangement of the CP helps visitors locate specific staff sections and simplifies displacement and reestablishment of the CP. Such an arrangement requires the following as a minimum:

- (a) Establishing a directory service at the main entrance.
- (b) Grouping those agencies that frequently work together.
- (c) Locating near entrances those elements that have considerable traffic.
- (d) Locating centrally those elements that require special security precautions, e.g., division data center, signal operations platoon, communications center.

(e) Displacing promptly on short notice. Displacement is accomplished either by using the off-duty shift at the new location or by moving the CP in increments. The CP, at the discretion of the DISCOM commanders, usually displaces with most DISCOM units that occupy the division support area.

c. Security. The DISCOM headquarters company provides local security for the CP.

4-3. DISCOM Units in the Brigade Areas

The strength and composition of DISCOM units operating in forward areas changes to meet varying needs of the brigade and other supported units.

a. Composition. The following DISCOM elements are normally in the brigade support area:

(1) In the airmobile and airborne divisions (and when authorized in AIM divisions), a forward area support coordinating officer (FASCO), who coordinates the efforts of the DISCOM elements that support the brigade.

(2) A maintenance battalion forward support company.

(3) Appropriate supply elements of the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions), and the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions). All classes of supply, except class V, are distributed, as necessary, in brigade support areas. In the airborne division, a class V forward distribution point may be established. The airmobile division establishes forward distribution points for all classes of supply.

(4) A medical company.

(5) A graves registration collecting point (requires augmentation in all divisions).

(6) Bath facilities and clothing exchange (requires augmentation in all divisions).

(7) Forward materiel collection and classification point.

(8) Maintenance teams of the transportation aircraft maintenance company (or battalion in the airmobile division), and the missile support company, which are available for onsite repair.

b. Functions and General Operating Methods. The DISCOM forward support units provide combat service support on a unit basis, an area basis, or a task basis. A DISCOM unit operating with a brigade provides combat service support on a unit basis to the brigade and occupies a portion of the brigade support area. A DISCOM unit supporting a brigade also provides combat service support on an area basis to units operating near the brigade. Other divisional units, and those units not supported by forward DISCOM elements, receive division-level combat service support from the division support area. Nondivisional units may be supported by DISCOM or COSCOM.

(1) The forward support element of the maintenance battalion provides its supported units

direct support maintenance and repair parts. This element does not have the capability to provide maintenance of medical equipment, data processing equipment, COMSEC equipment, ammunition, light textiles, and quartermaster air items. Maintenance of chemical equipment requires augmentation from maintenance battalion resources. The employment of contact teams for on-site support of customers is emphasized.

(2) The forward distribution points, operated by the appropriate division supply element, provide supply point distribution for supplies. Sometimes, unit distribution is used as provided by the appropriate transportation element.

(3) Each medical company has a clearing platoon and an ambulance platoon. These provide medical service and evacuation as well as class VIII supply to the supported brigade and other units, normally on an area basis.

(4) FASCOs, if employed, are under the operational control of the SPO or S3 depending on the type division. They coordinate the mission accomplishment of DISCOM forward elements. Administration and technical functions remain under control of the parent support units. The DISCOM units in the brigade areas may be organized as a provisional support battalion and attached to brigades for independent operations.

c. Security. DISCOM units operating within a brigade area of responsibility provide for individual and collective security. The brigade S4 has responsibility for the overall security of the brigade support area.

Local security of DISCOM units is coordinated with the brigade S4 by the FASCO.

4-4. Division Rear Echelon

The division rear echelon consists of the unit elements and division staff agencies that provide personnel and administrative services and whose continuous presence is not required in a forward portion of the division area. During airborne operations, some DISCOM elements remain in the departure area to perform administrative and service functions not required in the objective area. Such factors as the duration of the operation and planned operations after linkup will determine which elements move forward.

a. The division commander designates an officer in charge of the rear echelon. This officer is responsible to the DISCOM commander for the tactical control, security, and movement of the division rear echelon.

b. The DISCOM commander includes the division rear echelon in his plans for RAP when this echelon is located in the division support area. He is responsible for the combat service support of the division rear echelon, to include the provision of transportation for displacement.

c. For additional information on composition, location, and displacement of the division rear echelon, see FM 61-100.

Section II. REAR AREA PROTECTION (RAP)

4-5. Rear Area Security

a. Responsibility. The division commander is responsible for the protection of the division rear. The division G3 has primary staff responsibility for rear area security and, in coordination with the G2, G4, and G5, plans and assigns responsibilities for rear area security. The DISCOM commander is responsible for that portion of the division rear area occupied by DISCOM units, usually the division support area. By manipulation of his forces, he defends the division support area against small-scale attacks, sabotage, ambush, and infiltration. He also provides for the security of higher echelon combat service support units, and coordinates security measures of all units located in the division support area. He bases the DISCOM security plans on the division plan. For an example of a rear area security SOP, see appendix B.

b. Forces. Each combat service support unit in the division support area provides its own local security and assists in the security of the division support area. When required, the G3 may provide the DISCOM commander combat forces to secure critical areas and resupply routes, escort convoys, or to counter hostile forces that threaten to prevent or hinder accomplishment of the DISCOM mission. Surveillance and security for those areas not essential to accomplishment of the DISCOM mission are the division responsibility.

c. Measures. The DISCOM combat service support units train assigned personnel for local security, passive air defense measures, and use of nonair defense weapons against attacking aircraft. For example of an SOP on the use of nonair defense weapons against aircraft, see appendix C.

(1) Communications and warning systems are established, SOP are developed, OPLANs for

reaction forces are developed and rehearsed. Protection is provided personnel, key activities, and essential lines of communications. Operations are dispersed, and defensive positions are prepared consistent with the effective execution of the mission.

(2) Measures employed by the DISCOM to accomplish its security mission include—

(a) Deploying combat service support units and locating facilities in accordance with their defensibility and capability for mutual support.

(b) Prescribing instructions for the coordination of local security plans of adjacent units.

(c) Coordinating with reserve elements and other units located in the division support area.

(d) Employing an alert system for rapid dissemination of information concerning hostile threats.

(e) Requesting that armed aircraft be used to escort resupply flights and armed escorts to accompany surface convoys.

(f) Posting security elements from attached security forces at critical locations on the road net.

(g) Employing route reconnaissance and patrols.

(h) Employing air reconnaissance and patrols.

(i) Enforcing light and noise discipline.

(j) Employing natural and artificial obstacles.

(k) Performing chemical detection and radiological monitor and survey operations.

(l) Coordinating with the division G2 to insure adequate counterintelligence support for the detection, prevention, and neutralization of hostile intelligence threats.

(m) Coordinating, in conjunction with the division G5, with appropriate local civilian and paramilitary authorities and forces. If control of the civilian population becomes a prime factor in security operations, a request may be submitted to the division G5 for any additional psychological operations support required.

(n) Employing smoke to obscure enemy observation.

4-6. Area Damage Control

a. General. The division G4 has primary staff responsibility for area damage control. The DISCOM commander is responsible for the plans and activities necessary to reduce the effects of enemy attack or natural disaster on combat service sup-

port units within the division support area. In planning and supervising area damage control, he places priority on actions that prevent or reduce the interruption of combat service support operations. He must consider the effect of diverting combat service support elements to area damage control tasks and be prepared to use all available resources to prevent interruption of combat service support to divisional or attached units. The division commander and staff must be aware of any diversion of combat service support units to an area damage control mission. An example of an area damage control SOP is in appendix D.

b. Means. The personnel and equipment of subordinate and other units located in the division support area are the principal area damage control means available to the DISCOM commander. The DISCOM commander coordinates with the division staff for engineer, military police, and signal support in area damage control activities. Locally procured resources and assistance from nondivisional units located in the division support area may be available in some situations.

c. Measures. Area damage control measures include—

(1) Providing SOP and implementing instructions for self-help within each combat service support unit.

(2) Designating, training, and employing the required firefighting, damage clearance, decontamination, rescue, food service, chemical detection, biological sampling, radiological survey, medical, chaplain, and repair personnel in the various combat service support units. Each unit is directed to organize teams with appropriate skills and equipment.

(3) Assessing the extent and the significance of damage and instituting area damage control measures to reduce the effects of losses in personnel, materiel, and facilities. Control and assessment teams are formed in DISCOM headquarters and in other designated DISCOM units.

(4) Providing traffic control, control of personnel, crime prevention, and physical security of activities and facilities. The military police unit provides these measures.

(5) Rerouting traffic, as required, to provide continuing support to tactical elements and to facilitate the reduction of damage and contamination.

(6) Dispersing facilities to reduce the possibility of their becoming lucrative targets for attack by nuclear weapons or chemical and biological agents.

(7) Establishing warning procedures for prompt dissemination of information of known or suspected attacks and natural disasters. Preparations must be undertaken to reduce vulnerability. The warning system should include fallout prediction, if appropriate.

(8) Insuring compatibility with the local civil defense plan. The attached civil affairs unit, over which the DISCOM commander has operational control, coordinates local civil defense matters.

(9) Coordinating with nondivisional units located within the division support area for their roles in the area damage control mission.

d. Decontamination of Personnel, Equipment and Areas. When personnel, equipment, and areas within the division support area have been exposed to the effects of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, the DISCOM commander initiates the appropriate decontamination operations, with the assistance of the DISCOM chemical staff officer, the division surgeon, and the division engineer. Using earthmoving equipment, the division engineer battalion decontaminates essential areas or clears exit routes required for evacuation to safe areas.

(1) *Chemical Decontamination.* Decontamination of persons contaminated by chemical agents must be initiated immediately. Large-scale decontamination is limited to vital installations, equipment, and materiel. As permitted or dictated by the tactical situation, such passive measures as avoiding contamination or waiting for weathering and decay to reduce or to eliminate the hazard may be appropriate. For detailed procedures for decontamination of personnel, see FM 21-11, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220; clothing and equipment, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220; water, TM 3-220, TM 5-700, and TM 8-285; and materiel, buildings and vital areas, FM 21-40 and TM 3-220.

(2) *Biological decontamination.* Normally, enemy employment of biological agents will not be

immediately apparent. Technical intelligence teams (Team KA, CBR Agent Sampling and Analysis, TOE 3-500) should collect samples from areas suspected of being contaminated with biological agents, and the samples must be sent to medical laboratories for identification. Decontamination materials and procedures are discussed in FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220.

(3) *Radiological decontamination.* Following the use of a nuclear weapon, the presence and degree of radiological contamination must be determined. Monitoring is that routine determination of the presence and the degree of contamination which a unit makes incident to its normal operations. Radiological survey is a specially organized operation to apprise a commander of the extent and the degree of radiological contamination. Fallout predictions are made to indicate the probable danger sector of radiological contamination before the actual arrival and detection of the fallout. The commander can use fallout information in conjunction with his tactical plans and recommendations to higher headquarters. Decontamination efforts can be reduced if, before the arrival of fallout, vehicles, weapons, and ammunition are covered with such materials as tarpaulins, shelter halves, or ponchos. Decontamination operations should be conducted at a location that has good drainage and is free of radiological contamination. Waste water should flow into a sump, if possible. The flow of waste water into a river or stream should be avoided. If this is not possible, units downstream must be so informed. Detailed decontamination procedures are contained in FM 3-12, FM 10-60, FM 10-63, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220.

(4) *Marking CBR contaminated areas.* The DISCOM commander is responsible for placing and maintaining the CBR contamination marking signs within the division support area. For detailed information concerning marking of CBR contaminated areas, see FM 21-40.



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CHAPTER 5

DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS

■ 5-1. Source of Communications Support

Communications support for the DISCOM is provided by the division support area (DSA) platoon from the signal support operations company, division signal battalion. The platoon leader coordinates communications-electronics (C-E) support with the DISCOM C-E officer. He also supervises the installation, operation, and maintenance of platoon communications facilities that support the DISCOM. These include--

- a. Telecommunications center service.
- b. Radio teletypewriter stations.
- c. Telephone switchboard service for the DSA and trunk line access for other units in the area.
- d. A radio-wire integration facility to provide FM radio access to the division telephone system, and an FM radio retransmission facility.
- e. Multichannel communications terminals and a circuit control facility for operation in the division. Multichannel communication systems, detailed wire systems for DISCOM, and division combat service support units are contained in FM 11-50.

■ 5-2. Radio Nets

a. *DISCOM Command/Operations Net*. DISCOM headquarters operates this net which provides communications between the DISCOM commander, his staff, FASCOs, and subordinate units and activities. Radio is organic to DISCOM headquarters and is operated by DISCOM personnel. (See figure 5-1 through 5-3.)

b. *Higher Headquarters*. Stations in the following external nets are located at DISCOM headquarters:

(1) *Division Administrative/Operations Net (RATT)*. This station is installed, operated, and maintained by the DSA platoon. It is the net control station (NCS).

(2) *Division Operations Net or Intelligence Net (RATT)*. This station is installed, operated, and maintained by the DSA platoon.

(3) *Division Command/Operations Net (FM-*

Secure). This station is installed, operated, and maintained by DISCOM headquarters.

(4) *Division Intelligence Net (FM-Secure)*. This station is installed, operated, and maintained by DISCOM headquarters.

■ 5-3. Displacement

The support command operations platoon is limited in its displacement capabilities. Advance notification is needed when the CP is to be relocated, so that communications can be established in the new location before the CP is displaced. As elements of the CP displace, the availability of communications means is reduced at the old location and increased at the new location.

■ 5-4. Other Communications

a. In the divisions, elements of DISCOM operating in the brigade support area (BSA) are connected into the division communications system through those communications facilities provided by the forward area signal center. Communications support for DISCOM rear elements is provided by the rear echelon operations platoon from the signal support operations company, division signal battalion. This platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a telephone section, a radio teletypewriter team, and a telecommunications center section. The platoon has no multichannel radio or carrier terminal facilities normally assigned. However, if division rear elements are located in the division area, one multichannel terminal is provided to them from the DSA platoon. If they are located in the corps area, multichannel access is provided through the corps area system.

b. For a description of the signal platoons supporting DISCOM elements of the air assault and airborne divisions in the BSA, see FM 11-50.

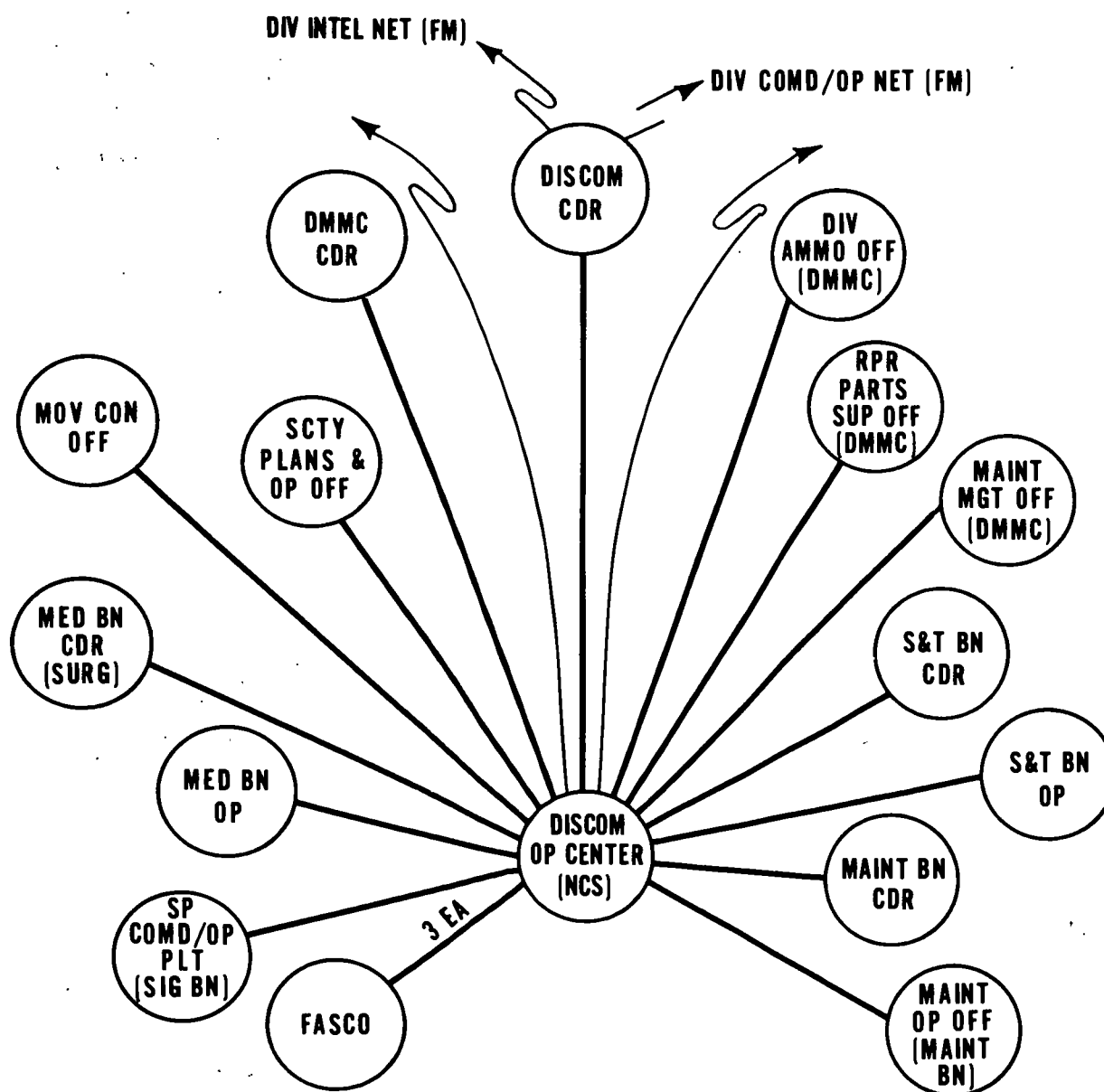
■ 5-5. Operations Security (OPSEC)

To accomplish OPSEC, signal security techniques should be used. Some of these are as follows:

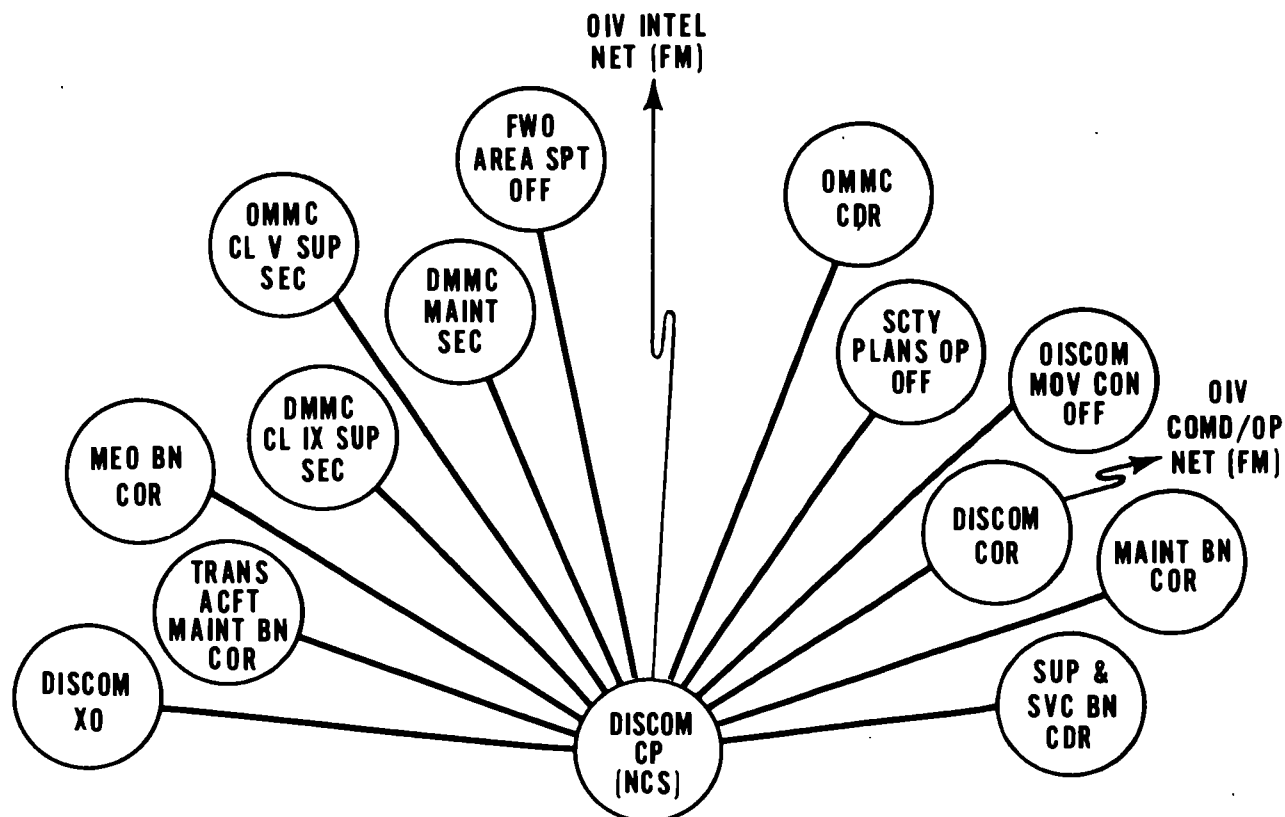
a. Maintain radio or radio listening silence, using radio only when absolutely necessary.

- b. Use only authorized codes.
- c. Use call signs and brevity codes.

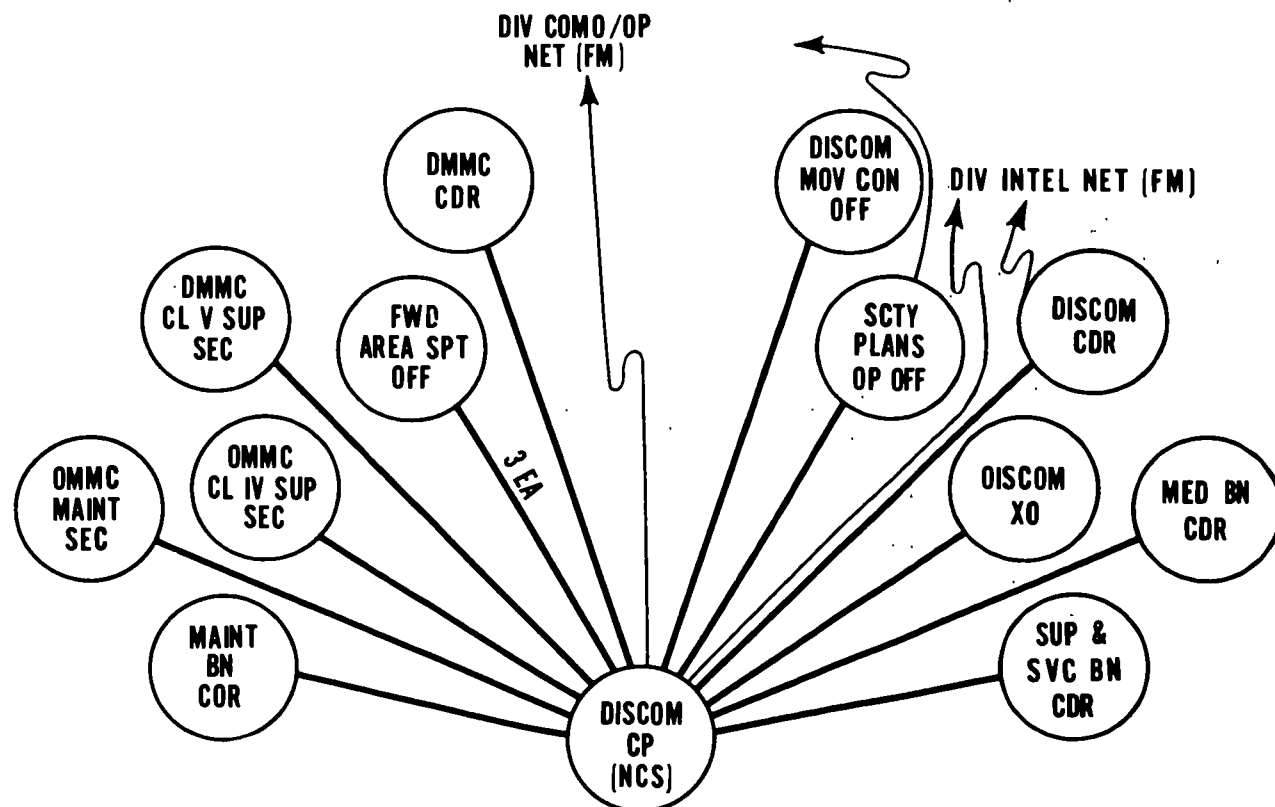
- d. Use wire and messenger whenever possible.
- e. Maintain net discipline and control.



■ Figure 5-1. AIM DISCOM command/operations net (FM).



■ Figure 5-2. Air assault DISCOM command/operations net (FM).



■ Figure 5-3. Airborne DISCOM command/operations net (FM).



CHAPTER 6

DIVISION SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Section I. SUPPLY PROCEDURES

6-1. General

■ Unit distribution is the preferred method of distributing supplies to users. However, this method is beyond the capability of the division support command (DISCOM) on a continuous basis, and a combination of supply point and unit distribution is normally used. For overall data and distribution flow of supplies, see figure 6-1. In airborne operations, supplies are delivered by airdrop. The airmobile division depends largely on aircraft for intradivision distribution of supplies; divisional aircraft deliver supplies from the division support area and brigade support areas to using units.

a. The direct support system (DSS) is the approved standard Army supply distribution concept for delivering containerized supplies directly from the CONUS source to the requisitioning direct support units (DSUs). Depending on the division, these direct support units include elements of the medical battalion, the supply and transport battalion, the supply and service battalion, the maintenance battalion, and the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion. In addition, whenever possible, supplies delivered to the division are delivered directly to the using units. In peacetime, most supplies are delivered under DSS procedures directly from CONUS. In wartime, operating level stocks may be established in the COSCOM general support units/centers.

b. In mobile situations, the division maintains only those supply levels needed to sustain operations until additional supplies can be delivered. These may include small stocks of reserve supplies to be used during interruptions in supply schedules. In static situations, sufficient supplies for several days' consumption may be stocked in the division area to free transportation for other purposes. In all situations, caution must be exercised to insure that on-hand stocks do not reach the level that would impede division mobility.

c. The next higher command prescribes the

levels of supply carried by the division.

d. Supply operating procedures are generally the same in all divisions and are normally contained in standing operating procedures (SOP). For details on supply procedures, see FM 29-50. Two basic rules guide the handling of supplies in a division:

(1) The number of handlings necessary to break down shipments into consumer portions must be kept to the minimum by use of throughput distribution.

(2) Supplies must be delivered in such a way that they can easily be handled.

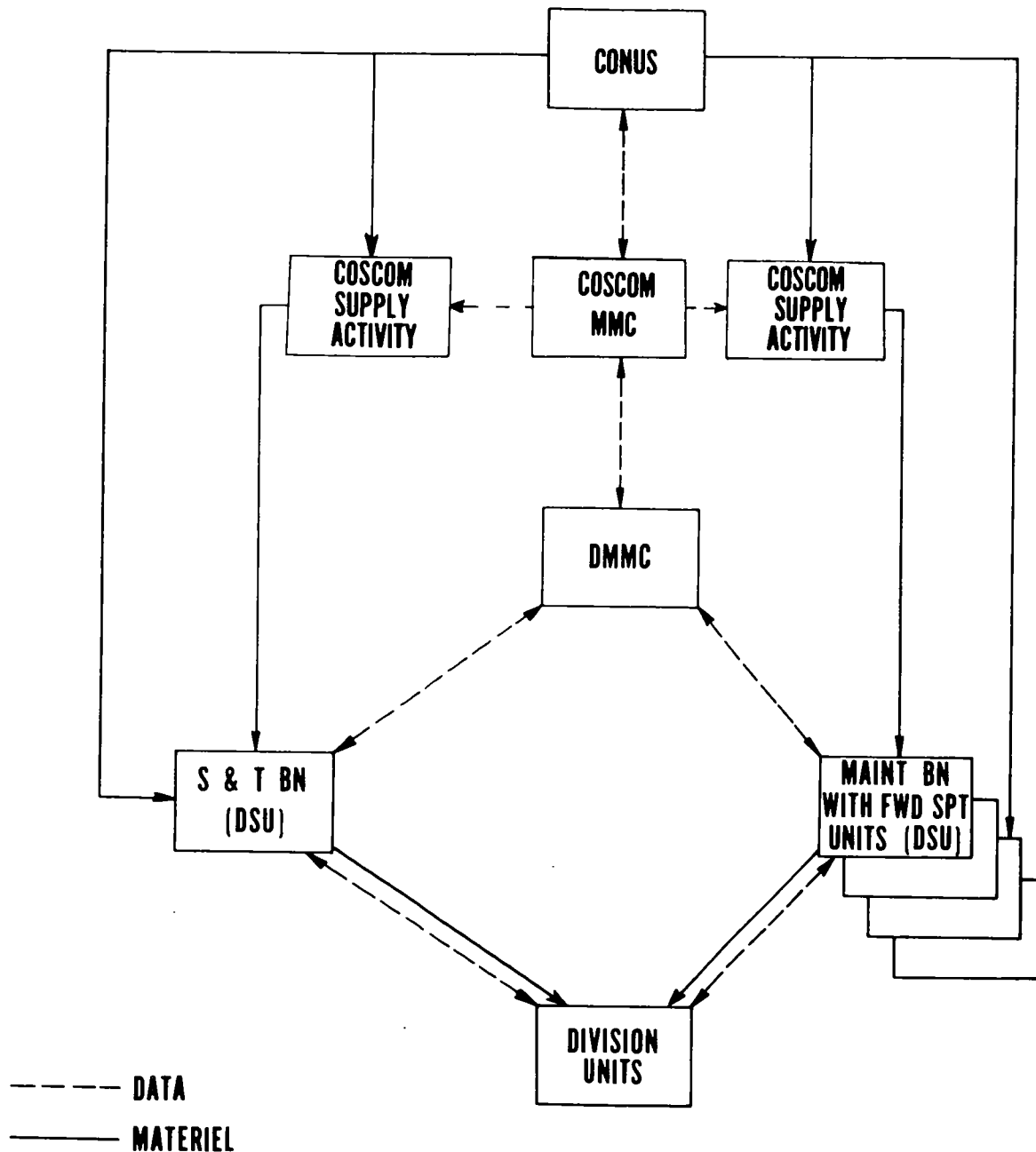
■ 6-2. Management of Supplies

Division supply is managed by the division materiel management center (DMMC). To accomplish this, the DMMC is organized into functional sections (fig 3-21). The DMMC provides the DISCOM commander and his staff advice on supply and service matters. It determines the requirements for the various classes of supply, maintains records on supplies and equipment, and directs the receipt, temporary storage, issue, and distribution of supplies and equipment.

■ 6-3. Class I Supplies

The DISCOM of an AIM division provides subsistence through the supply and service company of the supply and transport battalion; the DISCOM of an airborne division, through the supply company; and the DISCOM of an air assault division, through the main supply and service company of the supply and service battalion to elements in the division base and through a forward supply and service detachment of the supply and service battalion in support of a divisional brigade. Elements of these companies operate class I distribution points in the division support area and in each brigade support area. The flow of class I supplies is shown in figure 6-3. For water distribution, see paragraph 6-10.

a. *Requisitioning.* Normally, the class I and VI



■ Figure 6-1. Flow of data and distribution of supplies

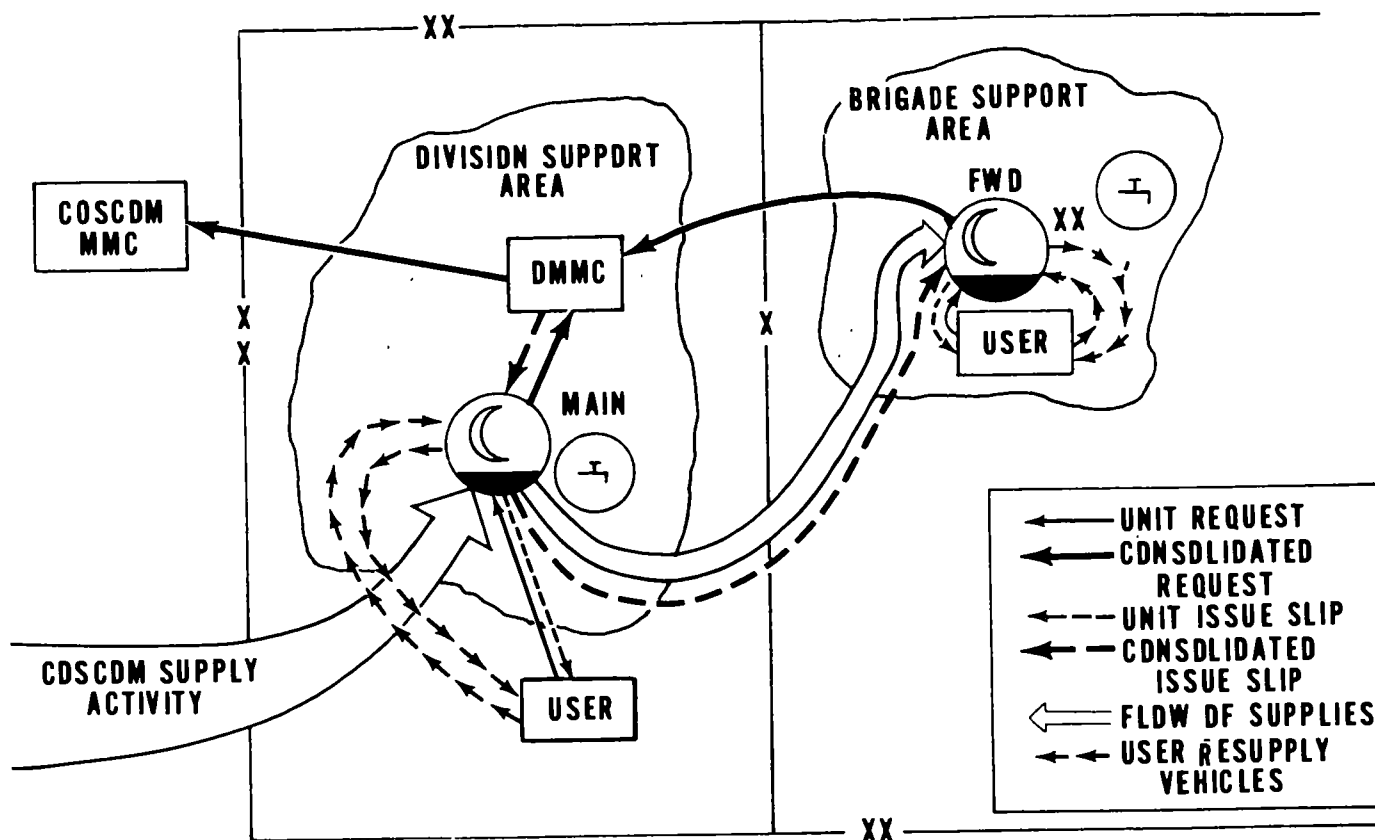
■ Figure 6-2. NOT USED.

section of the DMMC exercises manual stock control over class I supplies. The DMMC determines requirements and initiates appropriate requests to the COSCOM MMC. In unusual circumstances, units of the division may submit daily ration requests to the DMMC. When a unit desires a specific type of ration, it notifies the DMMC of this requirement.

b. Distribution. Divisions normally receive

rations from COSCOM. Rations are broken down into unit (battalion) lots and picked up by the using units in organic transportation at their prescribed class I forward distribution point. When the location of units and the tactical situation permits, rations may be delivered direct to the using units in division or corps transportation.

c. Reserves. Divisions maintain levels of supply as prescribed by the corps commander.



■ Figure 6-3. Flow diagram for requests and delivery of class I supplies, all divisions.

6-4. Class II, IV, VI, VII, and X Supplies

These supplies, with the exception of COMSEC materiel, are provided by the appropriate DISCOM supply element. COMSEC materiel is provided by the signal battalion. Facilities for the supply of all classes of supply for which the appropriate DISCOM supply element is responsible consist of small holding areas in the division support area.

■ *a. Requisitioning.* Units of the division submit their requirements for class II, IV, VI, VII, and X items (except COMSEC) to the appropriate supply point of the supply and service company. If the items are not available at the supply point, requirements are transmitted to the DMMC. The DMMC will either issue from division assets or submit the division requirements to the COSCOM MMC (fig 6-4). If an item becomes a controlled item, requisitions must go through command channels.

b. Distribution. The supporting corps support group supply installation delivers class II, IV, VI, VIII, and X supplies direct to the division distribu-

tion point in the division support area or, where appropriate, direct to the requesting unit. An informal system of stock control is used. The corps support group supply installation may make distribution direct to the requesting unit when most of the transportation carrier capacity is for a specific unit. Large end items are delivered to specific destinations within the division as requested by the DISCOM. Unit distribution of fast-moving items is normally made direct to the requesting units or to the forward distribution point of the appropriate division supply element operating in the brigade supply area. The items are then issued to the requesting units.

c. Reserves. The division does not ordinarily carry a large reserve of supplies. It may, however, carry a small stock of fast-moving supplies of all classes in the division support area.

■ 6-5. Class III Supplies

Class III bulk supplies are provided by the supply and transportation battalion. The supply and service company normally operates class III distribution points in the division support area and in the brigade support areas.

a. Requisitioning. The supply of bulk fuel is based on forecasts of requirements developed at the using unit (company and battalion) level. They are refined and consolidated at the brigade level and forwarded to the DMMC. The DMMC forwards a consolidated report to the COSCOM MMC.

b. Distribution. In the AIM divisions, the division is routinely resupplied with bulk fuel by COSCOM utilizing 5,000-gallon tankers (or aircraft, railcars, pipelines and hoselines, if available). Bulk fuel is normally delivered to the division main fuel distribution point located in the division support area (DSA). This distribution point is operated by the supply and service company of the supply and transport (S&T) battalion. Delivered fuel is stored in bladders or transferred to S&T battalion 5,000-gallon fuel-servicing tankers. These S&T battalion tankers make distribution to the forward fuel distribution sections positioned in the brigade support areas (BSAs). Tactical units pick up fuel in a BSA with organic tankers and deliver directly to the combat vehicles. Depending upon the terrain and tactical situation, the unit tankers may refuel weapon systems in their combat positions or the systems may be moved to defilade. Aircraft will refuel at either a forward arming and refueling point (FARP), operated by tactical units, or at division and corps airfields. In exceptional cases, COSCOM may deliver bulk fuel as far forward as a forward fuel distribution section in a BSA. For additional details on petroleum supply in theater of operations, see FM 10-67.

(1) The organic tankers of the aviation battalion are used for class IIIA supply. The supply and transport battalion provides facilities for the supply of all additional class IIIA requirements either by attaching tankers direct to the organizations having aircraft or by allocating tankers to the class III distribution point supporting these organizations.

(2) Collapsible drums may be delivered direct to the using units and fuel dispensed direct to aircraft at a FARP and to vehicle tanks and 5-gallon containers wherever a refueling system may be located.

(3) Liquid fuels normally reach the air assault division in collapsible drums if an air line of communications is in operation. These containers may be delivered directly to the using units and fuel dispensed directly to aircraft at a FARP and to vehicle tanks and 5-gallon containers wherein a refueling system may be located. For some large quantity demands, the shipping containers are

emptied into the large tanks that form part of the fuel system supply point. If the air assault division support area is established near an Air Force airfield, the facilities of the airfield may be available. In this case, Air Force aircraft may move fuel to forward areas.

(4) In the airborne division, class III supplies are provided by the supply and service company. For class III supply, the airborne division relies mainly on packaged products delivered by airdrop or by air landing in the objective area. In garrison or in marshaling areas, tank trucks from non-divisional agencies deliver class III supplies to the divisional units. If the airborne division is committed to a sustained ground role, it is normally augmented for supply of bulk III supplies.

c. Reserves. The division maintains a reserve of class III supply in the DSA and replenishes the loads of its tankers as rapidly as they are exhausted.

6-6. Class IV Supplies

Requisitions for class IV supplies may require command approval. Once command approval is given, class IV supply is provided generally in the same way as class II, VI, and VII supplies. Construction and fortification/barrier materials are normally delivered by the COSCOM units supporting the division and are carried as far forward as possible without transshipment. For the flow of class IV items, see figure 6-4.

6-7. Class V Supplies

The DAO, located in the DMMC, performs ammunition management for the division by authenticating ammunition requests, consolidating required supply rates (RSRs) for the G3, managing controlled supply rates (CSRs) for the G4, or maintaining ammunition credits for the division. The DAO, as the ammunition focal point for the division, also supervises the operations of the ammunition transfer points (ATPs). The DAO, in coordination with the division G3 and corps MMC, plans the relocation of the ATPs in the division area. In conjunction with this responsibility, the DAO will establish one or more control points along the main supply route to coordinate and control the flow of ammunition requests (transportation orders) and supplies. If an alternate main supply route is designated, the DAO may set up a second control point along that route to authenticate ammunition requests. If required by the road net or the deployment of units, the control point may be as far to the rear as the entrance to the supporting COSCOM ammunition supply point (ASP). See figure 6-5 for ammunition flow.

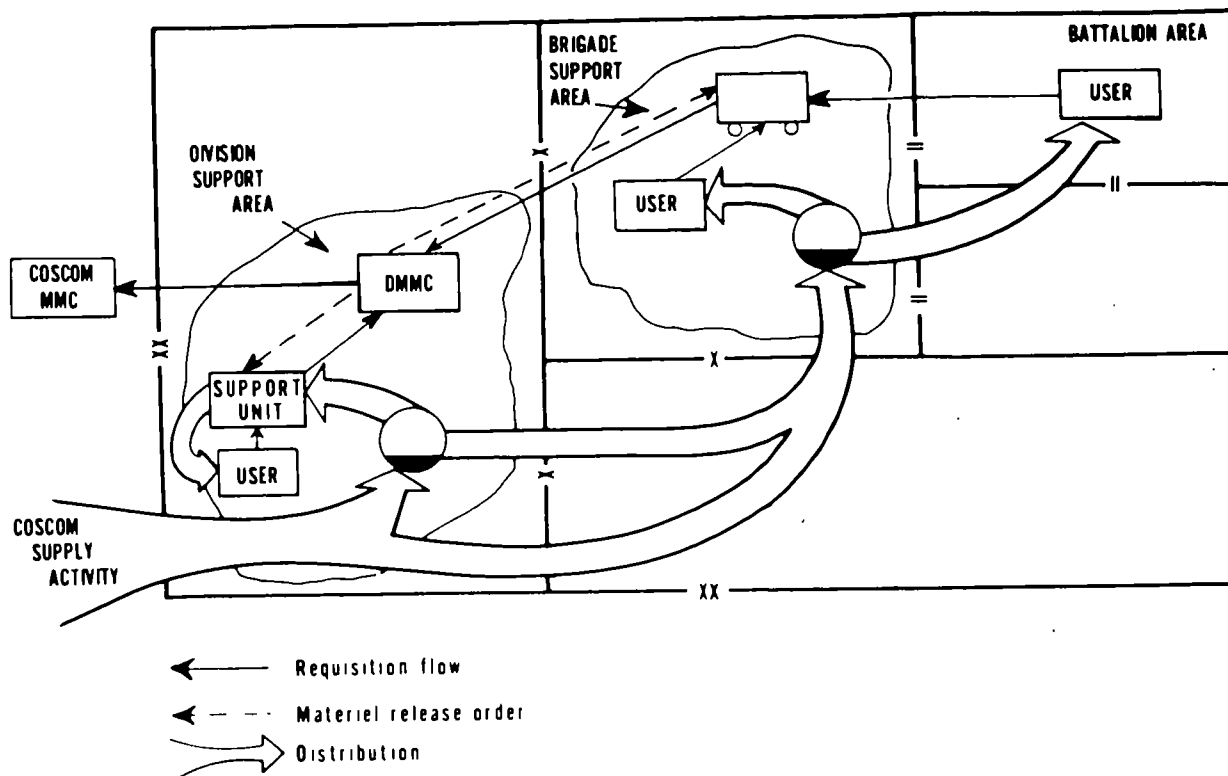
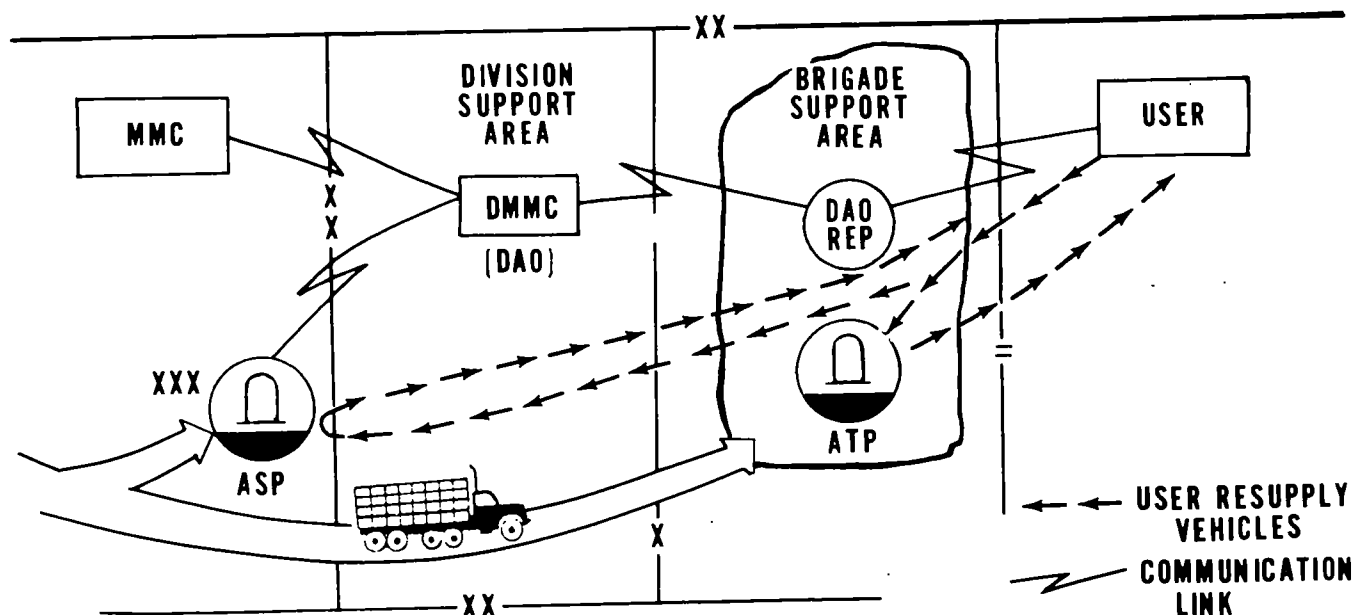


Figure 6-4. Flow diagram for all classes of supplies (except I, V, and VII), all divisions.



NOTE:

NORMALLY, THE TRUCK DISPATCHED FOR CLASS V SUPPLIES WILL PROCEED TO DAO REPRESENTATIVE AT THE ATP OR ON THE MSR TO THE ASP. SELECTED ITEMS OF CONVENTIONAL CLASS V SUPPLY ARE DELIVERED TO THE BRIGADE ATP, USING COSCOM TRANSPORTATION.

■ Figure 6-5 Flow diagram for class V supply, AIM divisions.

a. Requisitioning. Using units present requisitions on DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition) to the DAO or his representative for authentication. The normal basis for approval of the requisition is the replacement of expenditure from the basic load and the announced controlled supply rate. Specific controls are instituted to monitor and fill requests in excess of the basic load. The DAO maintains records of the ammunition requisitioned by each unit and controls the issue of regulated ammunition items. The DAO or his representative validates all ammunition requisitions before they are presented to a COSCOM ASP or a brigade ammunition transfer point (ATP). The DAO accomplishes overall coordination and control of class V supply.

(1) The DAO keeps issues of ammunition within the announced controlled supply rate.

(2) The DAO reports items of class V supply that are in short supply so that appropriate corrective action can be taken at all levels.

b. Distribution. Supply point distribution is the normal method of distributing ammunition. The ammunition vehicles of the using units return to the COSCOM ASP or the brigade ATP to replenish their unit basic loads.

c. Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP) Operations. Initial stockage for each brigade ATP is positioned on COSCOM stake and platform (S&P) semitrailers and will consist of high usage items as determined by the DAO. Replenishment shipments to the ATP are pushed from the corps support area (CSA) as requested by the DAO through DMMC and COSCOM MMC channels. Ammunition requests are made by the user battalion logistics officer to the DAO representative at the ammunition transfer point. The DAO representative releases authorized ammunition assets from the ATP to the using unit and forwards information pertaining to the issue to the DAO. The DAO monitors these daily transactions to make sure they are in accordance with the CSR; the DAO forwards summary type data to the appropriate ASPs to replenish the issues of ammunition. Each ATP is supported from a designated corps ASP. The normal flow of ammunition into the ATP will be by throughput by COSCOM from the COSCOM storage unit stocks. An emergency backup transport capability is provided by the DISCOM supply and transport (S&T) battalion between a brigade support area and the ASP.

d. Reserves. The armored, infantry, and

mechanized infantry divisions do not normally maintain a reserve of class V supply; other than that ammunition specified for an ATP, the only other ammunition maintained in these divisions is in the basic loads of divisional units. In some tactical operations, a division may be authorized to place ammunition in position for future use so that the division can begin a subsequent operation with its basic load intact. The division commander may request that a COSCOM ASP be established in or near the division support area.

e. Air Assault Division. In the air assault division, ammunition supply operations are conducted at the ASP located in the division support area and at those ASPs located in the brigade support area. Ammunition arrives in the division area on pallets and, in most cases, the containers are packed by type of ammunition. For loads for specific units (e.g., rifle companies), pallet loads may contain a combination of ammunition suitable for the units. Pallet loads of items used in relatively low volume are usually broken down at the division and brigade ASPs to fill the requirement of the combat units. Helicopters pick up and deliver the loaded pallets. Ammunition is resupplied within the division by scheduling ammunition or by calling ammunition forward. Emergency requirements must be confirmed by the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), or by the brigade operations and training officer (S3). (See figure 6-6 for ammunition flow.)

f. Airborne Division.

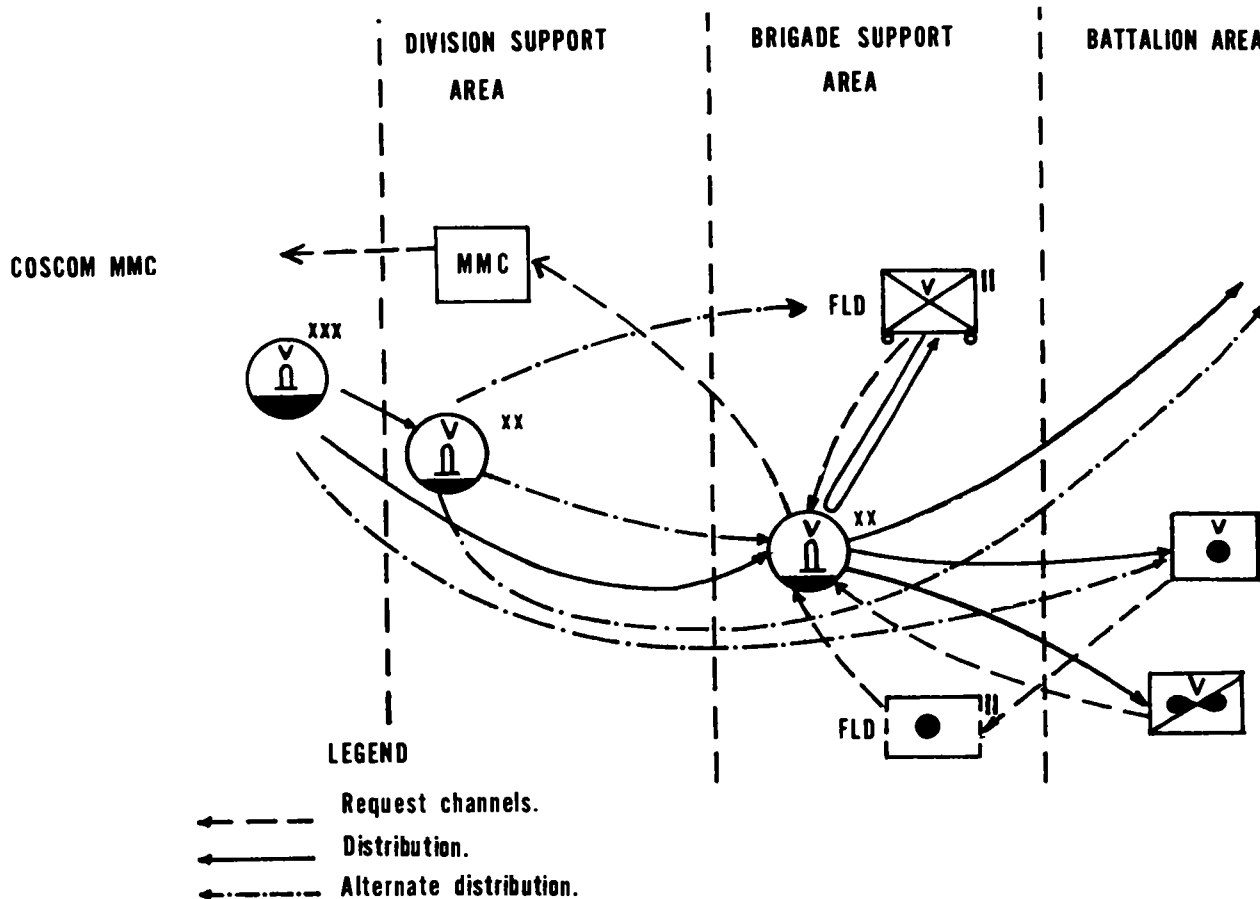
(1) The airborne DISCOM operates mobile ASPs in the division support area and maintains small reserve stocks of selected ammunition.

(2) The amount and type of assault class V supply may vary with each operation. A unit basic load, designated for each operation, is included in accompanying supplies and is taken into the airhead by the units at the time of their entry.

(3) Follow-up supplies contain class V items. Close coordination between the G4, DAO, and COSCOM is required.

(a) Automatic follow-up supplies are delivered to the airhead on a prescheduled basis. Amounts are based on estimated daily expenditures plus requirements to build up reserve stocks. Deliveries are either airlanded or air-dropped to using units.

(b) On-call follow-up supplies are prepared for shipment, by items and quantities, before the operation. Using units designate the time and the place of delivery, as needed.



■ Figure 6-6. Flow diagram for class V supply, air assault division.

(4) Routine supply begins after completion of follow-up supply operations and follows the normal procedures enumerated above.

g. Supply of Nuclear Weapons and Chemical Agents. Supply procedures for these munitions are described in FM 101-31-1, FM 101-40, and in appropriate 3- and 9- series field manuals.

6-8. Class VIII Supplies

a. Requisitioning. An informal method of distributing medical supplies and medical-peculiar repair parts is used in combat. The medical battalion normally established the division medical distribution point at a site that is accessible to ambulances providing support to the majority of forward medical facilities. Requests are sent to the rear by vehicles (trucks, ambulances, or aircraft), radio, or telephone. Supplies are dispatched forward by trucks, ambulances, or aircraft.

b. Distribution. The battalion aid stations (medical platoons) replenish their supplies by informal requests sent to the supporting medical

company by ambulances evacuating patients. The medical company, in turn, forwards unfilled requests and any requests for replenishment of its own supplies to the division medical distribution point. The medical company does not consolidate supply requests (fig 6-7).

6-9. Class IX Supplies

The automated division class IX supply system is actively managed by the DMMC class IX supply section (see para 9-9). The maintenance battalion receives and distributes repair parts required by its maintenance activities (para 7-3 and 7-5).

6-10. Water

a. The engineer battalion organic to the AIM division is capable of operating five 1,500 gallons-per-hour purification equipment sets. Normal employment is to operate no more than four water points at any one time. The fifth is used to support contingencies or to replace damaged equipment undergoing repair. Water points are normally located at a source of surface water, preferably in each brigade support area and the DISCOM area.

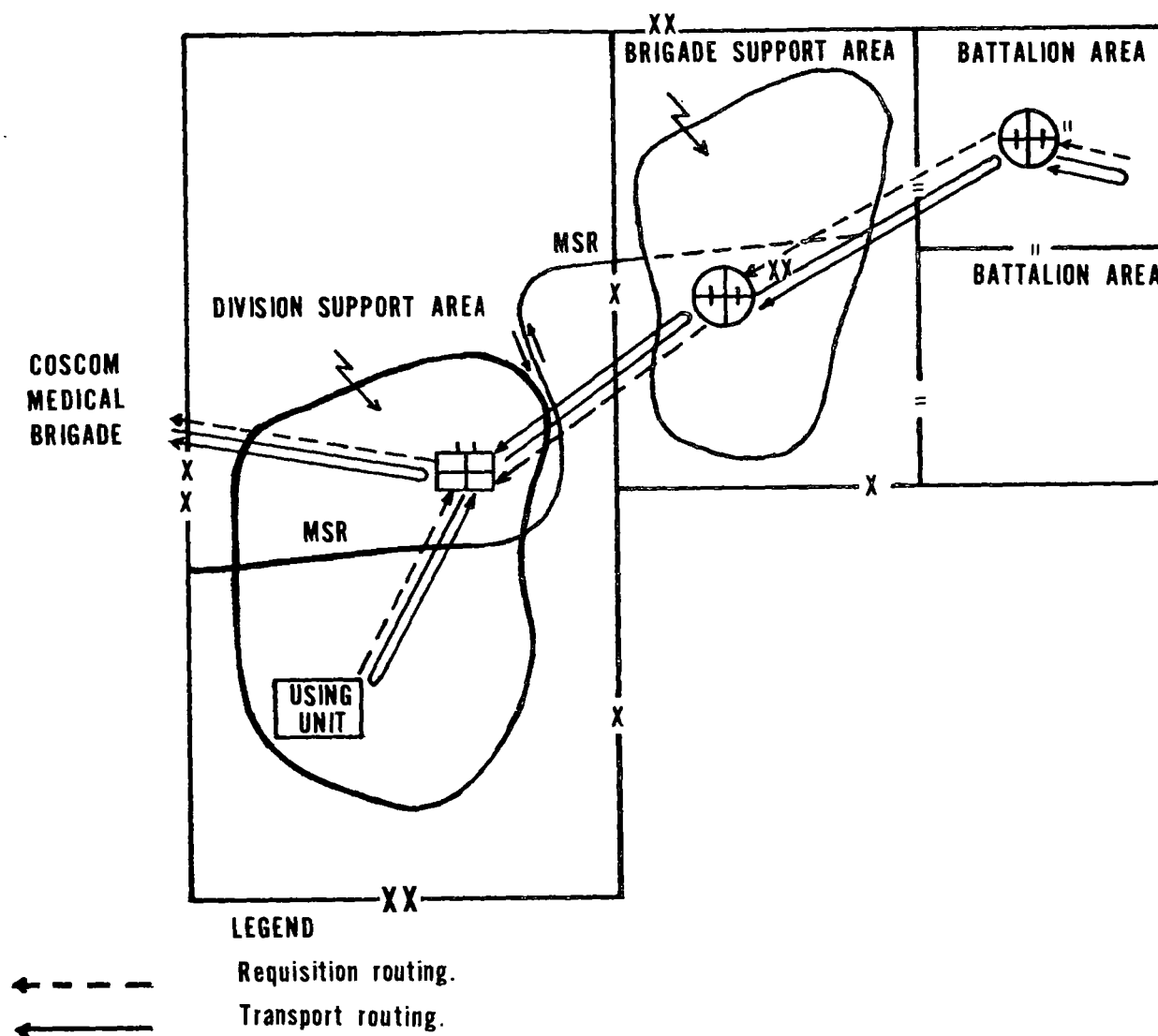


Figure 6-7. Flow diagram for class VIII items, all divisions.

Units draw water from the nearest water point, using organic transportation. When organic transportation is not available to units, potable water will be distributed by the supply and transport battalion, using available surface or air transport. When surface water sources are not available in the division area, corps and theater resources consisting of transportation units or pipelines are used to move water into the division and brigade areas. Distribution is made by organic unit transportation from a dry point.

■ *b.* The air assault/airborne division engineer battalions are capable of operating eight 420 gallons-per-hour purification sets for the production of potable water. In those circumstances where it is not advisable to establish water points in an area of on-going operations, the air-assault/airborne division may distribute water as follows:

(1) The supply and service detachments arrange for the distribution of water in small cans, in expendable plastic bags, or in bulk in collapsible drums similar to fuel drums. Drums and other containers used for water must be distinctively marked to insure that they are used only for this purpose.

(2) Collapsible water drums are the best means when the supply and service battalion must distribute water from the division support area to isolated brigade support areas. Water is distributed to forward units in small containers in conjunction with the delivery of rations, or on request to the forward supply detachment.

6-11. Maps

The appropriate DISCOM supply element obtains bulk stocks of unclassified maps for the division from the supporting engineer topographic com-

pany, distributes them to divisional and attached units, and stores the division reserve map stocks. Requirements are computed under the staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence (G2). Distribution of maps within the division is in accordance with priorities of allocation made by the G2. Classified maps are distributed through intelligence channels.

6-12. Supply Support for Internal Defense and Development Operations

Supplies for the support of internal defense and development operations include support for the division and its attached and supporting forces, host country and allied forces supported by the division, and military civic action.

a. In each situation, consumption factors, basic loads, stockage levels, and basis of issue are developed for the division and for supported forces and activities. Needs for special items must be considered early. Local procurement is used when practical and is coordinated with the division assistant chief of staff, civil-military operations (G5).

b. The DISCOM must be prepared to provide essential items for elements of the civilian population to support civic action programs. These

elements may include victims of insurgent-force attacks, isolated population centers, and groups that have been relocated or concentrated for security reasons. Such supply will normally be limited to food, but may include such other survival necessities as medical supplies, clothing, temporary shelter, construction materials, and fuel.

c. Supervision of the distribution of non-US supplies (to include captured supplies) destined for civilian consumption will often be necessary. This is a normal civil affairs responsibility. Such supervision requires the establishment of strict controls governing the assembly, storage, and issue of items that could be useful to insurgent forces. Civil affairs units provide advice on the supervision of such supplies provided by the division.

d. Security of distribution points is critical in internal defense and development operations. Not only must supplies be conserved for friendly consumption, but their use must be denied to insurgents. Disposition of captured supplies should be coordinated with local authorities. Supply personnel must be prepared and equipped to cope with insurgent-force attack and must guard against contamination, pilferage and theft.

Section II. TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

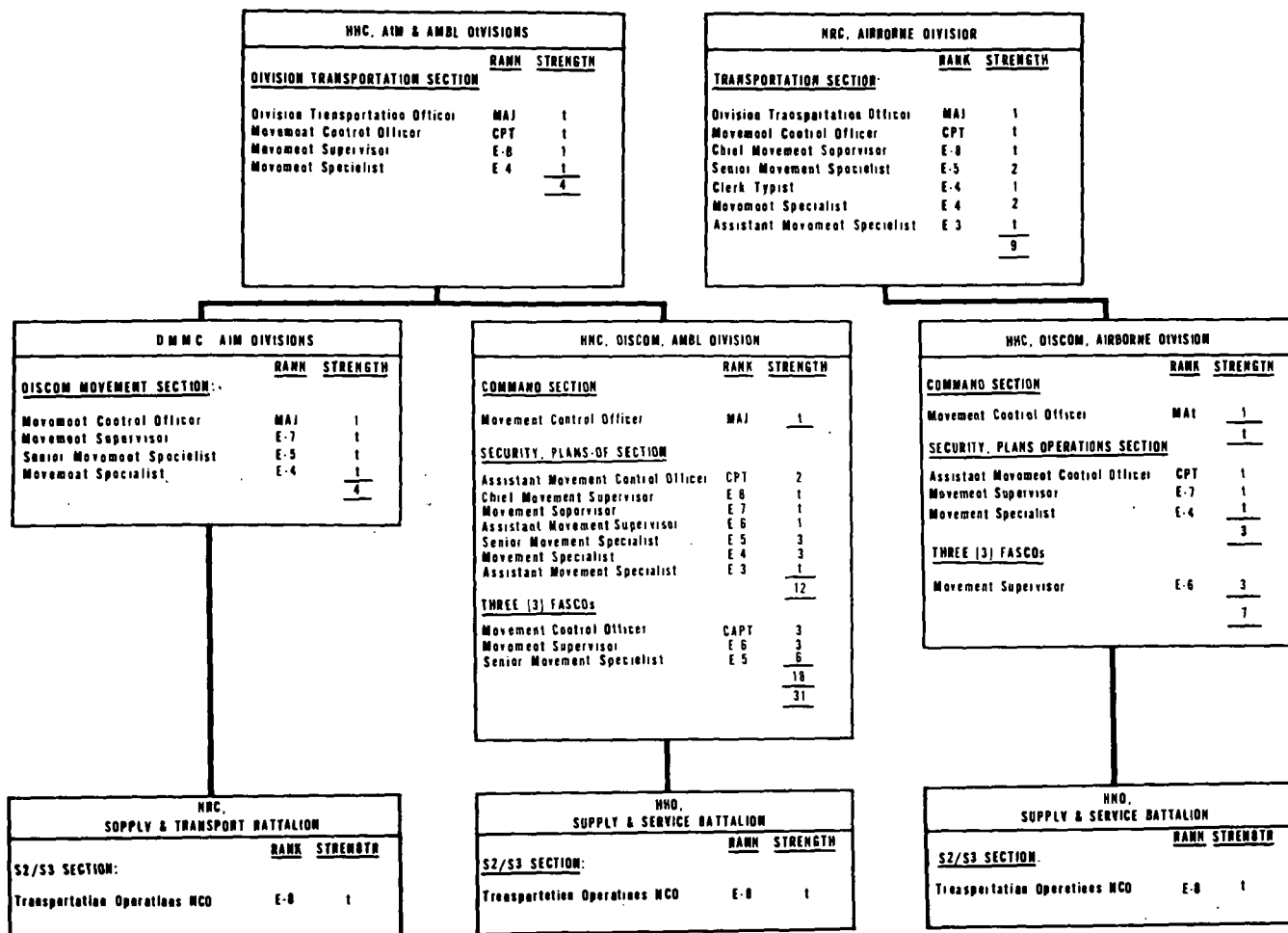
6-13. General

Employment of vehicles in the appropriate division combat service support element is centrally controlled by the DISCOM movement control officer (MCO) who coordinates priorities with the division transportation officer. To the extent practicable, every transportation dispatch is made to serve two purposes. For example, trucks that have transported supplies forward to the supported units evacuate damaged and captured equipment, salvage, and prisoners of war.

a. *Air Assault Division.* The air assault division relies almost completely on aircraft for mobility. Ground transportation is extremely limited. The only general cargo trucks in the division are in the light truck platoon of the main supply and services company, supply and services battalion. Other units of the division are provided a minimum number of ground vehicles.

(1) Use of divisional transport aircraft must be carefully balanced between supporting tactical operations and combat service support operations.

■ Table 6-1. Division Movement Control Personnel.



Advance planning and continuing coordination among the division general staff, brigades, combat battalions, aircraft operating units, combat support units, and DISCOM elements are essential.

(2) Comprehensive SOP are necessary in all units to insure efficient use of divisional aircraft. Sample DISCOM SOPs for movement control are contained in FM 29-50.

b. Relationship of the DTO and the DISCOM MCO.

(1) As a member of the staff of the division commander, the DTO coordinates with the division G3 on matters pertaining to tactical troop moves and with the division G4 on logistical and administrative transport matters. As the DTO, he assists the DISCOM commander in controlling the motor transport resources assigned or attached to the division for logistic support. The DTO is the communications link between the division and the COSCOM movement control center (MCC). The DTO gives the DISCOM MCO broad policy guidance, basic plans and policies, staff supervision

and assistance in transportation matters concerning both aircraft and surface transport.

(2) As a member of the staff of the DISCOM commander, the DISCOM MCO controls the employment of transportation for combat service support within the division. He coordinates priorities with the DTO.

(3) Where forward area support coordination officers (FASCOs) exist, transportation requirements for combat service support are compiled at each FASCO. These requirements are forwarded to the DISCOM MCO who consolidates them and forwards them to the DTO.

(4) Division movement control personnel are indicated in table 6-1.

6-14. Transportation Means

Normal means of transportation within the division are motor transport and aircraft.

a. Motor Transport. The vehicles of the appropriate division transportation element perform divi-

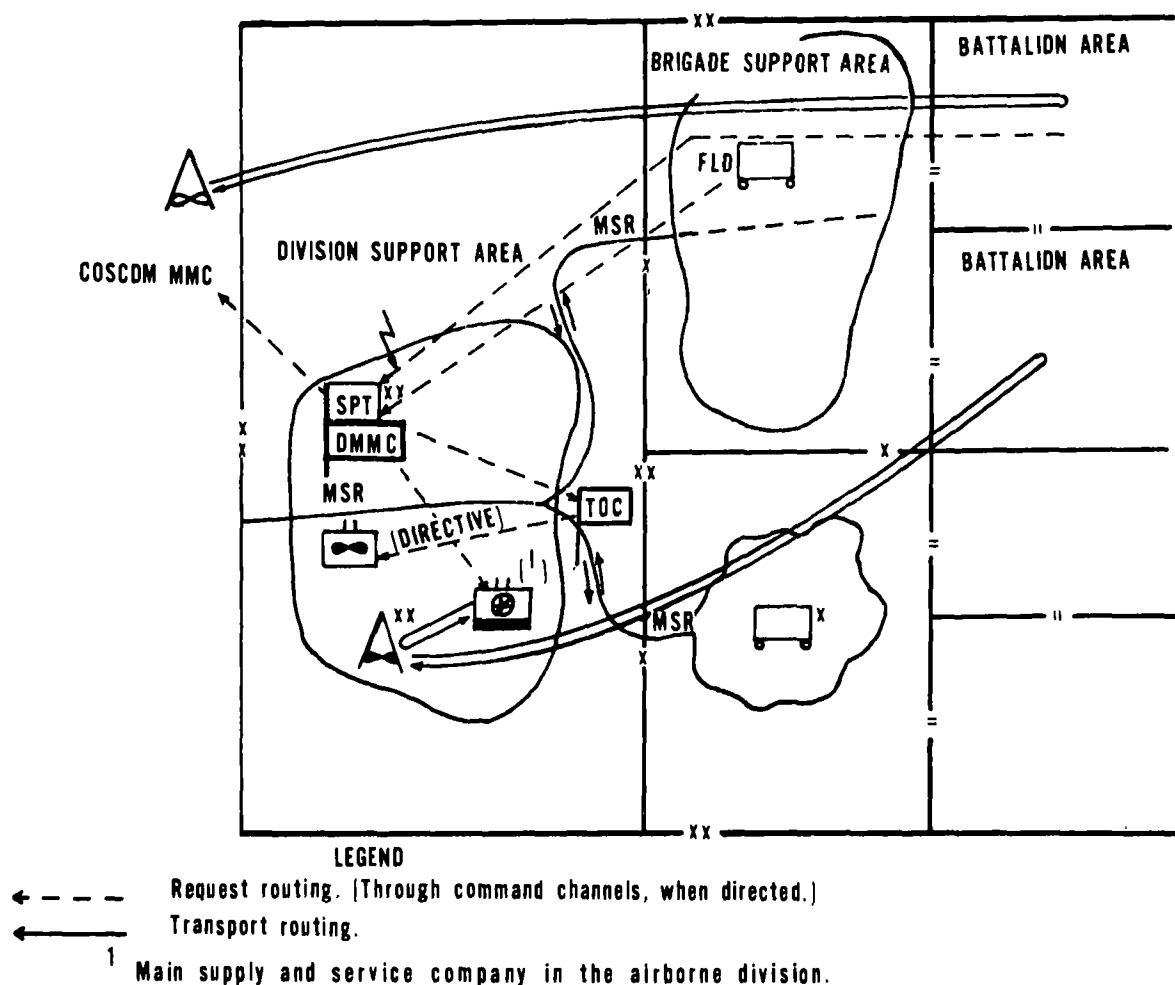


Figure 6-8. Flow diagram for air supply, nonallocated sorties.

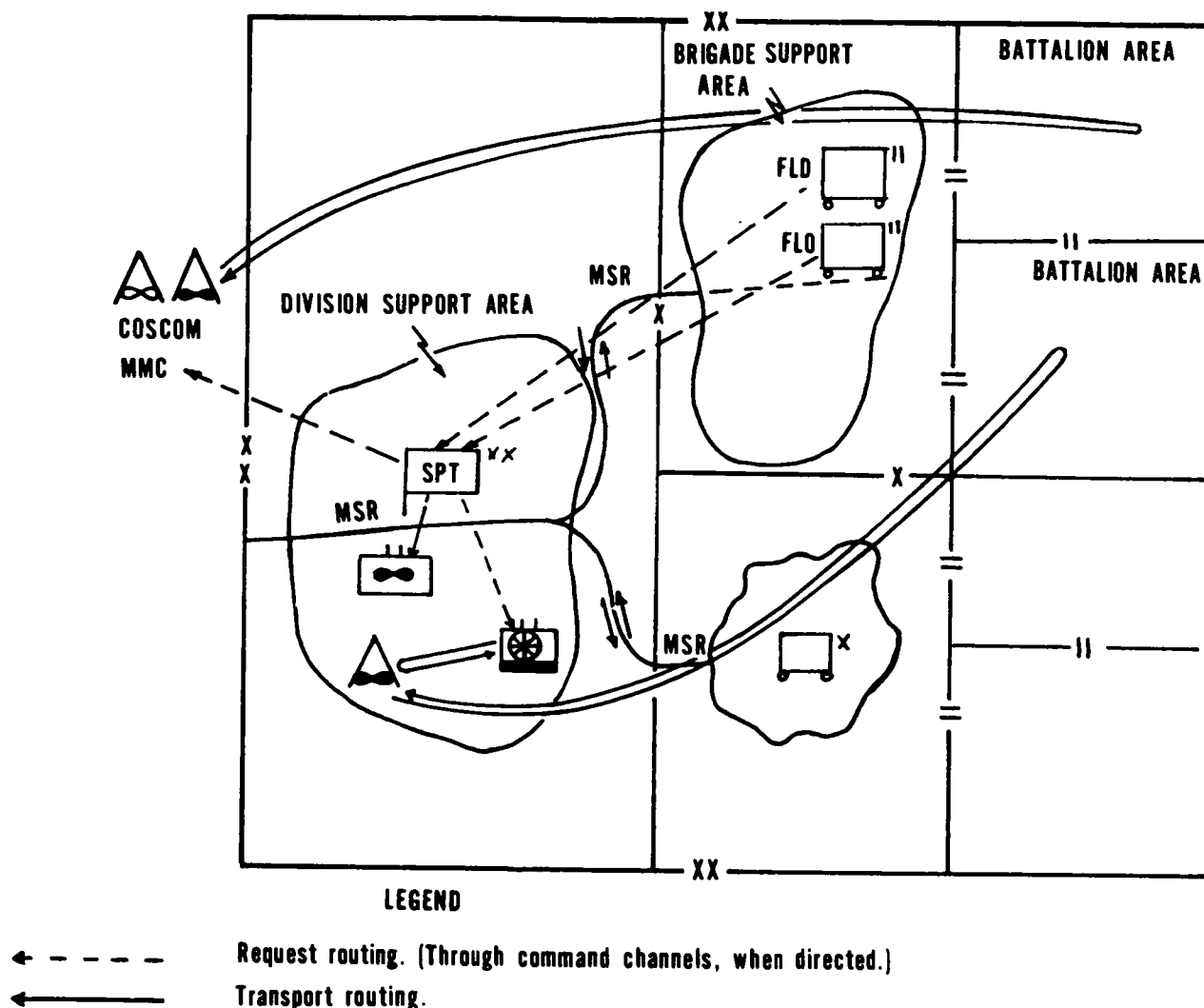


Figure 6-9. Flow diagram for air supply, allocated sorties.

sion combat service support transportation tasks. Priorities for the use of the division motor transport resources are established at division general staff level and are provided to the DISCOM. Motor transport capabilities are then balanced against the requirements and the division-level priorities and, based on these established priorities, the available motor transport is committed. To fulfill the transportation requirements beyond the organic capability of the requesting unit, transportation requests (in accordance with division SOPs), should be forwarded through designated channels to the DTO. When requirements exceed the available division motor transport capability, the DTO requests additional motor transport support from the motor transport service through movement control channels. Such requirements may be referred by the DTO to the COSCOM movement control center.

b. Aircraft. The infantry and airborne divisions each have an organic aviation battalion to provide aircraft support to the divisions, to include limited combat service support airlift. The airmobile division on the other hand has an organic aviation group that provides substantial combat service support airlift. The use of aircraft for combat service support (fig 6-8 and 6-9) generally is confined to those tasks for which aircraft are uniquely suited, and the aircraft are employed in accordance with the division commander's priorities and policies. The transport helicopters of the airmobile division are assigned to the aviation group, which has one general support aviation company, two assault helicopter battalions, and one assault support helicopter battalion. These aircraft units provide aircraft to support both tactical and combat service support operations. Supplemental air transport may be provided by

COSCOM upon the request of the division commander. Such COSCOM aviation operating units attached or assigned a combat service support mission for a division will normally be placed under the operational control of the DISCOM commander.

6-15. Allocation and Control of Aircraft

a. General. Transportation of the appropriate division supply and transport battalion or supply and services battalion is normally kept under DISCOM control. In a fast-moving situation, or when a unit is operating on an independent mission, additional transportation elements may be attached. The employment of transportation for combat service support is controlled by the DISCOM commander through the S3 or security and plans officer (SPO), and movement control officer, who coordinates priorities with the division transportation officer who in turn coordinates with the G3 and the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4). Transportation may be allocated to the DISCOM units supporting the brigades or to the battalion trains to assist in supply operations.

b. Airmobile Division. In the airmobile division, aircraft are provided for combat service support missions under the coordinated general staff supervision of the division G3 and G4.

(1) The movements control personnel in the division support area and in each brigade support area, in coordination with supported tactical and combat service support units, establish anticipated air transportation requirements for combat service support operations. The DISCOM movement control officer consolidates these requirements and submits them through the SPO to the division G4. The division G4 and G3 coordinate their efforts with the operation plan to balance aircraft requirements against aircraft availability.

(2) The G3 allocates available aircraft to the G4 for combat service support operations by numbers and types of aircraft, by aircraft sorties, or for specified periods of time. The G4 suballocates aircraft and assigns priorities for their use. In allocating aircraft, the G3 must consider the suitability of aircraft for the anticipated missions, e.g., light observation helicopters for reconnaissance, utility helicopters for delivery of light supplies to forward areas, and medium helicopters for delivery of large quantities of fuel and ammunition.

(3) With the exception of aeromedical evacuation, aircraft performing combat service support tasks are under the operational control of the movement control officer of the unit to which the aircraft are suballocated. The aviation unit provides a liaison officer and the necessary communications to each movement control officer supported. The liaison officer controls the aircraft in response to mission requirements established by the movement control officer.

(4) The division movement control officer coordinates the routine flow of cargo and personnel into and out of Army air terminals in the division area and identifies conflicts or deficiencies that require command decision or staff action. This control procedures enables the airmobile division to divert planeloads of supplies (e.g., aircraft fuel) to the unit that needs the supplies most. For a detailed discussion of the air lines of communications, see FM 55-40.

6-16. Transportation Support of Internal Defense and Development Operations

During internal defense and development operations, all means of transportation are subject to ambush, attack, sabotage, capture, and destruction. Extra security precautions must be taken. Knowledge of movements must be limited to a need-to-know basis.

Section III. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

6-17. Bath and Clothing Exchange Services

The appropriate supply and service company or detachment provides bath service within the division when augmented. When arrangements are made for additional operating personnel and clothing stocks, the same element may establish a clothing exchange service at the bath points.

6-18. Graves Registration Service

Deceased personnel are normally evacuated from the division area to a central collecting point or

mortuary (fig 6-10). Detailed information on graves registration service is contained in FM 10-63, FM 100-10, and AR 638-30. All divisions require augmentation to provide graves registration service.

a. Collection and Evacuation. In the AIM divisions a graves registration platoon may be authorized the appropriate division supply element by augmentation. In the airmobile and airborne divisions, sections may be authorized in the main and forward supply and service units by augmentation.

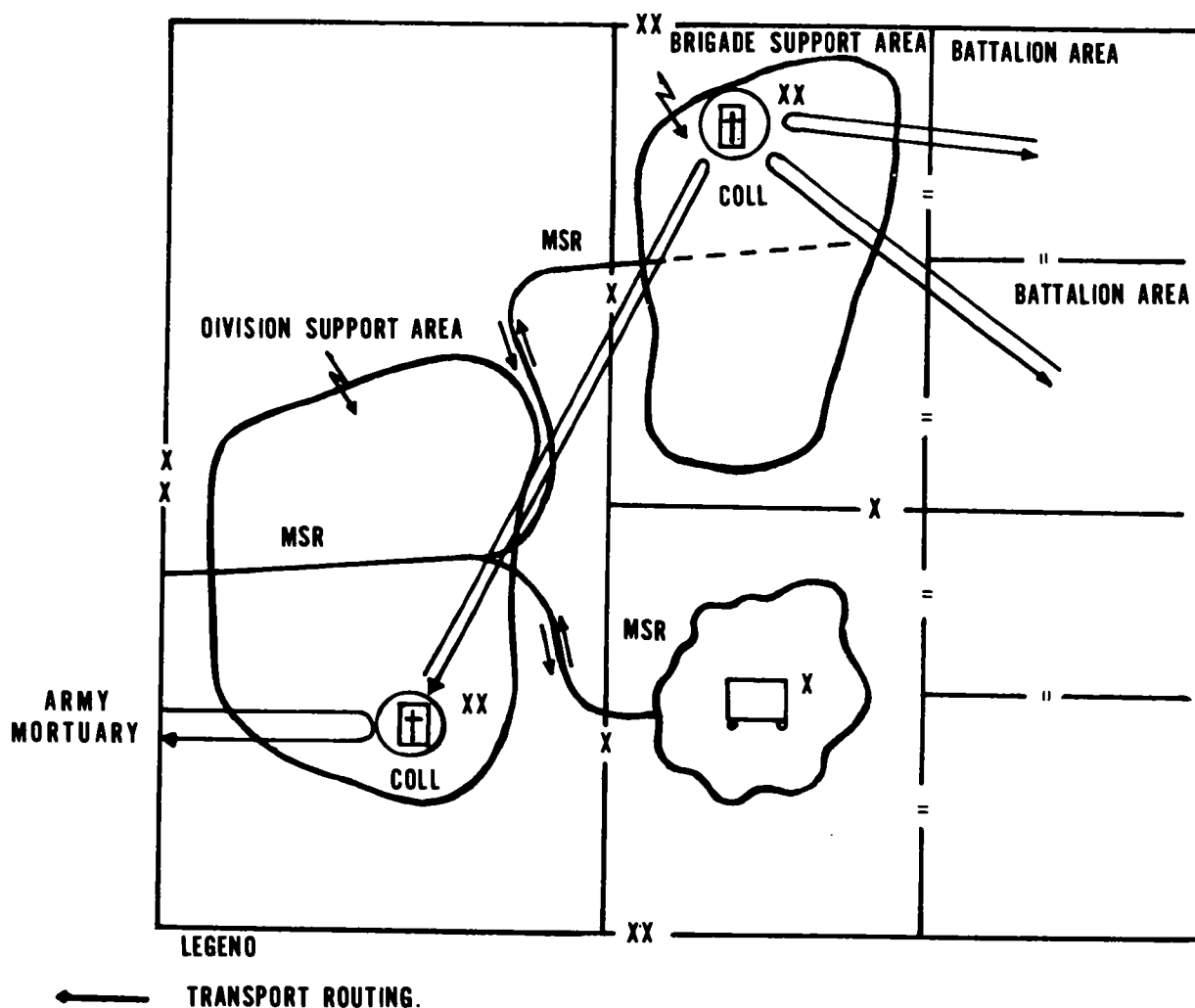


Figure 6-10. Flow diagram for evacuation of deceased personnel.

(1) The division collection, identification, and evacuation section of this platoon operates the division graves registration collection point. The graves registration collection point is located a short distance from the main supply route near the appropriate division element in the division support area and is isolated from other activities. Evacuation of deceased personnel from division clearing stations to graves registration collection points is the responsibility of the graves registration platoon or section.

(2) Collection and evacuation sections of the platoon establish collection points in the brigade support area to receive deceased personnel from combat units, identify the remains, and arrange for evacuation to the division graves registration collection point. Combat units are responsible for the recovery and evacuation of their deceased personnel to the nearest collection point.

(3) The graves registration platoon provides technical advice and, when possible, assists combat units in evacuation of deceased personnel.

(4) Deceased personnel are identified as early and as completely and as accurately as possible. They are normally evacuated with their effects from forward areas in transportation moving to the rear. Evacuation of deceased personnel from unit aid stations to graves registration collection points is the responsibility of the unit. In a nuclear situation, special graves registration task groups may be formed and provided sufficient transportation means to evacuate deceased personnel promptly.

b. Isolated Burials. Isolated burials in the division area are resorted to only as an emergency measure and are fully documented and reported promptly through graves registration channels.

6-19. Captured Materiel

All captured enemy materiel is safeguarded, handled, and reported in accordance with FM 30-5 and FM 30-16. Captured materiel either is evacuated to the nearest captured materiel collection

point or is reported to the division G2 or technical intelligence personnel and safeguarded pending disposition instructions.

a. Ammunition and other items suspected of being dangerous will not be moved. They will be guarded, if practicable, and reported to the DAO.

b. Usable captured materiel may be distributed through normal supply channels on approval of the division commander. Equipment, fuels, lubricants, and ammunition should be inspected for boobytraps and contamination before being issued. Food, clothing, and other supplies and equipment may be used to fulfill civil affairs requirements.

c. Captured medical supplies are processed in accordance with the rules of land warfare set forth in FM 27-10. These supplies are forwarded to medical supply installations before issue. Captured medical supplies are particularly valuable in fulfilling civil affairs requirements and for use by prisoners of war in treating their sick and wounded.

6-20. Abandoned Equipment

Appropriate action shall be taken for the destruction of all abandoned equipment to prevent enemy usage in accordance with TM 750-244-3.

■ Section IV. AIRDROP RESUPPLY

6-21. General

Airdrop is a method of delivering supplies and equipment to ground elements. Airdrop support units (figures 3-14 and 3-15) are organic to airborne and airmobile divisions because these type divisions rely heavily on air lines of communication. The AIM divisions have no organic airdrop support and must rely on corps airdrop units or teams for air resupply. Normally, Air Force aircraft are used in an airdrop resupply mission; however, supplies may be dropped from an Army aircraft (usually helicopter). Supplies and equipment to be airdropped, ground transportation to move them, parachutes and air items used, rigging of loads, and ground personnel supporting the operations are Army responsibilities.

6-22. Airdrop Requests

When Air Force aircraft are used in an airdrop resupply mission, airdrop resupply becomes a joint operation involving Army and Air Force units. The aircraft used in a parachute resupply mission are normally Air Force assets. The supplies and equipment to be airdropped, the ground transportation to move the supplies, the parachutes and air items used, and all ground personnel who support the operation are normally Army assets. Airlift support is usually controlled centrally by the Air Force component commander through the airlift commander and his airlift control center (ALCC). Requirements for airlift support are consolidated at the senior transportation agency of each service component (i.e., TAMCC in a multicorps operation or COSCOM/MCC for an independent corps operation). The requirements are forwarded to the joint force commander's designated agent (e.g.,

joint transportation board (JTB)) for validation and priority action. After the requests have been validated and assigned a priority by the JTB, they are forwarded to the ALCC for execution. All units from company to theater army should be familiar with airdrop request channels and with the Army and Air Force units involved in airdrops. FM 10-8 provides further information on airdrop resupply operations.

a. *Preplanned Airdrop Requests.* As in any other preplanned resupply mission, a request for airdrop is sent through logistics channels. Using units request supplies and equipment from their supporting units, which transmit the request to the division materiel management center (DMMC) (if the requesting unit is a nondivisional unit, the request would go to its direct support unit). In the airborne and the airmobile divisions, the DMMC coordinates with the appropriate division support activities (supply and transportation) for movement of supplies to the division airdrop support unit. In the AIM divisions (and in the airborne and airmobile divisions when requirements exceed the capability of division airdrop support units) the DMMC sends the request to the COSCOM MMC. Divisional units request class VIII support from the Division Medical Supply Officer (DMSO), who forwards the request to the Corps Medical Supply Optical and Maintenance (MEDSOM) unit. Non-divisional units submit requests for class VIII support directly to the Corps MEDSOM unit. The Corps MEDSOM unit coordinates movement of class VIII supplies with the COSCOM MCC. The COSCOM MMC coordinates with the COSCOM MMC and, jointly, they direct the actions of the

supply and transportation elements. The MMC forwards the request to the JTB for validation and priority action; then the JTB forwards the request to the ALCC for execution. If the supplies and equipment requested are not on hand in the airdrop company, the MMC directs the appropriate supply activity to prepare the items for shipment to the airdrop unit and coordinates with

the MCC to make the shipment. The airdrop unit prepares the supplies according to the mode of delivery used, and in coordination with the MCC makes sure they are delivered at the required time and place at the air terminal. The COSCOM MMC makes sure that stocks delivered by airdrop are replaced (see fig 6-11).

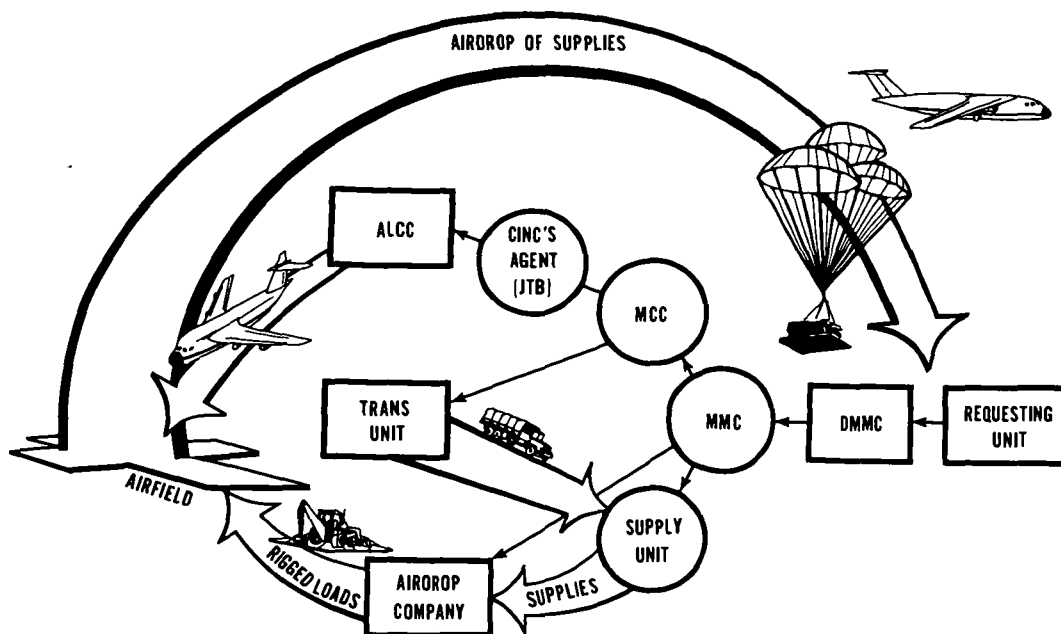


Figure 6-11. Preplanned airdrop request channels.

b. Emergency Airdrop Requests. A request for emergency airdrop flows through command channels by the quickest means consistent with security. The request is passed to the command level having approval authority, usually the tactical operations center (TOC) at corps (unless the total task force within the theater is of division size, then the division would have approving authority). The Air Force airlift office at the direct air support center (DASC), in coordination with the G3 at the TOC, determines whether airlift resources can be used efficiently to accomplish the mission. When approved at corps, the request is transmitted from the corps TOC to the COSCOM MMC or corps MEDSOM unit (see para 6a) through HQ COSCOM and to the ALCC which fulfills the request by diverting other missions of lower priority. As requests are received, the COSCOM MMC or corps MEDSOM unit immediately coordinates with the COSCOM MCC.

These units jointly direct the actions of the supply and transportation activities. The airdrop company, located within the COSCOM, stocks appropriate quantities of classes I, III, V, and other supplies as determined by the COSCOM MMC. To insure responsiveness, a separate small account is kept for class V stock located at the airdrop company. If the supplies and equipment requested are not on hand in the airdrop company, the MMC directs the appropriate supply activity to prepare the item for shipment to the airdrop unit and coordinates with the MCC to send the shipment. As airlift is arranged by the ALCC, materiel release orders are transmitted to the airdrop unit. The airdrop unit prepares the supplies according to the mode of delivery employed and, in coordination with the MCC, delivers the supplies to the required point at the air terminal. The COSCOM MMC makes sure that stocks delivered by airdrop are replaced (see fig 6-12).

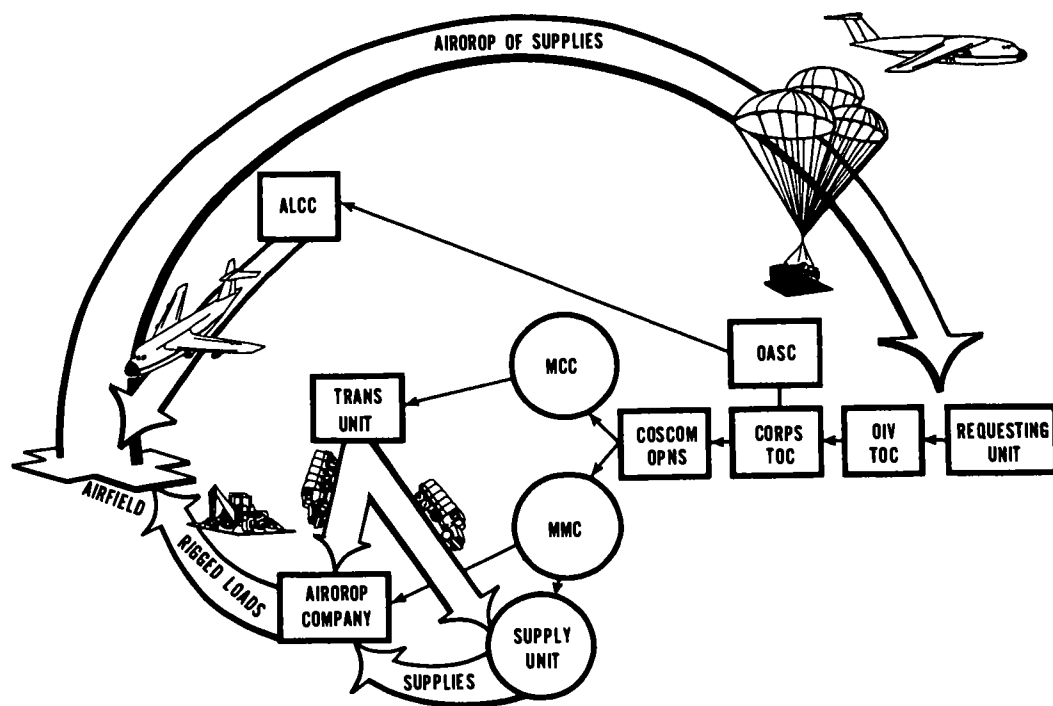


Figure 6-12. Emergency airdrop request channels.



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CHAPTER 7

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

7-1. Maintenance Tasks

The maintenance battalion of the DISCOM performs direct support maintenance for all divisional equipment, except for communications security (COMSEC), automatic data processing equipment (ADPE), medical, and airdrop equipment as well as light textiles and ammunition. The battalion also provides technical assistance, quality assurance, and class IX supply. Exceptions are as follows:

■ *a.* In the AIM and airborne divisions, the aviation battalion through its transportation aircraft maintenance company, performs class IX supply and AVIM level support on aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics. In the airmobile division, these functions are performed by the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion of the DISCOM.

b. The signal battalion is responsible for direct support maintenance on COMSEC equipment.

c. Automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) organic to the DISCOM is maintained by the DDC.

d. The medical supply, optical and maintenance unit, combat zone (MEDSOM Unit CZ) performs support maintenance on medical equipment.

e. The air equipment support company is organic to the airmobile division supply and service battalion, and the quartermaster airdrop equipment support company is organic to the airborne division supply and service battalion. Both support airdrop equipment.

7-2. Maintenance Battalion

■ *a. General.* The maintenance battalion is organized, equipped, and trained for responsive support of divisional units. Figure 7-1 illustrates the maintenance flow. Normally, a forward support company is placed in support of each brigade and operates in the brigade support area. Maximum use is made of maintenance support teams to perform onsite maintenance, often using direct exchange power-packs and assemblies that have been assembled in company shops in advance. This forward support element may be

supplemented as follows:

(1) For the AIM divisions, by elements of headquarters and light maintenance company, heavy maintenance company, and missile support company.

(2) For the airborne division, by elements of the missile support company.

(3) For the airmobile division, by elements of the missile support company and the transportation aircraft maintenance companies of the transportation aircraft battalion.

■ *b. Duties of Maintenance Battalion Commanders.* First, and most important, the division maintenance battalion commander is a commander with all the duties that being a commander entails. Next, he is the division technical expert on maintenance matters and provides technical supervision over the conduct of maintenance for which he is responsible within the division. Each commander establishes internal policies for accomplishment of his respective battalion mission. These policies reflect his general management ability and specific expertise in the areas of production control, shop operations, quality control, technical assistance, supply operations, inspections, and publications and reports. The maintenance battalion commander provides reinforcing elements to his forward support companies in the brigade areas from the headquarters and light maintenance company, the heavy maintenance company and the missile support unit. Each battalion commander also remains cognizant of the availability of support and technical assistance from echelons above division and forwards requests for specific support when required. In essence, the maintenance battalion commander is the maintenance operator within the DISCOM for all maintenance except as noted. He receives missions from the DISCOM commander and, assisted by information furnished by the DMMC, translates these into specific actions and orders for the maintenance battalion. He is responsible for developing and managing the operational readiness float (ORF) within the policies and guidance provided by the

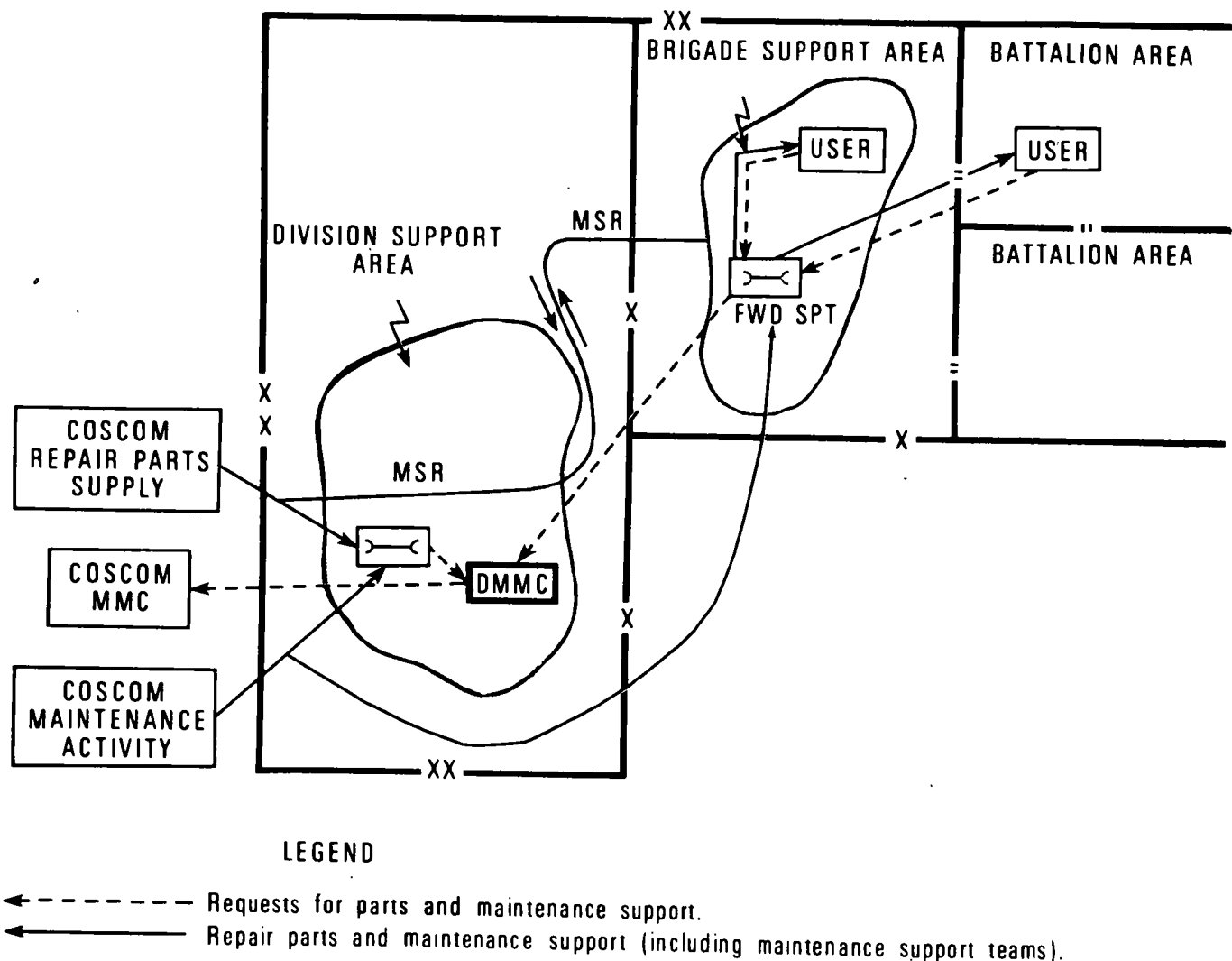


Figure 7-1 Flow diagram for class IX items and maintenance effort (less aircraft items), all divisions.

DISCOM and division commanders. The DMMC, on the other hand, establishes and maintains the ORF account based on information furnished by the maintenance battalion commander and approved by the DISCOM commander. In the AIM divisions, a technical supply officer (TSO), assigned to the maintenance battalion, serves as the interface between the maintenance battalion commander and the class IX supply section of the DMMC.

c. Records and Reports. Details on maintenance records and reports and the maintenance management activities for which they are required are contained in FM 29-30-1, TM 38-750, TM 38-750-1, and TM 38-17. Functional procedures for maintenance management information systems are in FM 38-series and TM 38-series.

■ 7-3. Repair Parts

The maintenance battalion headquarters and light maintenance company (headquarters and headquarters detachment and main support company in the airborne division, headquarters and main support company in the airmobile division) serves as a base of supply for common class IX and direct exchange items. The missile support company, the transportation aircraft maintenance company (aviation battalion of AIM divisions), and transportation aircraft maintenance battalion (airmobile division) provide similar services for missile and aircraft peculiar repair parts and direct exchange components. The maintenance battalions coordinate their actions with the maintenance section of the DMMC (para 9-10). The maintenance battalion

receives and distributes repair parts required by its maintenance activities. It receives, stores, maintains, and issues direct exchange and operational readiness float items; and issues class IX items to the division and to the attached units it supports. Each forward support company maintains a stock of repair parts and maintenance related supplies to support its own maintenance activities and carries a stock of demand supported and combat critical class IX items for issue to supported units. Direct exchange (DX) is used for repairable items that meet the requirements of AR 710-2. Quick supply store (QSS) is used for class IX items which meet the criteria as stated in AR 710-2.

7-4. Recovery and Evacuation of Materiel

All units are responsible for the recovery and evacuation of unserviceable and abandoned materiel. Recovered materiel must be protected from deterioration and pilferage and should be evacuated to the nearest collecting point. The main division maintenance collection point is operated by the headquarters and light maintenance company, the heavy maintenance company (maintenance support company in the airborne division and main support company in the airmobile division) and elements of the missile support unit(s). Maximum use is made of onsite repairs before unserviceable equipment is evacuated. Using units accomplish the recovery and evacuation within their capability and request assistance from the maintenance battalion, when necessary. The physical movement of aircraft is the responsibility of the transportation aircraft maintenance company (transportation aircraft maintenance battalion in the airmobile division).

a. Maintenance Collecting Points. Maintenance collecting points are established in the division area to assist in receipt, segregation, and proper disposition of recovered equipment. Those in the forward areas are operated by the appropriate forward support elements of the maintenance battalion. The main division maintenance collecting point is operated by the headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company (main support company or headquarters and main support company in the airborne/airmobile division). All recovered equipment, except aircraft and aircraft items, is evacuated to a maintenance collecting point. Aircraft and aircraft items are evacuated through aircraft maintenance channels.

b. Salvage Collection Points. The appropriate division supply element is responsible for establishing salvage collection points. These nor-

mally will be in or near the maintenance collecting points. The salvage collection points assume responsibility for items for which the maintenance battalion does not have maintenance responsibility, for serviceable items to be returned to supply channels, and for scrap material. Physical movement of salvage is not a necessary condition for assumption of control by the salvage collection points. Serviceable and unserviceable items for which the maintenance battalion is not responsible are evacuated to appropriate division maintenance units for action, e.g., COMSEC items are evacuated to the division signal battalion. Responsibility must be fixed for the security of COMSEC equipment during its delivery to the signal battalion. In the airmobile/airborne divisions, the collection of salvage is similar to that of other divisions; however, it is accomplished as a low-priority service because the primary means of transportation in the airmobile division is aircraft, and ground transportation is limited in the airborne division.

■ 7-5. Aircraft Maintenance

a. In the AIM and airborne divisions, aircraft maintenance functions are accomplished by the aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) company. This company provides aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM), backup aviation unit maintenance (AVUM), and aircraft repair parts supply for division aircraft.

b. In the airmobile division, AVIM companies are in the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion of the DISCOM. This battalion provides AVIM, backup AVUM and supply support for division aircraft.

c. For all divisions, supply and maintenance management of aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics equipment is provided by the division materiel management center (DMMC). Backup AVIM support is provided by COSCOM AVIM companies (FM 54-9). Aircraft are either evacuated to the COSCOM AVIM or the COSCOM AVIM provides onsite repair via maintenance support teams. A flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support is shown in figure 7-2.

d. Maintenance Inspection. Aircraft maintenance inspections are scheduled at established intervals to provide for systematic observation and examination of equipment. Detailed information on aircraft maintenance inspection is contained in FM 55-42 and in technical manuals pertaining to each specific type of aircraft. Inspection procedures, policies, and reports are also prescribed in the 750-series Army

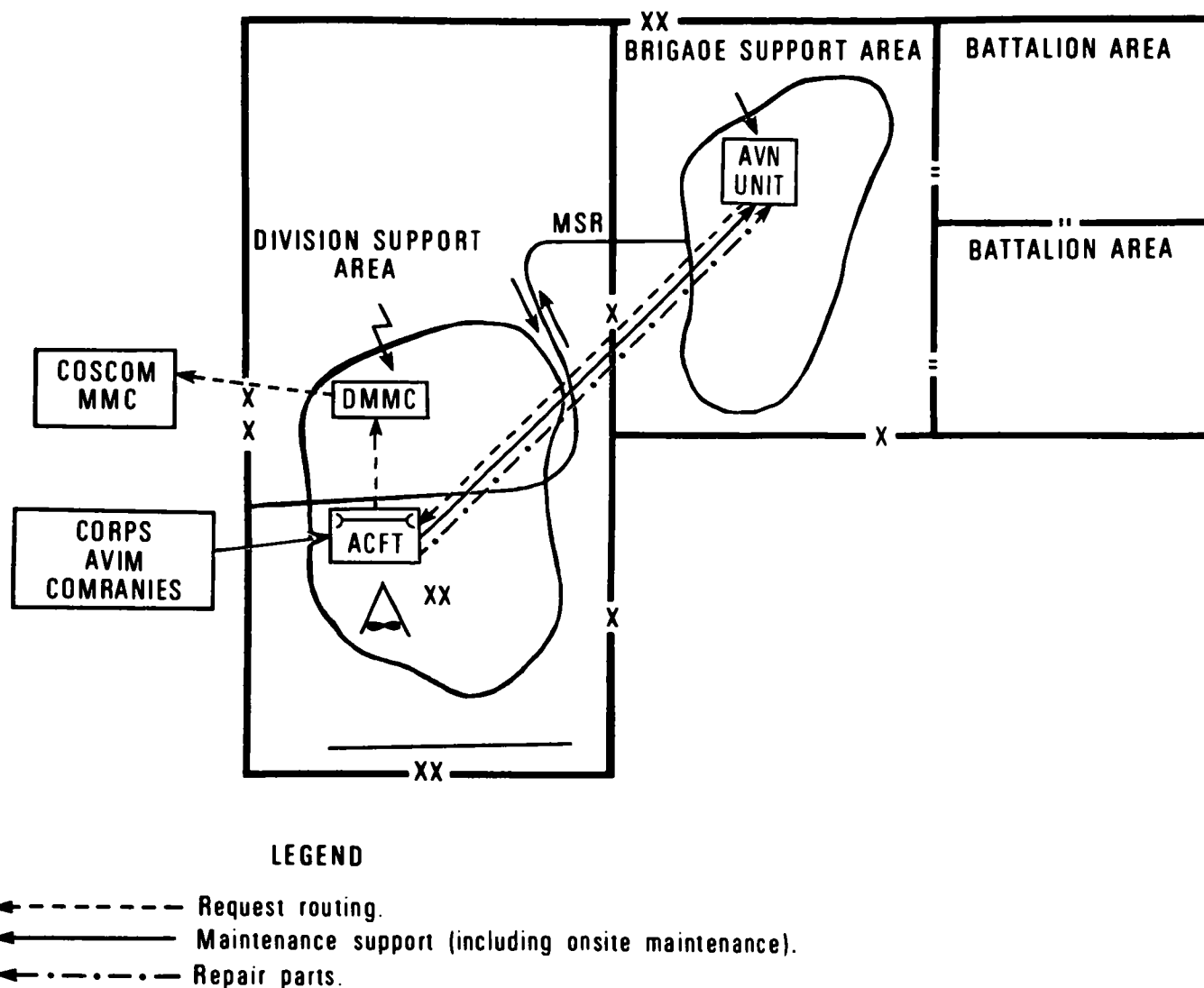


Figure 7-2. Flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support, all divisions.

regulations and in aviation technical bulletins.

e. Airmobile Division Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion. The airmobile division transportation aircraft maintenance battalion provides aircraft repair, to include aircraft armament and avionics equipment. The battalion operates from the division base airfield and, if the situation requires, may provide airmobile maintenance teams to support the aviation group and other elements of the division that operate in forward areas.

(1) *Headquarters and headquarters detachment.* The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment is located in the division support area. It provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the transportation

aircraft maintenance companies of the battalion.

(2) *Transportation aircraft maintenance companies.* The two transportation aircraft maintenance companies are the operating units of the battalion. Each company receives, stores, and issues aircraft class IX items; performs aviation intermediate level (AVIM) maintenance to include avionics and armament; and provides airmobile teams for the onsite repair of downed aircraft. Each company also provides the direct support maintenance for which the battalion is responsible. This includes backup aircraft maintenance support for aviation unit maintenance (AVUM). These companies are employed in the division support area and elsewhere near the operating areas of units that have major concentration of aircraft so that the aircraft can be maintained readily. Transportation aircraft maintenance

companies organic to the combat aviation battalion of the airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions are similar in organization and function but have reduced manhour capabilities.

7-6. Maintenance in Support of Internal Defense and Development Operations

a. Preventive maintenance is vital in areas where adverse weather and terrain conditions necessitate more than normal maintenance and where supported host country forces are not fully cognizant of the importance of maintenance. Corrective action and followup maintenance inspections may become necessary.

■ *b.* Maintenance support teams may accompany combat and combat support units to provide on-the-spot minor repairs and limited direct

exchange, to assist units in preparing for operations, and to assist in rapid recovery after operations. In operations in which maintenance elements cannot accompany combat and combat support units, direct exchange of unserviceable items must be provided.

(1) Time is necessary before and after each mission to perform repairs and to obtain replacement items.

(2) Maintenance elements must provide rapid support. Unserviceable items are inspected onsite and repaired only as necessary.

(3) Items that cannot be repaired within the division are evacuated or disposed of as directed. In no case, however, should equipment that can be used, repaired, or cannibalized be permitted to fall into enemy hands.



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CHAPTER 8

HEALTH SERVICES

■ 8-1. General

Health service support is an integral part of the combat service support provided by the division support command (DISCOM). The health service support provided by DISCOM medical units includes the following:

- a. Treatment and evacuation of patients.
- b. Medical and emergency dental treatment, preventive dentistry, limited management of psychiatric patients, and preventive medicine support.
- c. Organizational maintenance of medical and dental equipment.
- d. Medical supply support.
- e. Optometric support.

■ 8-2. Health Service Support Principles

The objective of military medicine, to conserve trained manpower, dictates that patients are examined, treated, and returned to duty as far forward (as early in the phased health service support system) as possible and that health service support resources are employed to provide the utmost benefit to maximum personnel in support of the mission. When a disparity develops between the patient workload and the treatment capability, it may become necessary to concentrate that capability upon those patients who can be returned to duty immediately and those for whom resuscitation can be accomplished with a minimum expenditure of personnel, supplies, and time.

■ 8-3. Division Health Service System

Health services within the division are designed to acquire, receive, sort, and provide temporary medical and surgical treatment for division personnel and other individuals in the division area. Medical support originates in forward areas with the company aidmen in support of each committed maneuver platoon. From this point through the battalion aid station and the clearing station, a patient is within the unit and division

levels of medical support. The medical emphasis in the division is on treatment and return to duty or preparing the patient for evacuation to supporting corps support command (COSCOM) medical facilities. All of the units in the combat and combat support battalions in the division have organic medical platoons or sections, with the exception of the signal and combat electronic warfare intelligence (CEWI) battalions. In addition, there is an aid station section in the division headquarters and headquarters company.

■ 8-4. Unit Level Support

a. Unit health service support has the primary functions of acquisition of the sick and wounded from battle areas, provision of emergency medical treatment following acquisition, and patient evacuation as necessary. Personnel of units not having organic health service support receive support from the appropriate medical facility on an area basis. Unit level health service support is provided by medical platoons and sections. These medical elements normally are functionally organized into a platoon headquarters, an aidmen section, an aid station section, and an evacuation section.

b. The platoon headquarters operates a small command post, usually colocated with the battalion or squadron aid station. The medical platoon or section leader functions as medical adviser on the staff of the commander except where a surgeon is specifically authorized.

c. Aidmen remain with supported units to provide first aid to sick and wounded, to provide definitive treatment for minor illnesses or injuries, and to return to duty those patients requiring no further treatment. They direct walking patients to aid posts for further treatment, arrange for ground or air evacuation, and determine category of precedence for evacuation when required.

d. The senior medical aidman operates the company aid post. He evaluates patients, provides treatment, and returns to duty those patients whose conditions permit.

■ 8-5. Evacuation

a. Evacuation of patients is the responsibility of, and is normally accomplished by, the next higher level of medical support. The evacuation section provides patient evacuation from units in contact to the battalion aid station. Working in teams of driver and an attendant, evacuation elements continue treatment initiated by company aidmen or initiate treatment for patients who have bypassed company aidmen.

b. Patients are evacuated no farther to the rear than the tactical situation and their physical condition requires (see figure 8-1). The first medical facility in the system of evacuation is the battalion or squadron aid station. It is established as far forward as the tactical situation will permit.

c. Patients who require further evacuation are given emergency medical treatment and prepared for evacuation. Patients whose conditions permit are treated and returned to duty. Aid stations request aeromedical and ground evacuation of battalion or squadron patients.

d. To the maximum extent feasible, air ambulances are used in the combat zone for the evacuation of patients. Ground ambulances are also used as a means of evacuation for those patients who cannot be moved by air. The specific mode of evacuation is determined by availability, the tactical situation, climatic conditions, and the patient's condition.

■ 8-6. Division Level Support

Division health service support is provided by medical companies of the division medical battalion. The DISCOM commander exercises command and control, less technical supervision, over the medical battalion, in the same manner as he does over the adjutant general and finance companies. The medical battalion commander also functions as the division surgeon and is a member of the division special staff. The division medical battalion, an element of DISCOM, consists of a headquarters and support company and three medical companies. A medical company is normally placed in support of each brigade. The companies are functionally organized into a headquarters, an ambulance platoon, and a clearing platoon.

■ 8-7. Clearing Platoon

a. The clearing platoon of the medical company of the division's medical battalion operates a clearing station with a holding capacity of 40 patients. Initial resuscitative care is provided to

permit immediate evacuation of patients who require prompt hospital treatment. Patients not requiring treatment at the clearing station or further evacuation are treated and returned to duty. Emergency dental care and preventive dentistry support are provided by each clearing platoon. The headquarters and support company of the medical battalion also furnish limited psychiatric treatment, optometry service, preventive medicine consultation service, medical supply support, and medical support on an area basis.

b. Evacuation of patients from the clearing station is the responsibility of the corps health service support system. Evacuation to the medical treatment facility most able to provide the specialized treatment depends on availability of rapid communications between the division medical elements and the medical regulating officer (MRO) at the supporting medical headquarters.

■ 8-8. Ambulance Platoon

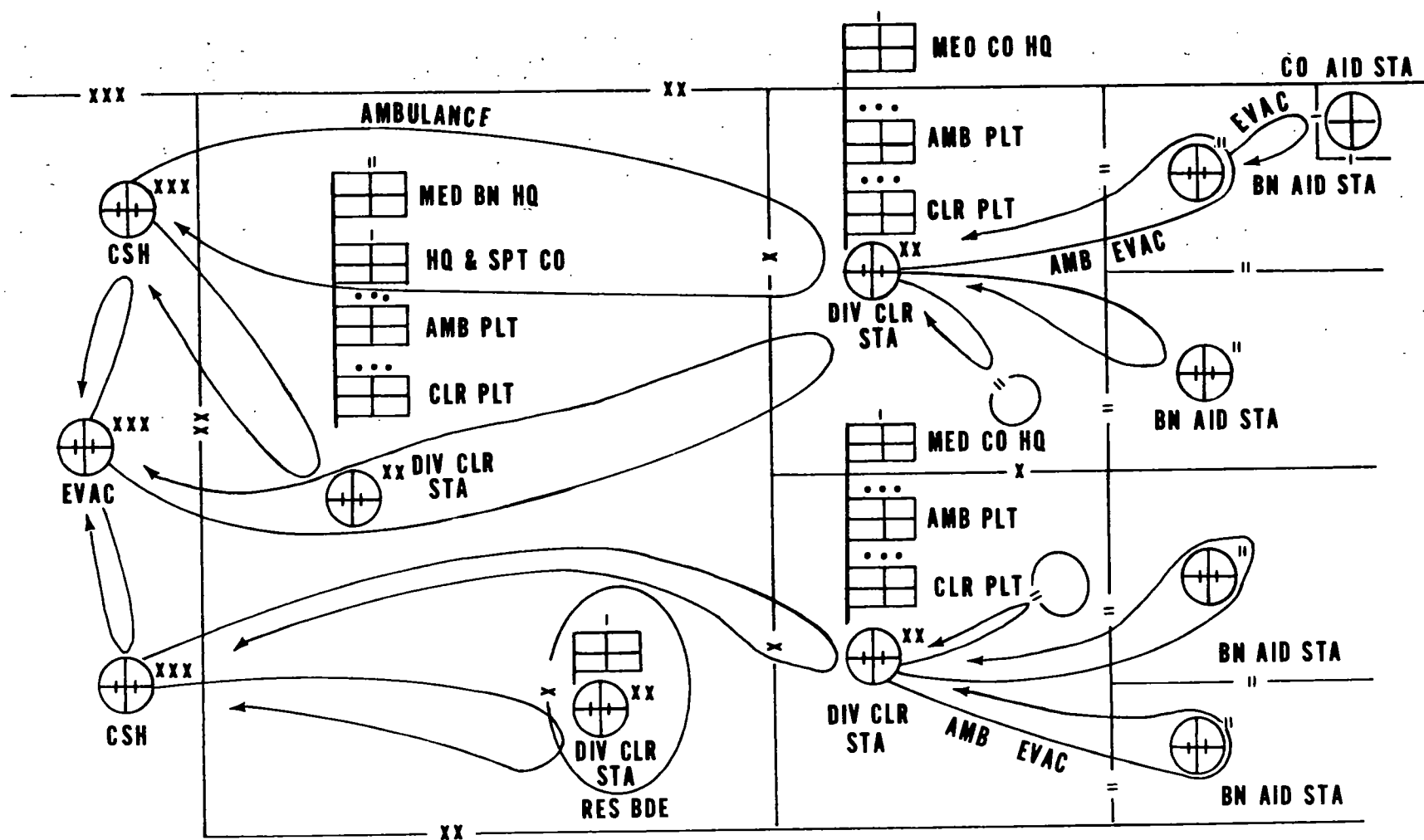
a. The ambulance platoons of the medical companies supporting each brigade provide ground evacuation support from maneuver battalions and on an area basis within the brigade.

b. Air ambulance elements of the corps medical brigade supporting the division provide aeromedical evacuation support. These medical elements are augmented, when necessary, by other available aviation elements. Requests for aeromedical evacuation should be made by the most expeditious means available.

c. Air assault division medical service performs the same functions as those indicated above, except that the headquarters and support company of the medical battalion is equipped with helicopter ambulance to provide aeromedical evacuation and division-wide air crash rescue service. These aircraft evacuate patients to and between medical treatment facilities established in battalion and brigade support areas and the division support area. If the situation dictates, evacuation may be direct to corps level medical treatment facilities. Corps level air ambulance elements, augmented as necessary, by other available divisional or nondivisional aircraft, provide backup support for aeromedical evacuation missions.

■ 8-9. Medical Supply and Maintenance

Resupply of medical items is the responsibility of the next higher level of medical service. The evacuation system also plays a vital role in medical resupply by using a backhaul technique.



1. One medical company is in support of each brigade and the headquarters and support company is in support of the division support area.
2. The ambulance platoons of the medical companies evacuate patients from aid stations to the clearing stations.
3. Area medical support is provided by each medical company as required.
4. Any medical facility may be bypassed when the condition of the patient warrants such practice and the evacuation means permit such movement.
5. Evacuation from all four divisions to any corps hospital is performed by corps air and surface ambulance units. The corps hospital to which patients are evacuated depends upon a number of factors

■ Figure 8-1 Patient evacuation.

Organizational maintenance of medical equipment is provided by the medical maintenance section of the division medical battalion. The division medical battalion obtains medical supply support, optical fabrication and medical maintenance, from the corps medical supply, optical and maintenance (MEDSOM) unit. Medical supplies are normally delivered to the division medical battalion by corps transportation or by returning medical vehicles. In some in-

stances, supplies may be received directly from MEDSOMs further to the rear.

■ 8-10. Corps Level Support

Corps level health service support includes the evacuation of patients from supported divisional and nondivisional units; resuscitative and definitive hospital treatment; and area health service support within the corps area.

CHAPTER 9

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

9-1. General

a. The division materiel management center (DMMC) is a separate TOE unit assigned to the DISCOM headquarters. The DMMC commander is directly subordinate to the DISCOM commander and receives policy and operational guidance from him. The DMMC commander serves as the division materiel management officer (DMMO), and implements the policies of the division commander and the DISCOM commander through the functioning of the center.

■ b. Most of the personnel and the effort of the DMMC are devoted to the management of division supplies. A technical supply officer (TSO), assigned to the maintenance battalion, is the interface between the maintenance battalion and the class IX supply section of the DMMC. The internal management responsibilities of the battalions remain with the battalion commanders. Similarly, the DMMC also manages the maintenance and supply of the division aircraft resources. The combat aviation battalion of the AIM and airborne divisions, through its AVIM company, also has responsibilities of class IX support similar to the maintenance battalion.

■ c. The DMMC manages all materiel for which the DISCOM is responsible except class VIII supplies, COMSEC equipment, and classified maps. It is the technical supply and maintenance operations center for the DISCOM and exercises materiel management using the direct support unit standard supply system (DS4), the maintenance reporting and management (MRM) system, and the division logistics (DLOGS) automated property book system.

■ d. The division data center (DDC), which is organic to the DISCOM headquarters, supports the automated functions of the DMMC. Automated procedures are employed in DMMC functions in varying degrees. DS4 is designed to provide automated support for the management of class IV, expendable class II, packaged class III, and class IX supplies. Class VII items are normally processed through the DLOGS automated property book system. Normal coordination

and staff procedures, in accordance with division and DISCOM standing operating procedures (SOPs), are followed to determine the assignment of priorities for logistics support matters by the DDC. Conflicts in policies concerning input, output, and other support furnished the DMMC are resolved by the DISCOM commander.

9-2. Functions of the DMMC

In its role of providing materiel management for the division, the DMMC:

a. Advises the DISCOM commander and his staff on management of supply and maintenance operations.

b. Based on guidance received from the DISCOM commander, prepares, or reviews and approves, detailed plans and policies for the operation of supply distribution points, quick supply store (QSS) operations, direct exchange (DX) operations, self-service store operations, central issue facility (CIF) and other supply and maintenance operations, from a management point of view.

c. Establishes coordination channels with the MMC of the next higher command, and takes action required in relation to such matters as evacuation of materiel, provision of backup support, emergency requirements, and technical assistance.

■ d. Provides continuous evaluation, in coordination with the supply and transport (service) and the maintenance battalion commanders, of supply and maintenance workload capabilities of the battalions.

e. Develops and monitors the division authorized stockage lists (ASLs) for supplies and equipment maintained by the supply and transport (service) battalions and maintenance battalions. Appropriate management elements of the DMMC are responsible for the ASLs within assigned classes of supply.

■ f. Assists, upon request, the commander of the supply and transport (service) battalion, the

maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and the combat aviation battalion, in the discharge of their responsibilities as they relate to supply and maintenance operations.

■ *g.* When authorized by the DISCOM commander, prepares and distributes directives of a materiel management procedural nature and makes direct contact with operators relating to such matters as receipts, materiel release orders (MROs), inventories, input data for reports, and preparation and submission of requests. Authority for command directives relating to operational matters will be retained by the DISCOM headquarters. Command and logistics directives relating to division operations external to the DISCOM will be referred to the division G4. These directives are implemented through the normal chain of command.

h. Is capable of operating on a 24-hour basis.

i. Places requirements on the DISCOM movement section for the transportation required to support the DISCOM materiel mission.

■ *j.* Provides for the receipt and processing of requisitions from the support units.

■ *k.* Develops and controls operational readiness float lists for selected equipment that is stored and maintained in the maintenance battalion(s). These items are accounted for in accordance with AR 710-2.

l. Reviews and distributes unit PLLs.

m. Coordinates with the maintenance battalion on requirements for the processing of equipment prior to issue.

n. Performs stock control (automated and manual) for items managed.

o. Provides control for physical inventory and reconciliations of stock records.

p. Provides catalog and technical document reference service.

■ *q.* Maintains, with ADP support, the division property book and Army equipment status reporting data.

r. Maintains records on some class II, III (packaged), and IV supplies.

s. Assists the division G4 in developing plans for purchasing and contracting service relating to supplies and services.

t. Provides maintenance management information for division maintenance activities.

■ *u.* Coordinates with the G4 on all matters pertaining to the internal supply and maintenance support for the division.

■ *v.* For routine matters, deals directly with the G4; however, actions which have a significant impact on the DISCOM must be approved by the DISCOM commander.

■ *w.* Routinely publishes technical directives and information for the division commander.

9-3. Division Materiel Management Office

a. The center commander, who is also the division materiel management officer (DMMO), plans, directs, and supervises the center operations, implements DISCOM policies, and prescribes procedures and mission standards.

b. The assistant division materiel management officer (ADMMO) serves as assistant to the DMMO and acts for him in his absence. He is also the division supply officer.

c. Warrant officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the DMMO provide the capability to analyze and improve the internal system used in performing the materiel management function.

d. The office:

(1) Reviews, interprets, and determines scope and character of higher echelon policies, procedures, and regulations pertaining to center operations.

(2) Prepares appropriate guidance; i.e., directives, SOPs, and administrative instructions for internal operating elements, to insure uniform implementation of procedures for approved automated and manual materiel management systems.

(3) Defines and analyzes problems, assures coordination with all internal elements, and supervises specific operations until they have been standardized.

(4) Develops procedures for maintaining effective controls, reviews machine outputs and determines the criteria and procedures for maintenance of files and reports to fulfill accountability requirements.

(5) Coordinates requirements for center recurring and special operating reports and statistics based on management needs of the center.

(6) Recommends changes to approved systems.

(7) Provides assistance to supported units.

(8) Receives and reviews reports on materiel matters from supporting units and center elements and keeps the DMMO informed.

(9) Accomplishes data reduction functions in support of logistics system processes.

9-4. Class I and VI Section

This section exercises manual stock control over class I and gratuitous issue class VI supplies. Section personnel develop unit basic load data, determine requirements and make recommendations regarding priorities, allocations, and other controls and provide advice on the receipt, storage, and distribution of the supplies for which they are responsible.

9-5. Class III Supply Section

This section exercises control and management over the supply of petroleum products to division elements, develops and controls unit basic load data, determines requirements, makes recommendations regarding priorities, allocations, and provides advice to the division materiel management officer (DMMO) on the receipt, storage and distribution of petroleum supplies.

9-6. Class V Section

In the airmobile and airborne divisions, this section performs ammunition stock control over DISCOM ammunition stocks. In all divisions this section maintains records of ammunition allocations, credits, debits, and expenditures for all divisional units to include basic loads, training ammunition, special task force requirements, controlled supply rates (CSRs), required supply rates (RSRs) and necessary data on special ammunition. The section provides the following service support functions:

- a. Authenticates transportation orders.
- b. Approves requests for turn-in.
- c. Equates the CSRs with the RSRs and provides this data to staffs of the DISCOM and division headquarters.
- d. Provides expenditure data to the DISCOM and division staffs and higher headquarters.
- e. Maintains credits, debits, and balances of divisional unit training allowances.
- f. Computes and maintains basic load data and weapons densities.
- g. Prepares and submits stock status reports to

include quantity and condition, and forecasts requirements.

h. Monitors division assets in hands of troops to insure proper storage and maintenance.

i. Supervises and directs activities of division class V supply points (airborne and airmobile divisions only).

j. Provides technical assistance and advice to divisional units.

■ 9-6.1. Ammunition Supply Officer

The ammunition supply officer (ASO) is assigned to the division materiel management center (DMMC) and serves as chief of the Class V Section. In addition, he functions under the DISCOM commander in providing assistance in ammunition matters. He represents the DISCOM commander in matters pertaining to ammunition requirements and availability. He maintains liaison with the division G3 and G4 within limits defined by the DISCOM commander or the division materiel management officer (DMMO). On routine matters, he normally deals directly with the G3 and G4, keeping the DISCOM commander and the DMMO informed. In cases having significant impact on the capability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the ASO obtains the approval of the DISCOM commander or the DMMO before taking action.

a. *Division ammunition office.* In AIM divisions, the division ammunition office is established by the DMMC class V supply section and located where it can best control ammunition supply for the division and attached units. The location of the division ammunition office is selected to prevent unnecessary detours by units for the authentication of transportation orders (requisitions) (para 6-7). The airmobile and airborne division class V sections, assigned to the supply and service battalion, establish and operate division ammunition supply points (ASPs) within the airhead.

b. *Specific functions and responsibilities of the ASO.* As authorized or directed by the DISCOM commander/DMMO, the ASO assists the division G3 and G4 in establishing controlled supply rates, which are forwarded periodically through command channels for approval. Assistance is usually limited to technical advice concerning types and nomenclatures of ammunition required. Quantities required are established by tactical commanders and forwarded by the division staff.

9-7. Property Book and Assets Accounting Section

This section maintains the consolidated division property book. It has three branches: requisitioning, editing, and document control; management and asset accounting; and reports. It controls all input to and output from the automated processes supporting the property book system. It also controls the automated processes to the extent of establishing and modifying master and subsidiary files as necessary, establishing working parameters for the automated process and directing the execution of desired processes. It establishes and maintains the operational readiness float account based on information furnished by the maintenance battalion and approved by the DISCOM commander. The float is managed by the maintenance battalion commander within the policies and guidance provided by the DISCOM and division commanders. For details see TC 38-1.

□ *a. Requisitioning, Editing and Document Control Branch.* This branch receives, records, and verifies data entered on supply transaction documents received as input for processing by the DDC; receives all printed listings and machine-produced cards as output from the DDC for distribution within the division property book office and to units of the division.

□ *b. Management and Asset Accounting Branch.* This branch manages the hand receipt accounts for the division units; prepares or processes unit requests for issue and turn-in or organization property; processes unit request for issue and turn-in of station (installation) property and hand receipt annex items; processes all data to be used as output from the computer, and identifies, reports, and makes recommendations on redistribution of excess property.

□ *c. Reports Branch.* This branch processes reports of survey, statements of charges, and similar documents, and assists in equipment status reporting. For more specific information regarding reports of survey, see AR 735-11.

9-8. Class II, IV, and VII Supply Section

This section develops and supervises unit loads of class II and IV expendable items. It performs manual stock control functions for the class II, IV and VII items stocked and supplied by the operating units of the DISCOM. It establishes and maintains all supply publications and regulations required to support the section activities. Section personnel develop requirements for current and

contingency operations, conduct surveys, assist in the development of the supply portion of logistics operations and administrative orders, and provide catalog research and retrieval service.

9-9. Class IX Supply Section

□ The class IX supply section consists of the document control and editing branch and the supply management branch. The section manages the automated division class IX supply system. It conducts continuous appraisal of the repair parts supply operations; maintains liaison with higher headquarters and supporting agencies; and advises the DMMO, the division maintenance, transportation aircraft maintenance, and combat aviation (AIM and airborne divisions) battalions, of problem areas, trends, and new developments on the repair parts situation in the division. For details, see TC 38-2 and TC 38-2-3.

a. Document Control and Edit Branch. This branch serves as the receiving point for all repair parts supply requests from the maintenance battalion organic DSUs. Using the Army master data file (AMDF) and ASLs, the branch edits manual entries to verify the accuracy of data entered on supply transaction documents before they are forwarded to the division data center (DDC) for processing. A related responsibility is the assignment of control numbers that must be manually added to such documents. The branch receives all machine-produced outputs (printed listings and/or punch cards) for distribution to the supply management section and to the DSUs. It also provides catalog research and retrieval service, and disseminates catalog changes to commodity specialists in the supply management branch. The branch also serves as the message center for the class IX supply section.

b. Supply Management Branch. This branch develops and maintains division DSU ASLs, and monitors and publishes unit PLLs. It evaluates all machine output pertaining to repair parts supply. It measures system performance through the employment of appropriate management techniques and tools which include stock status reports, the daily transaction register, the daily error and edit transaction listing, and supply management reports.

9-10. Maintenance Section

□ This section serves as the centralized division maintenance management activity for all division equipment except class VIII, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, rail mission-type

equipment and classified maps. Centralized management relieves the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and the combat aviation battalion of much effort related to but not directly involved in repair operations. The management effort is primarily in the areas of planning, and reporting, compiling and interpreting data as a basis for management decisions. The maintenance section serves as an integrated division maintenance management activity. It is concerned with all aspects of maintenance, organizational as well as direct support. Through close association with the DISCOM and division staff, other operating elements of the DMMC, and the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion and the combat aviation battalion, this section becomes the focal point for all information relating to the maintenance activities of the division. It operates under the maintenance reporting and management (MRM) subsystem of the combat service support system (CS3). The MRM subsystem includes a maintenance control system, materiel readiness reporting (MRR) procedures, and modification work order (MWO) accounting procedures. Data to support the MRM subsystem is provided as input information from using organizations, support maintenance units, and the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. The data is summarized and prepared in the form of reports that are utilized by supported units, the maintenance battalion, the DMMC and the DISCOM commanders and staffs for management purposes. The section performs the following functions:

a. Recommends data requirements and report formats, implements ADP collection procedures; and supervises operations of the maintenance data reporting system.

■ *b.* Analyzes data and reports (automated and manual) to identify trends, problem areas, and any other information that generates requirements for action by the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, the combat aviation battalion, and staff elements.

c. Maintains status information on combat-essential equipment and provides materiel readiness information.

d. Advises and assists in the development of policies and plans for controlling and managing the maintenance effort by collecting and evaluating data and reports and recommending corrective action, as appropriate.

e. Develops maintenance plans for supported projected division combat operations in coordination with the maintenance battalion commander and staff, based on division operation plans and requirements generated by the division G3 and G4, and forwards requests for nondivisional support.

f. Generates disposition instructions for unserviceable items of equipment exceeding the repair capability or capacity of division maintenance support units. Working closely with the DISCOM movement section, develops requirements for transportation to evacuate such materiel from the division area.

g. Monitors division organizational maintenance operations and evaluates procedures and use of equipment and personnel.

h. Assists the maintenance battalion by reporting on the status of all modification work orders (MWOs) for equipment.

i. Maintains coordination and interchanges information with other DMMC sections on such matters as the replacement of operational readiness float equipment and the status of end item supply.

j. Coordinates with and provides guidance and information to the division data center with respect to informational requirements and report formats, to be satisfied through automated procedures.

■ *k.* In support of the Army calibration program:

(1) Identifies division materiel that requires calibration.

(2) Schedules and records the accomplishment of calibration actions by the maintenance battalion.

(3) Coordinates the calibration of maintenance battalion, transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and combat aviation battalion (through its AVIM company) TMDE by the supporting calibration activity.

(4) Records and reports repair actions performed incident to calibration.

9-11. Unit Headquarters Section

This section provides overhead support for the center to include billeting, messing, unit supply, organizational maintenance, and security.

9-12. Communications

The center is dependent upon the signal battalion

for internal wire communications (switchboard and telephones) service and for long range radio and radio teletypewriter service. Radios (AN/VRC-12 family only) have been provided (not

available in signal battalion) to meet center requirement for continuous operations and for tying into DISCOM command and administrative/logistics networks.

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1978 735-082/276

CHAPTER 10

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Section I. AIRBORNE OPERATIONS

10-1. General

Planning for combat service support of airborne operations is similar to that required for support of other types of combat operations. However, additional considerations affect the development of detailed plans. These considerations include the facilities available for marshaling; the quantities of supplies to be delivered to departure airfields and the time of delivery; the number, size, type, and loading characteristics of available aircraft; the materials handling equipment available; the distance between departure airfields and drop or landing zones in the objective area; and the characteristics of the proposed airheads, including the road net and storage, and air-landing facilities. Other important considerations are the source and duration of automatic followup supply; an estimate of supplies, equipment, manpower, and materials available from local sources in the objective area; the supplies necessary to meet minimum civilian requirements; the climate and weather; the type and availability of transportation within the objective area; and the capabilities and limitations of combat service support elements in departure and objective areas. Support of airborne operations is discussed in FM 57-1 and FM 61-100.

10-2. Echelons

The airborne division normally is divided into three echelons for airborne operations.

a. Assault Echelon. This echelon consists of brigades and attached elements, which may include a detachment from the air equipment support company, a medical company, a forward supply and service detachment, and a forward support maintenance company. These enter the airhead under the control of the FASCO and the brigade commander. The attached elements revert to the control of their parent units when the parent units have established control facilities in the airhead.

b. Followup Echelon. The bulk of the DISCOM enters the airhead under DISCOM control in the followup echelon. This echelon consists of the headquarters, headquarters company; a detachment of the quartermaster air equipment support company; the bulk of the maintenance battalion; the bulk of the supply and service battalion; and the bulk of the medical battalion.

c. Rear Echelon. This echelon consists of units not required in the airhead. It normally includes the adjutant general company; the finance company; the quartermaster air equipment support company minus attachments; the main support company, maintenance battalion; truck platoon of the main supply and service company; and the division materiel management center (DMMC). The rear echelon rejoins the airborne division as soon as practical after linkup or withdrawal.

10-3. Supply

a. There are three phases of supply: accompanying supply, followup supply (automatic and on-call), and routine supply.

(1) Accompanying supply includes unit prescribed loads and additional supplies. Normally, each unit will carry 3 days of supply into the airhead. The division will control the additional supplies. Accompanying supply will be carried by both the assault echelon and the followup echelon. Units of the airborne division will be responsible for requisitioning and preparing (rigging) all accompanying supply.

(2) Automatic followup supply is based on an estimated daily expenditure of all classes of supply. The G4 prepares the estimate, and the unit providing marshaling support for the operation assembles, prepares (rigs), and delivers the supplies to the Air Force for loading and delivery to the airhead on a planned schedule. Whenever possible, delivery will be made directly to the battalions in the airhead.

(3) On-call followup supply plans to satisfy emergency requirements are prepared by the G4

and then turned over to the supporting unit for implementation. The G4 will estimate the maximum daily requirements for 1 day of the operation (usually D-Day) for all classes of supply, to include major items of equipment. He will then double this overall requirement and forward it to the supporting unit which will prepare and maintain this 2-day requirement of supplies at or near the departure airfields ready for delivery to the Air Force. The support unit will also replenish any items delivered to the airborne force from the on-call followup supplies to maintain this 2-day supply level on hand until the requirement is terminated or modified by the airborne force.

(4) Routine supply is begun as soon as feasible to avoid large imbalances of supply in the airhead. These supplies are requisitioned through normal supply procedures, although they may be delivered by either air lines of communication or ground lines of communication.

b. The desired level of supply in the airhead is 3 days; the minimum safe level is 2 days. The airborne force reaches the desired level of supply initially by carrying 3 days of accompanying supply into the airhead. However, except for any on-call followup supply that may be required the first day, there is no resupply on D-Day. Automatic followup supply will begin on D+1, at which time 2 days of supply will be delivered. Thereafter, 1 day of automatic followup supply will be delivered daily until routine supply begins. This procedure

insures that the airborne force reaches and maintains the desired 3-day level of supplies in the airhead.

10-4. Maintenance

Assault forces participating in these operations are expected to be logistically self-sustaining for short periods. Before an operation, repair parts stocks are brought to the desired levels; equipment is replaced, as necessary; and intensive maintenance support is provided to insure that all equipment is in the best possible condition. Organizational maintenance elements enter the airhead with the prescribed load of repair parts. Forward support companies of the battalion carry a 3-day stockage of fast-moving class IX items and use contact teams extensively to perform on-site repairs. An additional quantity of supplies, to include a small stock of critical repair parts, is maintained by supporting units near the departure airfields to be delivered automatically or on call. Class VII and IX items are delivered to the airhead by airdrop or air landing. Requirements for critical class IX items are satisfied, to the extent practicable, by controlled cannibalization of unserviceable items designated for evacuation. When linkup with friendly forces is not anticipated, unserviceable items that cannot be evacuated, are stripped of critically needed parts and destroyed to the extent necessary to make them militarily useless.

Section II. INTERNAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

10-5. General

Military forces participate in internal defense and development (IDAD) chiefly through the conduct of intelligence, psychological operations (PSYOP), civil affairs, population and resources control, tactical operations, and advisory assistance. These operations, to prevent or defeat insurgency, are normally conducted in coordination with other government agencies. In an IDAD situation, the activities of the DISCOM and other divisional units are affected by treaty agreements and host country laws and customs. In some situations, combat service support must operate within limitations which are essentially peacetime restrictions.

a. In IDAD operations, the assignment of trained civil-military operations officers is required for the DISCOM and other unit staffs.

b. The use of class X supplies for military civic

action and other civil affairs activities may greatly increase logistical requirements.

10-6. US Army Forces

The US Army forces involved in IDAD operations may consist of members of the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) and/or other tiers of forces. For further details on IDAD operations, see FM 100-20.

10-7. Supply, Transportation, and Maintenance

Certain aspects of IDAD operations require special consideration by the division commander and the DISCOM commander for the functions of supply, transportation and maintenance. Each IDAD operation mission must be analyzed from the standpoint of force requirements, possible duration and dispersion or concentration of forces. If

the division is relatively concentrated, the supply problem is lessened. When divisional elements are widely deployed, the distances involved may present conflicting requirements for transportation and security. The desirability of concentrating to facilitate security of DISCOM units and supplies is balanced against the requirement to disperse supply points and maintenance units to provide more readily available support. When feasible, the division should establish only one base camp for use by all divisional units. During IDAD operations, specific limitations may be placed on the use of host country roads, waterways, buildings, railroads, airspace, installations, and terrain. Limitations on security forces and transportation may be controlling factors.

a. Planning must take into consideration the requirements for rear area protection, with particular emphasis on insurgent activities.

b. DISCOM units and supplies are located to support known and contingent operational requirements and to lessen the need for major relocation to support the various operation plans.

c. When insurgent forces are active against division lines of communication and employment of aircraft is not feasible, combat units may be required to provide supply convoy escort. DISCOM personnel must be well trained in counter-ambush techniques.

d. DISCOM units are capable of providing some support to civic action projects undertaken by the people of the host country. In time of emergency or disaster, DISCOM units are capable of providing the population limited supplies of food and clothing and medical treatment and evacuation.

10-8. Operations Against Insurgent Forces

a. *General.* In operations against insurgent forces, combat service support activities are located where they can best support the combat elements of the division and, at the same time, be afforded the security of a fixed base. Ground lines of communication must be secured, or air lines of communication must be capable of supporting DISCOM requirements. Supply and maintenance elements must be capable of moving with and supporting the combat elements of the division during operations against insurgent forces in areas of responsibility near, or at a distance from, the division or brigade base complex. Coordination will be required with the division G5, collocated civil affairs units, and other US agencies to plan for use of, to obtain, and to distribute local (indige-

nous) supplies for support of civil and military need.

(1) The terrain in which insurgent forces locate their defense areas normally is accessible only for dismounted or airmobile operations. Maximum use is made of air resupply and evacuation. Consideration should be given to recruiting local labor for porters or procuring pack animals indigenous to the area for carrying supplies.

(2) A constant concern in operations against insurgent forces is the security of division, brigade, and battalion base areas. Insurgent forces are adept at infiltration and capable of conducting raids and attacks against these installations. DISCOM units are trained to provide their own local security.

b. *Combat Service Support.* Operations against insurgent forces involve specific support considerations not normally associated with general war operations. These considerations include developing, improving, and maintaining base camp complexes; centralizing supply and maintenance activities in division and brigade base camps; depending on air lines of communication; and increasing use of airmobile operations against insurgent forces.

(1) Combat service support varies from that provided in other types of operations. The DISCOM must develop plans that provide for—

(a) Supporting reinforced brigades on independent missions. The type and amount of combat service support provided the reinforced brigade are determined by the mission, the size of the force, the distances from combat service support bases, and the time length of the operation. Construction of airstrips and heliports may be required to provide support for battalion bases and deep patrol actions.

(b) Overcoming distances and bypassing barriers and known or suspected concentrations of insurgent forces.

(c) Deploying its elements effectively to support a highly mobile reserve in dispersed areas.

(d) Maintaining a rapid tempo of operations.

(e) Operating from widely dispersed bases and supporting rapid expansion of the division area of influence.

(f) Supporting operations in difficult terrain independent of surface routes of communication.

(g) Supporting long-range patrols.

(h) Supporting host country forces and

other allies, as required, by furnishing mobile training teams, advisory assistance, medical aid, all classes of supply, transportation, and maintenance.

(i) Conducting civic action and PSYOP as required, in coordination with the division G5, collocated civil affairs units, host country agencies and other in-country US governmental agencies.

(j) Participating in joint and combined operations, as directed.

(2) DISCOM functions are centralized in division and brigade base areas to provide security and to insure high standards of combat service support. However, contact teams may be required to move with and support battalions during tactical operations.

(3) Security of combat support installations and airfields is critical in an insurgent war environment. Airmobile units may be required to secure widely dispersed installations. Planning should include the programming of sensitive or high-priority cargo by air and the delivery of

other supplies by well-guarded convoys. Attempts should be made to plan return loads, such as items requiring repair, to preclude empty aircraft returning to airfields or heliports.

(a) Each unit commander is responsible for his own local security and for defense against insurgent action. Additional security may be provided by locating combat service support installations within tactical unit bases. Special consideration must be given to protection of sensitive and critical supplies and munitions.

(b) Military police can provide advice on physical security measures and can provide escorts and additional security for convoys (AR 50-5 and FM 19-30). US combat units and trained host country forces may also provide security of combat service support installations.

(c) Insurgents frequently rely on capture or confiscation as a major method of obtaining arms and other supplies and equipment. Special measures must be taken to safeguard supplies during movement, in use, and in storage to prevent them from falling into insurgent hands.

Section III. JUNGLE OPERATIONS

10-9. General

The established principles of combat service support apply to jungle operations. However, logistic techniques, procedures and organizational concepts must be modified to provide responsive support to combat elements as required by the specific situation. The availability of airfields, landing zones, roads, and waterways, the density of natural growth; the season and the weather; and the general terrain conditions directly influence the type of transportation that can be used and, consequently, the functioning of the combat service support system. Combat service support requirements must be anticipated in advance of actual needs, and detailed planning must provide for efficient use of all available transportation facilities. All classes of supply must be closely supervised to exclude surplus and nonessential items. For further details on jungle operations, see FM 31-35. Basic considerations are as follows:

a. Provide units only with those supplies and equipment essential to the accomplishment of assigned missions and related contingencies.

b. Preposition stocks of supplies and equipment and maintain these stocks for each unit.

c. Plan resupply activities to include long range requirements.

d. Exercise caution in the use of aerial supply to avoid disclosure of positions and loss of surprise.

e. Employ unit distribution of supplies as far forward as possible.

f. Maintain continuous reconnaissance of supply routes and water points and alternate.

g. Employ contact teams for on-site maintenance.

10-10. Supply

Requirements for all classes of supply are affected by jungle conditions.

a. *Class I.* Nonperishable canned, dried or dehydrated items primarily are used during jungle operations under conditions where kitchen facilities (other than refrigeration) are normally available, and the unit is not actively engaged in combat. Appropriate rations will be issued to units actively engaged in combat.

b. *Class II.* Rapid deterioration of issue clothing, particularly combat boots and socks, is a primary consideration. For items of this nature, requirements should be estimated well in advance and special provision should be made for adequate supply.

c. Class III and IIIA. Class III supply does not initially present a great problem because fewer ground vehicles are used than in other type operations. However, because of the emphasis on airmobility, class IIIA supplies will be required in large amounts at forward supply bases to meet helicopter fuel requirements.

d. Class IV. The supply of class IV items involves a substantial number of special items of individual and unit equipment. The equipment normally authorized a unit will be augmented by additional allowances.

e. Class V. Class V supplies, because of their weight and bulk, often present the most difficult resupply problem. Resupply by air, close control of ammunition expenditures, and careful selection and employment of fire support means are possible aids for management of the problem.

f. Class VI. Personal demand items should be made available whenever possible because of their influence on troop morale.

g. Class VII. Care must be exercised to insure maintenance of major end items while in storage; in addition, commanders should make detailed analysis of the needs for specific major end items because of possible limited use or application in a jungle environment.

h. Class VIII. Because the heat and high humidity can cause deterioration and loss of potency of some medical supplies and medicines, frequent resupply and replacement may be required. There will also be an increased requirement for refrigeration equipment.

i. Class IX. The supply of repair parts takes on added importance because of a projected higher mortality rate of components of all end items.

10-11. Water

Water sources are usually abundant, but special treatment may be required for purification. Waterborne diseases may be transfitted by impure water used for drinking, cooking and bathing. Every effort should be made to obtain water from an approved water point.

10-12. Maintenance

Although maintenance organizations function essentially the same as in other operations, the high humidity and temperature prevalent in jungle areas will increase maintenance requirements, particularly for aircraft and electronic equipment.

10-13. Medical Support

Medical support will be influenced by the relatively high incidence of disability expected in jungle operations, caused by heat, humidity, and insect borne diseases which will require increased emphasis on health and sanitation measures.

10-14. Transportation

The use of all means of transportation is considered for combat service support in jungle operations. Army helicopters normally airlift supplies to units. Waterborne transportation is often an economical means of supply when airfields and landing zones are not available for air transportation. Supplies transported over waterways are less susceptible to loss or damage than those transported by ground transportation. Wheeled transportation generally is impracticable, except on roads. Construction of roads or improvement of existing trails to accommodate vehicles larger than 1/4-ton trucks is normally impractical.

Section IV. MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

10-15. General

Providing combat service support is more difficult in mountain operations than in more conventional types of terrain. Time and space factors vary constantly with the configuration of the terrain, the altitude, the scarcity of airfields and roads, and the season. Generally, additional time must be allowed for movement of troops and supplies. Distance is measured in time rather than in kilometers. For further details on mountain operations, see FM 31-72.

10-16. Supply

Air supply or resupply is by cargo helicopters, parachute drop, or freedrop. However, unpredictable weather and air currents, cloud-covered peaks, and lack of emergency landing areas may cause delays or make supply by air hazardous. Moreover, the reduced air density limits the allowable cargo load of all aircraft. Computation of supply requirements must be made early in mountain operations because of the time needed for movement of supplies along mountain routes.

a. Class I. Combat rations are normally used, but at least one hot meal per day should be served, if possible. Hot meals are prepared in rear areas and brought forward by surface or air transportation means.

b. Class II and IV. Special clothing and personal items and other equipment, such as special mountain boots with rubber cleated soles and mountain-type down-filled sleeping bags, usually are needed for mountain operations.

c. Class III and IIIA. Fuel requirements must be carefully estimated and adequate resupply well planned. Generally speaking, class III requirements should decrease and class IIIA increase.

d. Class V. Ammunition dumps must be established well forward and kept relatively close to the front lines to reduce delay in resupply.

10-17. Water

Although sources of untreated water may be readily available, such water may be contaminated and delivery of potable water will necessitate allocation of transportation means not normally required.

10-18. Maintenance

Initial consideration of maintenance may indicate

a reduction of requirements. Although surface means of transportation may not be used to the extent that they are used in other types of operations, the difficult terrain to be traversed will place additional maintenance burdens on the DIS-COM. Aircraft will be used to the maximum extent possible, and maintenance requirements will increase. The increase in maintenance requirements, coupled with scarcity of suitable work areas and difficulty of evacuation, may require a proportionately larger percentage of onsite repairs by mobile repair teams.

10-19. Transportation

Transportation of supplies presents major problems in mountain operations. Although the existing road net must be used to the maximum extent possible, surface transportation means may be insufficient to provide resupply to all units of the division. Local hire of indigenous personnel to act as porters and transportation by pack animals may be required. Air resupply will be used to a greater extent than in other types of operations. There will also be a greater requirement for aircraft in combat support operations (e.g., emplacement of vehicular-mounted radios, emplacement of artillery pieces, transportation of troops).

Section V. COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS

10-20. General

The division must overcome the many problems inherent in cold weather operations. The unusual weather and terrain conditions in cold weather areas make the problems of supply, evacuation, transportation, and services more difficult and more time consuming than in other types of operations. Time and space factors vary with the terrain, the climate, and the season. Because of the environment, more time must be allowed for movement of supplies and troops.

10-21. Supply

Commanders must issue their orders early to allow adequate time for movement of supplies and equipment. Detailed combat service support planning is required. Medical support is crucial in cold weather operations. Adequate support must be provided troops to insure their survival and comfort as well as their resupply in combat. Plans should include considerations for special rations, fuel, clothing, sleeping gear, tentage, mountain

gear, winter equipment, repair parts, and ammunition, as appropriate. Consideration must be given to the greatly increased consumption of petroleum, oils, and lubricants and the requirements for special fuels and lubricants. For further information on cold weather operations, see FM 31-71.

a. Class I. Although combat or small detachment rations may be used, units should be served hot meals, prepared from type A or B rations, whenever possible. Besides hot meals, hot soups and hot drinks should be made available between the normally scheduled meals. The caloric requirements of troops operating in extremely cold temperatures are higher than for troops operating in temperate climates.

b. Classes II, IV, and VII. Resupply of class II, IV, and VII items follows conventional procedures. Additionally, exchange of individual and organizational cold weather equipment, such as skis, snowshoes, crampons, cargo sleds, snow removal equipment, for summer gear in the sum-

mer, and conversely in the winter, presents a major logistic problem. To guarantee an uninterrupted operation, careful planning is mandatory, to include a schedule for gradual exchange and shipment or storage of the equipment, as dictated by the actual situation and seasonal transition.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Fuel consumption increases throughout the area of operations. Use of air transportation increases, causing greater consumption of class IIIA supplies. Consumption of fuel for heating increases to a point representing a major problem area.

d. Class V. Class V supplies, because of their weight and bulk, often present a difficult resupply problem. Resupply by air, close control of ammunition expenditures, and careful selection and employment of fire support means are possible aids for management of the problem.

10-22. Water

Various sources of water are normally readily available. Individuals and small units may be required to melt snow and ice to provide potable water.

10-23. Maintenance

Maintenance during cold weather operations must receive special command attention because

of the many problems and difficulties encountered in carrying out maintenance activities in an extremely cold environment, and frequently because of actual dependence on vehicles and other mechanical equipment for human survival. Damage to such equipment and components due to improper operation and handling as well as inadequate maintenance is much more likely in an arctic environment. Continuing emphasis must, therefore, be placed on proper training and practices in the use and organizational maintenance of materiel. Direct support maintenance stresses onsite repair by maintenance contact teams, where possible. Maintenance shelters and heavy-duty heaters are required. Normal maintenance and repair time for given tasks are often greatly increased as a result of climatic effects on maintenance.

10-24. Transportation

Transportation of supplies in cold weather operations presents major problems and requires either COSCOM forward supply activities or transportation augmentation to the DISCOM. The lack of an adequate road net precludes establishment of large supply installations in forward areas. This, in turn, produces extensive turn-around time when only large supply complexes far to the rear are used.

Section VI. DESERT OPERATIONS

10-25. General

Desert operations are characterized by rapid movement and wide frontages. The effectiveness of a division in the desert depends, to a large extent, on the supplies and transportation available. An important factor of combat service support in the desert is the reduction of supply and resupply requirements to essential mission items because of distance and transportation problems. Desert operations cause an increase in consumption rates for certain types of supplies, such as lightweight clothing, water, petroleum products, and camouflage nets. For additional information on desert operations, see FM 31-25.

10-26. Supply

Each commander must estimate his immediate needs and plan for requirements at increased distances. As supply distances increase, the turn-around time for transportation also increases.

a. Class I. Commanders should check rations

closely, because caloric needs are less in the extreme desert heat.

b. Classes II, IV, and VII. Requirements for class II, IV, and VII supplies must be determined carefully to insure that an adequate supply of special clothing, communication equipment, and special equipment is available when and where required.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Requirements for class III and IIIA resupply are increased because of unique type of terrain, the climatic conditions, and the great distances involved. Increases in fuel authorizations and transportation are required.

d. Class V. Expenditure of ammunition must be carefully controlled because of the increased transportation requirements in moving ammunition over greater distances.

e. Class IX. Repair parts to support all equipment are needed in much greater quantities than in other types of operations.

10-27. Water

A critical factor in desert operations is the shortage of water. Water sources are few and often contain harmful mineral salts.

10-28. Maintenance

Maintenance is vital in desert operations. Long supply lines and minimum stocks on hand increase the time needed to obtain replacement items. The mobility of a unit in desert operations depends on the effectiveness of unit maintenance of aircraft and ground vehicles. To accomplish this, the employment of on-site maintenance teams is emphasized. Factors that should receive special consideration are given in *a* and *b* below.

a. Servicing of equipment. Maintenance shelters should be provided to protect mechanics from prolonged exposure to the sun and to prevent overheating of the tools and equipment with which mechanics work. Because of the abrasive effects of the desert environment, particular care must be taken to keep exposed parts of equipment free of sand and dust. Increased emphasis must be placed at the organizational level on operator maintenance and servicing.

(1) *Overheating.* Overheating is one of the

major problems in desert operations and causes severe damage to vehicle engines. Vehicle and generator cooling systems should be inspected frequently.

(2) *Air cleaner.* Air cleaner maintenance is essential in desert operations to prolong engine life. (In historical desert campaigns, air cleaners sometimes had to be cleaned hourly.)

(3) *Tires.* The heat, sand, and rough ground in the desert shorten tire life.

b. Weapons. Windblown sand damages weapons. Extra precautions must be taken to keep weapons clean and free from excess oil film.

10-29. Transportation

Transportation of supplies in desert operations presents major problems and requires either COSCOM forward supply installations or transportation augmentation to the DISCOM. The fluid nature of desert operations precludes establishment of large supply installations in forward areas. This, in turn, produces extensive turnaround times when only large supply complexes far to the rear are used. The scarcity of water in desert operations creates additional tonnages of supplies that must be transported.

Section VII. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

10-30. General

Combat service support for amphibious operations is characterized by the need for concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning by all participating forces. Combat service support plans must be flexible because of the unforeseen contingencies that may confront the attacking forces from lack of prior contact with the enemy. Initially, the landing force must rely on forces afloat to provide continuing and coordinated combat service support during that period in which the combat service support is primarily ship based. As the landing force advances, supply points are established on the beaches. After the assault force has advanced and enlarged the beachhead, distribution points for each class of supply are established on the beach. Planning must provide for rapid development of airstrips and heliports to support airmobile operations over extended distances, immediate construction of terminals for air and surface lines of communications, and increased stock levels to compensate for interruption of construction or delivery of supplies during the consolidation phase. As the beachhead continues

to be expanded and the landing force moves farther inland, normal land operations and combat service support functions are resumed. For further discussion of amphibious operations, see FM 31-11 and FM 31-12.

10-31. Supply

a. Class I. Combat and small detachment rations are normally carried in the assault landing. As soon as possible thereafter, at least one hot meal per day should be served. Once a firm beachhead has been established, provision of class I supplies reverts to conventional procedures.

b. Classes II, IV, VII, and VIII. Initially, class VII and VIII supplies have a higher priority than class II and IV supplies. Once a firm beachhead has been established, supply availability increases and conventional procedures for obtaining class II, IV, VII, and VIII supplies are instituted.

c. Classes III and IIIA. All vehicle fuel tanks are topped off prior to loading before the assault landing. Thereafter, barges containing class III and IIIA supplies are anchored off the landing

beaches for resupply. Once the beachhead has been sufficiently enlarged, temporary fuel dumps are established ashore and conventional procedures for obtaining class III and IIIA supplies are instituted.

d. Class V. Ammunition dumps are established ashore as soon as possible. Turnaround time for resupply is short.

10-32. Maintenance

Maintenance requirements for amphibious operations are conventional in nature, with the exception of the initial deprocessing on the beach. This

maintenance prepares the vehicles for sustained operations on land and precludes damage from immersion in salt water. Contact teams should be located at each beach landing zone to assist units in clearing the landing zone and to facilitate movement inland.

10-33. Transportation

Supplies are transported to the beach according to a prearranged schedule. Once supply points are established ashore, conventional supply procedures and transportation requirements are in effect.

Section VIII. RIVERINE WARFARE

10-34. General

Riverine warfare is conducted in an environment often characterized by periodic inundations; a road net that is either inadequate, nonexistent, or controlled by the enemy; and an extensive network of rivers and canals. Air lines of communication and existing waterways provide the primary routes of movement both for supply and resupply operations and troop movements. Army and Navy forces conduct operations in the area, using the capabilities of each service to the maximum. Two types of bases may be used to support combat operations—land and afloat. When the land-based type of support is used, resupply follows conventional procedures. When the afloat-based concept is used, all resupply and maintenance facilities are on naval watercraft, to include troop billets. In both types of support, supplies are delivered by air, land, and water craft to using units. Combat service support of riverine warfare follows conventional procedures, as modified by the existing situation. Additional combat service support must be provided naval forces operating in conjunction with Army forces. Units are located in base camps, land or afloat based, for extended periods, and combat service support requirements during these periods approximate garrison requirements. For further details on riverine warfare and operations, see FM 31-75.

10-35. Supply

a. Class I. During periods when units are located in base camps, type A or B rations are used. When combat operations are being conducted, type A or B rations are used, when feasible; combat or small detachment rations are used at other times.

b. Classes II, IV, VI, and VII. Supply of class II, IV, VI, and VII items follows conventional procedures in riverine warfare. Additional requirements for assault boats, outboard motors, and other items of assault river-crossing equipment must be provided. Greater than normal amounts of temporary bridging equipment may be required.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Procedures for class III and IIIA resupply follow conventional patterns. Increased use of aircraft for combat support and combat service support will cause additional requirements for class IIIA supplies. Plans for class III resupply must include support of naval forces.

d. Class V. Procedures for resupply of class V items follow conventional patterns. Plans include resupply of naval forces providing fire support to Army forces during combat operations. Large tonnage resupply for fire support provided by Army and naval forces is normally conducted in base camps.

10-36. Water

When units are land based, potable water may be provided by the engineer battalion or naval forces, or both. When units are afloat based, naval forces provide all potable water. During combat operations, potable water is critical and may have to be transported to using units.

10-37. Maintenance

Maintenance requirements, especially for aircraft and electronic equipment, are increased in a riverine environment because of prevalent moisture. Work areas for maintenance units in an afloat base also may be extremely limited. One factor

that may partially negate this problem is the absence of sustained combat operations in a riverine environment. Contact teams should be used extensively to perform on-site repairs, as required.

10-38. Transportation

In riverine warfare, Army watercraft are a primary means to move large tonnages of all classes of supply. This is particularly applicable to resupply of base camps. During combat operations, all

means of transportation are used to resupply units—air, land, and water. Urgently needed items, light in weight and small in bulk, can be more efficiently delivered by aircraft. Absence of roads may preclude resupply by land vehicles. Amphibious vehicles can be used extensively for resupply operations and do not require an extensive, secure road net. The amphibian capability of these vehicles not only permits use of waterways as a primary route of movement, but permits unit distribution of supplies.

CHAPTER 11

■ COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT IN SEPARATE BRIGADES AND SUPPORT REGIMENTS

■ 11-1. General

Separate brigades and regiments may be assigned to a corps, or they may be employed independently by the theater commander. The separate brigades are the AIM (armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry), air cavalry combat, airborne, and light infantry. There is only one separate regiment: the armored cavalry regiment (ACR). Each is self-sustaining and has organic combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. The combat service support elements are in the support battalion of the brigades and the support squadron of the ACR. The support battalion or squadron provides direct support to all organic and attached elements of the brigade or squadron much in the same manner as the DISCOM supports the division.

■ 11-2. Organization of the Support Battalion and Support Squadron

To minimize the problems of command, centralized responsibility, and maximize response, organic combat service support for the separate brigade and ACR is organized into a support battalion and support squadron respectively. In structure and general purpose, the support battalions and support squadron are modifications of DISCOM, fitted to the particular requirements and employment concepts of a particular brigade or regiment. Those units activated or authorized to operate under a support battalion or squadron are listed in table 11-1. Organization of the support battalion and squadron is shown in figures 11-1, 11-2, and 11-3.

■ 11-3. Employment of the Support Battalion and Support Squadron

■ The support battalion and the support squadron are designed to provide, for all elements of the brigade, combat service support primarily in supply, maintenance, motor transport, and air-drop. Each provides support on a unit, area or task basis or in combinations. Unit support is furnished to designated units, area support to all units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or areas.

■ *a. Headquarters and Headquarters Company/Detachment.* This company/troop provides command and control for the support battalion/squadron and normal supporting units.

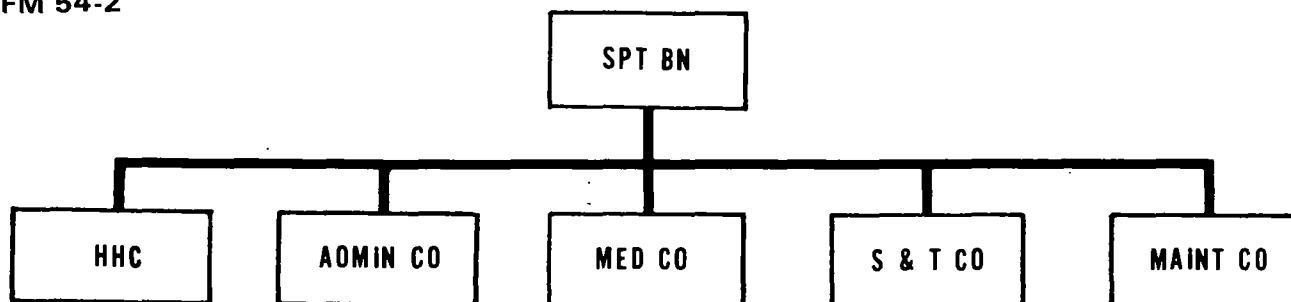
■ (1) The brigade logistics staff officer (S4) has staff responsibility for logistics planning.

■ (2) The support battalion/squadron has responsibilities similar to those of a DISCOM commander. He is the principal combat service support operator of the brigade and executes the brigade logistics plan.

■ (3) The functions of the battalion/squadron are similar to those of the comparable DISCOM staff. For example, the functions and responsibilities of the brigade supply officer/materiel management officer are similar to those of the division supply officer/materiel management officer in the DISCOM; those of the organic brigade ammunition

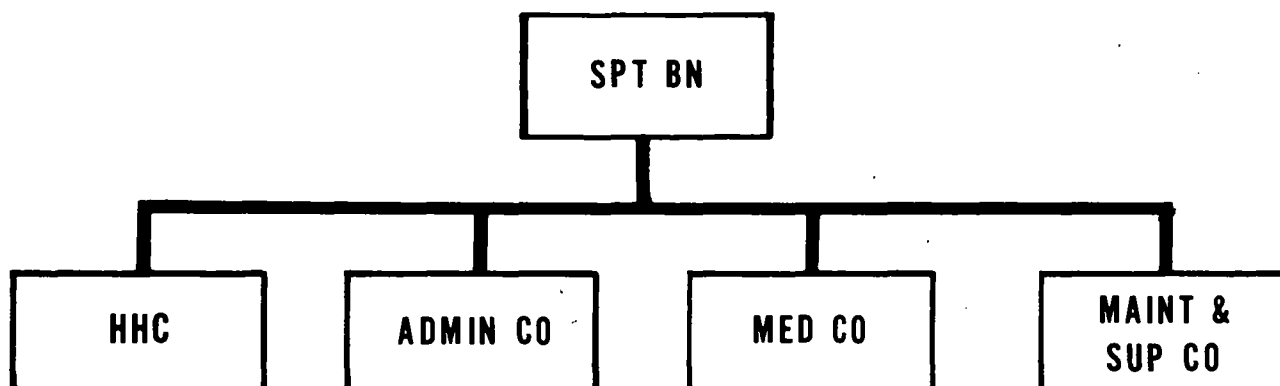
Table 11-1. TOE activated or authorized to operate under separate brigade support battalions and armored cavalry regiment support squadron.

UNIT	AIM	ACCB	ABN	LT INF	ACR
Spt Bn/Sqdn	29-75H	29-155H	29-105H	29-245H	29-165H
HHC/Trp	29-176H	29-156H	29-176H	29-176H	29-166H
Admin Co/Trp	12-147H	12-147H	12-147H	12-147H	12-147H
Med Co/Trp	8-147H	8-157H	8-167H	8-197H	8-147H
S&T Co/Trp	29-77H	29-157H			29-167H
S&S Co			29-107H		
Maint & Spt Co				29-247H	
Maint Co/Trp	29-79H	29-158H	29-109H		29-168H
TAM Co		55-417H			
Aslt Spt Hel Co		55-167H			

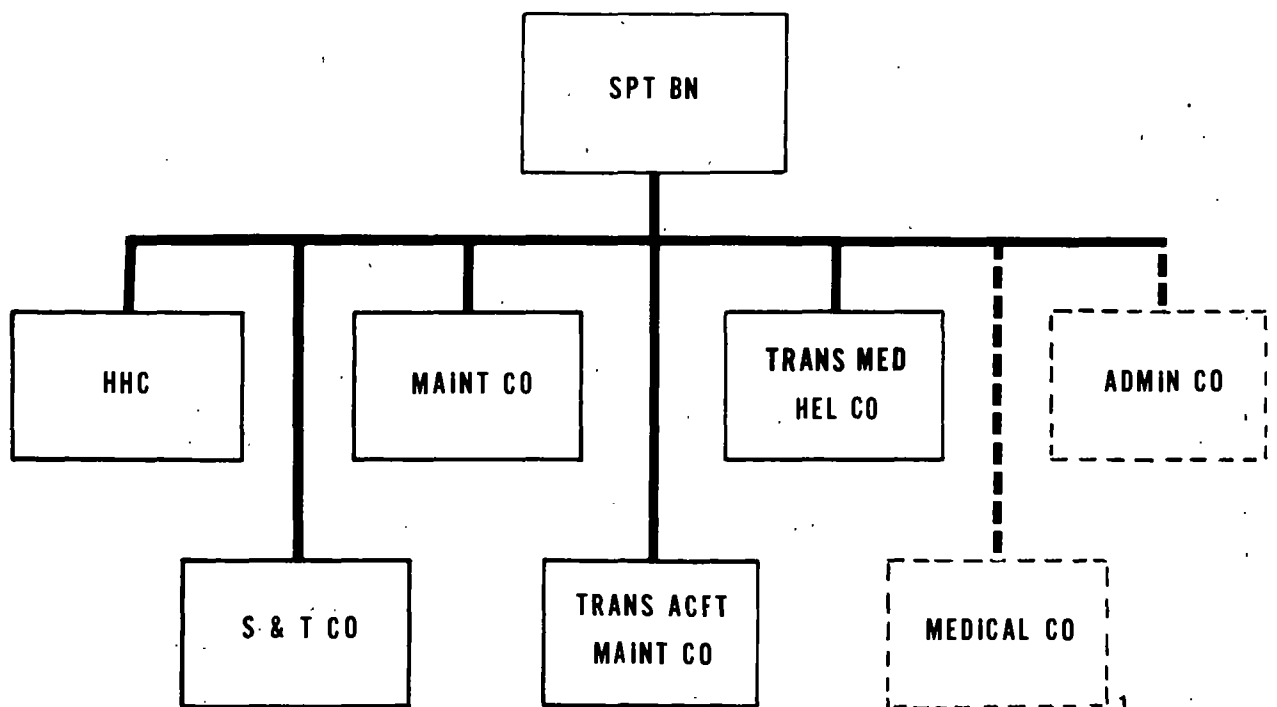


1. Supply and service company in the airborne brigade

■ Figure 11-1. Support battalion, separate airborne and AIM brigades.



■ Figure 11-2. Support battalion, separate light infantry brigade.



1. AUGMENTATION REQUIRED.

■ Figure 11-3. Support battalion, air cavalry combat brigade (ACCB).

personnel are similar to those of a division ammunition section.

■ (4) The company/troop is not administratively self-sufficient and must satellite on another battalion element for dining facilities. In the ACCB, the company is dependent upon appropriate elements of the COSCOM for legal, finance, and personnel services unless augmented by an administration company (TOE 12-177H).

(5) The communications section provides the detachment with internal communications, but the detachment must rely on supporting corps communication elements for communications to higher headquarters. In the ACCB, however, the company has no communications section and is dependent for support on the signal company assigned the ACCB.

(6) There are no transportation personnel in the airborne brigade supply office of the support battalion. A separate section in detachment headquarters consolidates battalion transport requirements for transmission to and coordination with the brigade S4.

■ *b. Administration Company or Troop*

■ (1) The administration company or troop serves as a carrier unit that furnishes support for certain elements of the special staff. It provides personnel and administrative support for the brigade, including centralized personnel service for all organic or attached units of the brigade and a capability for replacement support. The administration company/troop combines the functions normally found in the adjutant general and finance companies of the DISCOM. The unit depends on the support battalion/squadron for communications, direct support maintenance, and medical support. When located outside of the brigade area, the company depends on corps communication support to enter the brigade administration/logistics net or the corps area communication system.

(2) When augmented, the support battalion in the ACCB is capable of providing administrative services including legal, inspector general, adjutant general, finance, information, and replacement.

■ *c. Medical Company or Troop.* The medical company or troop contains a company/troop headquarters, a brigade surgeon section, an ambulance platoon, and a clearing platoon to provide medical support to the brigade or regiment.

■ *d. Supply and Transport Company or Troop.* In the armored, infantry, mechanized infantry and air cavalry combat separate brigades, the supply and transport company provides the organic and attached units all classes of supply (except for ammunition, COMSEC, medical equipment, and repair parts). The supply and transport troop of the support squadron serves the armored cavalry regiment in much the same way. The company/troop provides graves registration service, clothing exchange and bath services, unclassified map supply, and salvage collection. It also provides and operates ground transportation, and makes unit distribution of supplies, when requested and authorized. Additionally, it maintains and transports the brigade reserve of supplies for which the unit is responsible.

e. Supply and Service Company. In the airborne separate brigade, the supply and service company provides the brigade and attached units classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII supplies (except aircraft and COMSEC equipment). The company provides graves registration service, clothing exchange and bath services, unclassified map supply and salvage collection. It has no organic transport capability.

■ *f. Maintenance Company or Troop.* The maintenance company or troop provides command, administration, and technical supervision of a separate brigade/regiment's maintenance activities. It furnishes direct support maintenance and technical assistance to all elements of the brigade/regiment, except for ammunition, missile systems, medical, COMSEC, avionics, and airdrop equipment, and light textiles.

g. Maintenance and Supply Company. In the light infantry brigade, the maintenance and supply functions are combined in one company.

■ *h. Assault Support Helicopter Company.* In the ACCB, this company provides air transport for personnel, supplies, and equipment required to accomplish the combat service support mission of the brigade. The unit may be used for aircraft recovery and aeromedical evacuation.

■ *i. Field Service Platoon.* In the ACR, the supply and transportation troop may be augmented by a field service platoon to provide clothing exchange, bath, and graves registration services. Otherwise, these services are provided by a corps supply and service company.

11-4. Combat Service Support Operations

Generally, the elements of the support battalion

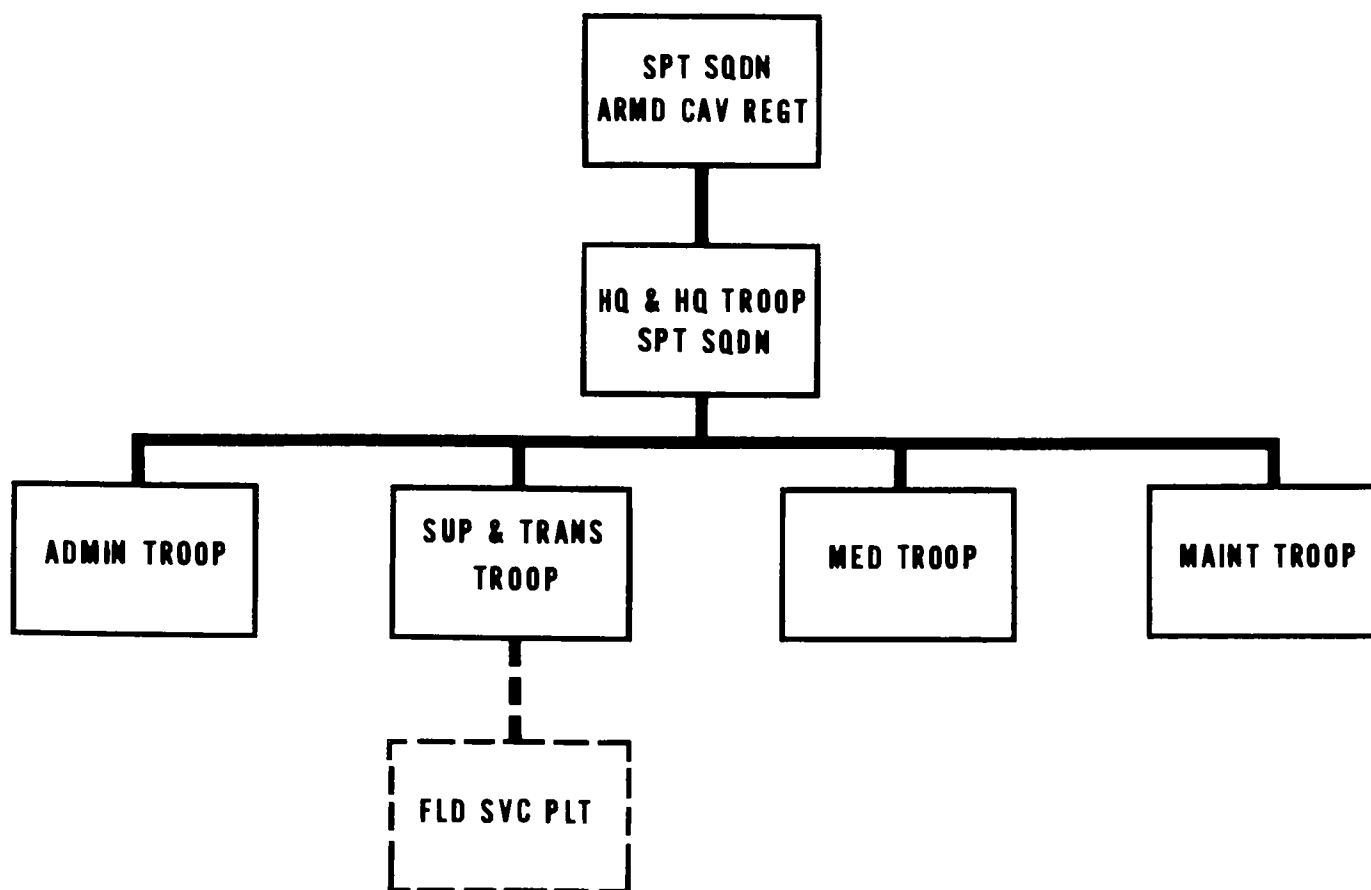
are employed similarly to those of the DISCOM.

a. During tactical operations, the brigade support area, established as a base of combat service operations, normally is under the tactical control of the support battalion commander. He allocates areas to support battalion units and to maneuver battalion field trains. He coordinates local security measures for the support area. Security is principally through disposition of units, provision of local security by each separate element of the support units, and coordination with the brigade operations and training officer (S3) for combat elements in the event the support units are subjected to an enemy attack beyond their defensive capability. In the ACCB, the support bat-

talion control officer insures that organic aircraft and those specifically allocated to combat service support missions are effectively employed in conjunction with the operating elements of the support battalion.

b. When the brigade is required to echelon brigade support, the forward echelon is an extension of the brigade support area and remains under the control of the support battalion commander.

c. References to support battalion(s) in paragraphs a and b, above, also pertain to the support squadron of the armored cavalry regiment.



■ Figure 11-4. Support squadron, armored cavalry regiment.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

The references listed below should be checked frequently against the publication indexes (DA Pam 310-series) for the latest changes or revisions relating to material covered in this manual.

■ A-1 Army Regulations (AR)

18-7	Data Processing Installation Management Procedures and Standards
27-20	Claims
50-5	Nuclear Surety
190-60	Physical Security Standards for Nuclear Weapons
310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
310-31	Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System)
310-34	Equipment Authorization Policies and Criteria, and Common Tables of Allowances
310-49	Military Publications - The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
310-50	Military Publications - Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
570-2	Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables - Personnel
638-30	Deceased Personnel - Graves Registration Organization and Functions in Support of Major Military Operation
700-82	Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes
710-2	Inventory Management - Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units, and Installations
725-50	Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System
735-11	Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property
750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Concepts and Policies

■ A-2. Field Manuals (FM)

3-22	Fallout Prediction
3-50	Chemical Smoke Generator Units and Smoke Operations
8-10	Medical Support, Theaters of Operations
9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations
10-7	Supply and Service Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, AIM Division
10-13	Supply and Service Reference Data
10-60	Subsistence Supply and Management in a Theater of Operations
10-63	Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operation
10-67	Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations
10-69	Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations
11-23	Theater Army Communications Command
11-50	Combat Communications within the Division
11-92	Combat Communications within the Corps
12-2	Personnel and Administrative Support in Theaters of Operation
12-4	Division/Separate Brigade Adjutant General
14-3	Comptroller Support in Theaters of Operation
14-4	Division/Separate Brigade Finance Officer
16-5	The Chaplain

C2, FM 54-2

19-1	Military Police Combat Support, Divisions and Separate Brigades
19-4	Military Police Combat Support: Theater of Operations
19-30	Physical Security
19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
21-11	First Aid for Soldiers
21-30	Military Symbols
21-40	NBC (Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) Defense
21-41	Individual NBC Defense
	Operations and Nuclear Warfare
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare
29-11	Cryptologists Support to the Army in the Field
29-20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operations
29-23	Direct Support Maintenance Operations (Nondivisional)
29-24	General Support Maintenance Operations
29-30-1	Division Maintenance Battalion
29-35	Maintenance in Separate Brigades
29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
29-50	Direct Support Supply and Field Services
30-5	Combat Intelligence
30-16	Technical Intelligence
30-102	Opposing Forces Europe
31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations
31-35	Jungle Operations
31-71	Northern Operations
31-72	Mountain Operations
33-1	Psychological Operations - US Army Doctrine
38-741	Direct Support Unit (DSU) Storage Operations
41-10	Civil Affairs Operation
54-9	Corps Support Command
55-12	Movement of Army Units in Air Force Aircraft
55-15	Transportation Reference Data
55-30	Army Motor Transport Operations
55-40	Army Combat Service Support Air Transport Operations
55-41	Aircraft Organization Maintenance Management
55-42	Army Aviation Intermediate Maintenance
55-413	Aerial Recovery of US Army and Air Force Aircraft
57-1	US Army/US Air Force Doctrine for Airborne Operations
57-35	Airmobile Operations
71-100	Armored and Mechanized Division Operations
90-3	Desert Operations
90-14	Rear Area Combat Operations (RACO)*
100-1	The Army
100-5	Operations
100-10	Combat Service Support
100-20	Internal Defense and Development - US Army Doctrine
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual - Staff Organization and Procedure
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual - Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data
101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual - Logistical Data (U)
101-31-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual - Nuclear Weapons Employment, Doctrine and Procedures
101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense

*To be published

704-28

Classes of Supply

■ A-3. Technical Manuals (TM)

3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination
5-700	Field Water Supply
8-285	Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries
38-L09-11	Functional Users Manual for Combat Service Support System (CSS) Maintenance Reporting and Management (MRM)
38-L22-12	Functional Users Manual for Division Logistics System, Property Accounting and Army Equipment Status Reporting in Divisions, Unit and Organization Procedures
38-L32-11 (Test)	Functional Users Manual for Division Logistics System (DS4), Customer (User) Procedures*
38-L32-12 (Test)	Functional Users Manual for Division Logistics System (DS4), Storage Operations Procedures*
38-L32-13 (Test)	Functional Users Manual for Divisional Logistics System (DS4), Stock Control and Supply Control Procedures*
38-L32-14 (Test)	Functional Users Manual for Divisional Logistics System (DS4), executive Management Procedures*
38-750	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)
38-750-1	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) - Field Command Procedures
750-244-3	Procedures for Destruction of Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use

■ A-4. Department of the Army Training Circulars (TC)

10-3	Direct Support, Command and Control of Supply and Service Units
10-4	Direct Support, Supply Point Operations
10-5	Direct Support, Class III Supply Operations
10-6	Direct Support, Memorial Activities Operations
10-7	Direct Support, Class II, IV and VII Supply Operations
10-9	Direct Support, CEB Operations
10-17	Physical Inventory Procedures for Support Units
29-6	Direct Support Managing Supply and Service Operations

A-5. Department of the Army Pamphlets (DA Pam)

310-Series	Military Publications Indexes
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■ A-6. NATO Publications

AAP-4(t)	NATO Military Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications (NATO Restricted)
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*To obtain copies, write: Commander, USALOGC, ATTN: ATCL-SP, Fort Lee, VA 23801



APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE OF REAR AREA SECURITY ANNEX TO TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING
PROCEDURE

(Classification)

____ Armd DISCOM
Fort Lee, Virginia
3 June 19__

Annex _____ (Rear Area Security) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE.

a. This annex establishes procedures for RAS planning and operations within the division support area.

b. Subordinate unit SOPs will conform to the procedures established herein.

2. () GENERAL.

a. The primary mission of the DISCOM is to provide continuing combat service support to the division. In performing his primary mission, the DISCOM commander is responsible for the security of the division support area. The DISCOM RAS OPORD (normally overlay type) will include local security guard posts, outguards, and roadblocks to be installed; key terrain to be defended; mobile security force assembly areas; available artillery support; and other coordination measures. Requests for additional security forces will be submitted to DISCOM headquarters through command channels.

b. Alert conditions are as follows:

(1) *Priority I.* When contact is first made with enemy forces attacking an activity in the division support area, the priority I mobile security force will be committed. DISCOM activities and units not under attack will continue to perform the primary mission. Priority II mobile security units will be in an alert status.

(2) *Priority II.* The priority II mobile security units are committed. DISCOM activities and units not under attack or not committed will continue to perform the primary mission within their capabilities.

(3) *Priority III.* All DISCOM activities and units (except medical) cease performing the primary mission, reorganize into provisional organizations, and take action to counter the hostile threat.

3. () INTELLIGENCE.

a. Information of any enemy attack (irregular force, nuclear, CB ground, air, or any other type) will be reported to the S2 immediately.

b. Counterintelligence is of great importance in preventing the enemy from gaining surprise. All personnel in the division support area will be checked for positive identification at the entrance to each activity. Supporting military police will assist in checking identification of personnel on the main supply route.

(Classification)

(Classification)

(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

4. () RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. General. The commander of each activity and unit in the division support area, to include the division rear echelon, is responsible for the local security of his personnel and activity. Each subordinate unit will prepare plans for reorganization into provisional rifle companies, platoons, and squads, as appropriate. All personnel will receive weapon instruction and infantry squad and platoon tactical training and will participate in alert drills on a continuing basis. Plans for activity local security will be coordinated with adjacent units. Responsibilities and tasks of individuals and subordinate elements are shown in *b* through *h* below.

b. Commander, Mobile Security Force.

(1) The executive officer, DISCOM, is designated the commander of the DISCOM mobile security force.

(2) The commander of the mobile security force is responsible for the employment of priorities 1 and 2 mobile security units in accordance with the DISCOM RAS OPORD (plan).

(3) When the division rear echelon is located away from the division support area, the commander of each administration company mobile security unit will be designated by the OIC, rear echelon.

c. Headquarters and Headquarters Company. This unit will provide—

(1) Local security for the DISCOM CP.

(2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:

- (a) One officer or warrant officer.
- (b) Four rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
- (c) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
- (d) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(3) On a 30-minute-alert status, the following support to the commander of the DISCOM mobile security force:

- (a) One operations officer.
- (b) One operations NCO.
- (c) One 3/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.

d. Adjutant General and Finance Companies.

(1) The adjutant general and finance companies will provide, on a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:

- (a) One officer or warrant officer.
- (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
- (c) Two weapon squads, consisting of four EM each.
- (d) Two 7.62-mm MG.
- (e) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
- (f) One 3/4-ton truck.
- (g) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(2) These units will provide, on 60-minute-alert status, one priority 2 mobile security platoon with the same organization and equipment as shown in (2) above.

e. Medical Battalion. This battalion will provide—

(1) Local security for the division support area clearing station.

(2) One medical evacuation team to accompany each priority 1 mobile security platoon, organized as follows:

(Classification)

(Classification)

(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

- (a) One senior medical aidman.
- (b) Two litter bearers.
- (c) One ambulance.

f. *Supply and Transport Battalion.* This battalion will provide—

- (1) For its own local security.
- (2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:
 - (a) One officer or warrant officer.
 - (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
 - (c) Two weapon squads, consisting of four EM each.
 - (d) Two 7.62-mm MG.
 - (e) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
 - (f) One 3/4-ton truck.
 - (g) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(3) On 60-minute-alert status, one priority 2 mobile security platoon with the same organization and equipment as shown in (2) above.

g. *Maintenance Battalion.* The maintenance battalion will provide—

- (1) For its own local security.
- (2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:
 - (a) One officer or warrant officer.
 - (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
 - (c) One weapon squad, consisting of four EM.
 - (d) One 7.62-mm MG.
 - (e) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular mounted FM radio.
 - (f) One 3/4-ton truck.
 - (g) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

h. *Security.* The general area for each subordinate unit is assigned in the OPORD; however, each subordinate commander will designate the specific of each combat service support installation under his command. Primary consideration must be given to the defensibility of the terrain and the ability of the installation or unit to accomplish its mission.

5. () ADMINISTRATION.

a. *Supply.* The level of emergency supply will be indicated in the current division OPORD.

b. *Evacuation and Hospitalization.* Requests for additional medical units will be submitted to the division surgeon through DISCOM headquarters.

c. *Transportation.*

- (1) Requests for additional transportation to support RAS requirements will be submitted to the DISCOM movement control section.
- (2) Changes in the division support area movement and traffic control plan will be coordinated with the DISCOM movement control section.
- (3) Changes in traffic control plans will be implemented by the military police on order.

d. *Civil Affairs.* During, and immediately following an attack, maximum use will be made of civilian personnel, including police and medical personnel, housing, transportation, and other resources. During normal operations, psychological operations will be conducted to preclude the local populace from giving aid and assistance to guerrilla or enemy forces.

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

e. Reestablishment of Combat Service Support. Reestablishment of combat service support after an incident is the responsibility of DISCOM headquarters. See Annex _____ (Area Damage Control).

6. () COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. An enemy ground or air attack will be reported immediately through the DISCOM command net (FM) to the S2. The division administrative/logistics net (RATT Number 2) may be used in an emergency.

b. The command net for the mobile security force is designated in the current CEOI.

c. The CP and primary and alternate mobile security force assembly areas are shown in the current DISCOM RAS OPORD.

WALLACE
LTC

Appendixes (as appropriate)

Distribution:

Each unit DISCOM:

GS (1);

sig bn; engr bn;

OIC div rr ech (2)

OFFICIAL

/s/Quinn

QUINN

SPO/S3

(Classification)

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE OF STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE ITEMS—USE OF NON-AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS AGAINST AIRCRAFT

(Classification)

_____ Armd DISCOM
 Fort Lee, Virginia
 3 June 19__

Appendix _____ (Use of Non-Air Defense Weapons Against Aircraft) to
 Annex _____ (Rear Area Security) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE.

a. This appendix establishes procedures for the use of organic non-air defense weapons against hostile aircraft in the DISCOM.

b. All commanders will insure that personnel are designated to man all automatic weapons organic to their units. Training programs will be initiated to train all personnel in aircraft recognition and in the use of non-air defense weapons against hostile aircraft.

2. () GENERAL.

Each unit in the DISCOM has means with which to defend itself against hostile aircraft. This can be accomplished by both passive and active defense measures. Engagement of hostile aircraft in immediate selfdefense may be frequent, and procedures to be followed are outlined in this SOP. Indiscriminate use of non-air defense weapons will not be permitted.

3. () RELATIONSHIP TO PRIMARY MISSION.

The primary mission of DISCOM units is to provide combat service support to all divisional units. Successful accomplishment of the primary mission is paramount, and nothing in this SOP is to be construed as relieving units of this mission.

4. () RELATIONSHIP TO PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE.

Passive air defense measures provide the most effective air defense for combat service support activities. If passive air defense measures prove ineffective, each unit must aggressively employ the large volume of fire that organic small arms and automatic weapons can place against hostile aircraft.

5. () AUTHORITY AND RULES FOR ENGAGEMENT.

a. The individual and collective right of self-defense against hostile aircraft requires emphasis. Hostile aircraft include all attacking aircraft and those positively identified enemy aircraft that pose a threat to the unit. Exercise of this right does not demand specialized use of communications and is independent of theater air defense rules for engagement and air defense control procedures.

(Classification)

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

b. Unit leaders will order and supervise engagement of other hostile aircraft. Before ordering engagement, unit leaders will insure that such engagement does not adversely affect accomplishment of the unit mission.

6. () RULES FOR WITHHOLDING FIRE.

Aircraft will not be engaged when any of the following conditions are present:

- a. When positive identification of the aircraft cannot be determined.
- b. When friendly troops will be endangered by engagement.
- c. When friendly aircraft will be endangered by engagement.
- d. When aircraft are not making hostile acts toward the installation and orders have not been issued to engage.
- e. When ordered to withhold fire.

7. () TECHNIQUES OF ENGAGEMENT.

a. *General.* Aerial gunnery techniques applicable to all small arms and automatic weapons are indicated in FM 23-65.

(1) Engagement of low-speed aircraft. Low-speed aircraft will be engaged with aimed fire, employing the maximum rate of fire.

(2) Engagement of high-speed aircraft. High-speed aircraft will be engaged with the maximum rate of fire aimed well in front of, and above, the aircraft line of flight. This method forces the aircraft to fly through a pattern of fire.

b. *Use of Tracer Ammunition.* Automatic weapons should use the highest practical proportion of tracer ammunition to assist in adjusting fires and to enhance the deterrent or the disruptive effect.

c. *Massed Fire.* Units should employ a massed-fire technique when using small arms and automatic weapons in an air defense role. Unit leaders should direct available fires so that they are massed against a selected target.

HOBBS
LTC

DISTRIBUTION:

Each Unit DISCOM;
GS (1);
sig bn; engr bn;
OIC div rr ech (2)

OFFICIAL:

/s/Shoup
SHOUP
SPO/S3

 (Classification)

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLE OF AREA DAMAGE CONTROL ANNEX TO TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING
PROCEDURE

(Classification)

_____ Armd DISCOM
Fort Lee, Virginia
3 June 19__

Annex _____ (Area Damage Control) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE.

a. This annex establishes normal procedures for defense against and actions following enemy nuclear or CB attack or natural disaster. The provisions of this annex will apply to all units and installations within the division support area unless otherwise specified by the division area damage control plan.

b. See annex _____ (Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Attack).

c. Subordinate unit SOPs will conform to the provisions of this annex and will be coordinated with the DISCOM SPO/S3. Passive defense measures will be regularly employed. Mutual assistance between units in the division support area in conducting area damage control activities will be limited only by the necessity to continue the combat service support mission. The DISCOM SPO/S3 will supervise and coordinate the execution of area damage control plans.

2. () GENERAL.

The DISCOM SPO/S3 is responsible for coordinating the preparation of unit area damage control plans. The SPO/S3 will be located at the DISCOM CP and will dispatch CATs, light or heavy rescue teams, labor squads, decontamination squads, medical teams, supplies, and medical assistance to the damage area, as required.

3. () RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. CAT. The DISCOM will organize and equip CATs in the DISCOM headquarters and in other designated DISCOM units as follows:

(1) *Personnel.*

(a) Senior officer—DISCOM personnel staff officer/S1.

(b) Medical representative—medical company commander located in the division support area.

(c) Supply representative—executive officer, supply and transport battalion.

(d) Chemical representative—DISCOM chemical officer.

(e) CBR team—headquarters and headquarters company.

(f) Communications detachment—one driver/radio operator, headquarters section, headquarters and headquarters company.

(Classification)

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(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

(g) Security detachment—one mobile security detachment, headquarters and headquarters company.

(h) Transportation detachment.

1. Air—two helicopter pilots, requested by the DISCOM SPO/S3 from the aviation staff officer division headquarters and headquarters company.

2. Ground—three drivers, supply and transport battalion; one driver, medical battalion.

(2) *Equipment.*

(a) One $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio, headquarters and headquarters company.

(b) Two $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, supply and transport battalion.

(c) Radiological area survey meters and chemical agent detection kits, headquarters and headquarters company.

(d) One $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck, medical battalion.

(e) One $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck, supply and transport battalion.

(f) Two utility helicopters, division headquarters and headquarters company.

(3) *Mission.* The CAT will—

(a) On order, move to the area of incident.

(b) Determine and report—

1. Numbers and types of casualties.

2. Effectiveness of the damaged unit.

3. Loss of commander or leader.

4. Location of the CAT CP.

5. All radiation areas over _____ RAD/hr.

6. Extent of tree blowdown.

7. Condition of surface routes to and within the damage area.

8. CB contamination detected in the course of operations.

(c) Post contaminated area markers, if necessary.

(d) Assume control of the damaged unit, if necessary, and restore communications to the next higher headquarters.

(e) Cause resumption of the unit mission as expeditiously as possible.

b. *Light Rescue Squad.* Each unit, except the medical and maintenance battalions, will organize and equip one light rescue squad per company as follows:

(1) *Personnel.*

(a) One NCO.

(b) Six EM.

(2) *Equipment.*

(a) Two $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks, or one $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck.

(b) One pick.

(c) Two shovels.

(d) Two axes.

(e) Two wirecutters.

(3) *Mission.* Light rescue squads will remove casualties to the damage area collecting stations and provide first aid.

c. *Heavy Rescue Squad.* The maintenance battalion will organize and equip four heavy rescue squads as follows:

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(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

 (1) *Personnel.*

- (a) One officer.
- (b) Two NCO.
- (c) Ten EM.

 (2) *Equipment.*

- (a) One 2½-ton truck, with one 1½-ton trailer.
- (b) Two pry bars.
- (c) One 1¼-ton or 3-ton differential chain hoist.
- (d) Two snatch blocks for 1-inch manila rope.
- (e) Two hacksaws.
- (f) Two cold chisels.
- (g) Three hundred feet of 1-inch manila rope.
- (h) Two hydraulic jacks.
- (i) One set acetylene welding and cutting equipment.
- (j) Two grappling hooks.
- (k) Four road flares.
- (l) Four crowbars.
- (m) One crosscut saw.
- (n) Two picks.
- (o) Five shovels.
- (p) Two sledges.
- (q) Two hatchets.
- (r) One portable generator with lights.
- (s) Four flashlights.
- (t) Four pair rubber gloves.
- (u) Two buckets.
- (v) Two wirecutters.
- (w) One 6 × 6, 5-ton wrecker.

(3) *Mission.* The heavy rescue squad will assist in the recovery and removal of casualties and the salvage of damaged materiel.

d. Labor Squad. The headquarters and headquarters company, the adjutant general company, and the finance company each will organize and equip one labor squad as follows:

 (1) *Personnel.*

- (a) One officer.
- (b) Two NCO.
- (c) Eighteen EM.

 (2) *Equipment.*

- (a) Two 2½-ton trucks.
- (b) Five picks.
- (c) Ten shovels.
- (d) Three axes.
- (e) Five folding litters.

(3) *Mission.* The labor squads will clear the debris that hampers rescue operations or impedes resumption of the affected unit (installation) mission, reclaim usable stock within their capabilities, assist in search and rescue operations, and assist with traffic control.

e. Decontamination Squad. Each company-size unit designated by the

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(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

DISCOM commander will organize and equip one decontamination squad as follows:

- (1) *Personnel.*
 - (a) One NCO.
 - (b) Nine EM.
- (2) *Equipment.*
 - (a) Eight shovels.
 - (b) One chemical agent detection kit.
 - (c) Scrubbing brushes.
 - (d) Two pair rubber gloves.
 - (e) Two 16- or 32-gallon corrugated cans.
 - (f) Four 5-gallon drums of DS2 decontaminating agent. (Four each DANC solution, 3-gallon unit, M4, may be used if DS2 is not available.)
 - (g) Bandage scissors.
 - (h) Ten field masks, with M13 individual decontaminating and reimpregnating kit. (M5A4 chemical agent protection and treatment set may be used if the M13 kit is not available.)
 - (i) Radiation detection instrument.
 - (j) One rake.
 - (k) Four brooms.
 - (l) Twenty pounds of rags.
 - (m) Two 14-quart buckets.
 - (n) One axe.
 - (o) One immersion-type heater.
 - (p) Four 5-gallon drums of decontaminating agent, STB.
 - (q) Five pounds of issue soap.
 - (r) Ten cans of M2 vesicant gas-resistant leather dressing.
- (3) *Mission.* The decontamination squad performs CBR decontamination operations; posts contamination markers in contaminated areas and, as necessary, on routes and avenues of approach into the areas; and performs decontamination of vital areas, as directed by the senior officer, CAT.

f. Medical Team. The medical battalion will organize and have available two medical teams, equipped as follows:

- (1) *Personnel.*
 - (a) One medical officer.
 - (b) Two medical aidmen.
 - (c) Four litter bearers.
 - (d) Two ambulance orderlies.
 - (e) Two ambulance drivers.
- (2) *Equipment.*
 - (a) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
 - (b) Two field ambulances.
 - (c) First aid equipment.
 - (d) Medical equipment and supplies to support the mission.
- (3) *Mission.* The medical team will establish a medical treatment station on the fringe of the damage area, provide medical assistance, and prepare injured personnel for evacuation, as required.

g. Chaplain Team. The DISCOM chaplain will designate two chaplain teams to be prepared to move into a damage area on 30-minute notice.

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(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

These teams normally will operate with a medical team or teams. Equipment and supplies for each chaplain team will include—

- (1) One 1/4-ton truck.
- (2) Ecclesiastical supplies and equipment.
- (3) CB decontamination and protective equipment.

h. Miscellaneous Instructions. When committed to the damage area, the squad or team chiefs will—

- (1) Report to the senior officer, CAT, for instructions.
- (2) Submit requests for additional assistance through the senior officer, CAT.
- (3) Submit all operations reports and findings to the senior officer, CAT.

4. () MEDICAL EVACUATION AND HOSPITALIZATION.

- a.* Affected units will accomplish maximum self-aid.
- b.* Requests for aeromedical evacuation will be submitted to the medical battalion commander.
- c.* The medical battalion will be responsible for the evacuation of patients from the damage area medical treatment station or stations to the clearing station in the division support area.

5. () SUPPLY.

a. Class I.

- (1) Area damage control teams and squads will carry operational rations for 1 day into the damage area.
- (2) The supply representative, CAT, will coordinate the provision of hot meals for all military personnel in the damage area.

b. Class III.

- (1) Vehicles entering the damage area will carry the full combat load.
- (2) Additional requirements will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

c. Water. Requirements will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

d. Other Classes of Supply. Requirements for other classes of supply (except medical, class VIII) will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

6. () TRANSPORTATION.

a. Traffic Control and Regulation.

- (1) Only vehicles engaged in area damage control or tactical operations will be permitted to operate in the damage area.
- (2) Surface traffic will be controlled by the supporting military police units or by labor squads, as directed by the senior officer, CAT.

b. Transportation Requirements. Requests for additional transportation to support area damage control operations will be submitted to the DISCOM SPO/S3 through the senior officer, CAT.

7. () PERSONNEL.

All personnel in the DISCOM will be thoroughly familiar with—

- a.* Protective measures and procedures to be followed in the event of nuclear or CB attack.
- b.* Use of radiological monitoring and chemical agent detection equipment.
- c.* Decontamination procedures and techniques.

(Classification)

(Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP _____ Armd DISCOM)

8. () CIVIL AFFAIRS.

a. Maximum use will be made of civilian personnel, supplies, and facilities to support area damage control operations. Military support of civil defense operations will be provided only on order of DISCOM headquarters.

b. Civil affairs units located in the division support area will provide liaison between all military headquarters and civilian authorities and will coordinate the employment of civilian support for area damage control operations. In the absence of civil affairs personnel, the DISCOM SPO/S3 will assume these functions.

9. () RECORDS AND REPORTS.

a. Responsible commanders will immediately notify DISCOM headquarters (ATTN: SPO/S3) at any time it becomes apparent that circumstances preclude the capability of the unit to provide area damage control personnel and equipment.

b. The senior member of each area damage control team or squad will report to the senior officer, CAT, on arrival in the damage area.

c. All units moving to or from the damage area will report departure time, estimated time of arrival, and actual closing time to the DISCOM movement control section.

d. The SPO/S3 will provide the DISCOM movement control center the location of safe landing zones within the damage area.

e. Afteraction reports will be submitted to DISCOM headquarters (ATTN: SPO/S3).

10. () SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Current CEOI and CESI will be in effect.

BROWNING
LTC

Appendixes (as appropriate)

Distribution:

Each unit DISCOM;

GS (1);

sig bn; engr bn;

OIC div rr ech (2)

OFFICIAL:

/s/Allen

Allen

SPO/S3

(Classification)

APPENDIX E

EXAMPLE OF DISCOM OPERATIONS PLAN

(Classification)

Copy No — of — Copies
 DISCOM, 102d Abn Div (Ambl)
 Vic Petersburg (XX0000)
 270800 Mar 19—

OPLAN 74-2¹

Reference: Map, Series V666, Dinwiddie, Sheet 7061 (Metropolis-Petersburg), Edition 2, 1:50,000.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Plan: SIERRA

Task Organization:²

1st FASCO

A/327 Med
 A/802 Maint
 B/427 S&S

2d FASCO

B/327 Med
 B/802 Maint
 C/427 S&S

3d FASCO

C/327 Med
 C/802 Maint
 D/427 S&S

DISCOM TROOPS

102 AG Co
 102 Fin Co
 327 Med (-)
 802 Maint (-)
 4 TC (Acft Maint)
 427 S&S (-)
 Decon Plat, 400 FS Co (DS)

1. () SITUATION.

a. *Enemy Forces.* Annex A (Intelligence), Div OPLAN 2³

b. *Friendly Forces.* Div OPLAN 2³

c. *Assumptions.*

(1) The corps logistical base will remain in present pos.

(2) A hasty C-130 strip will be *const* in DISCOM base area NLT 290800 Mar 197X; C-130 strips in bde bases will not be required for this op.

¹ OPLANS are distinct from OPORDS in that they must contain: (1) assumptions upon which the plan is developed (para 1c or d); and, (2) conditions under which the plan becomes effective (para 3—coordinating instructions)—e.g., effective on order, on receipt, or as of a specified time.

² Task Organization indicates how the commander allocates his resources to accomplish the mission. It may be shown in one of three places: (1) immediately preceding para 1 (normally at divisional/DISCOM level); (2) in an annex (for larger units such as corps, COSCOMs, or TAACOMs); or (3) in para 3 (for lower level units such as groups, battalions, or companies). Task organization is prepared according to the following order: (1) combined arms commands (in numerical or alphabetical order); (2) infantry elements (in numerical order); (3) armor elements (in numerical order); (4) artillery fire support elements (in numerical order); (5) combat support elements (in numerical or alphabetical order); and (6) combat service support (CSS) elements. CSS units will be arranged according to the following guidelines: (1) Combined or composite commands (in numerical or alphabetical order); (2) major subordinate commands listed alphabetically by service (e.g., medical, ordnance, quartermaster, transportation); (3) units under major subordinate commands will be listed alphabetically by service; and, (4) organic units of lesser size performing routine support functions (e.g., MMC) may be omitted.

³ A higher level plan may be referred to providing it is reasonably available to units being guided by the plan; if not, the situation will be provided in accordance with FM 101-5.

(Classification)

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(3) Greater reliability will be placed on surface modes between COSCOM units in Petersburg area and DISCOM location; movement of supplies to bde areas will be primarily by rotary wing aircraft.

(4) Airdrop of supplies will be available; reliance upon air delivery means during fluid tactical situations will be used to minimize requirements for excessive blade time.

2. () **MISSION.** DISCOM occupies assigned sector of Assy Area ZULU; provides CSS for 102d Abn Div (Ambl) and attached units; prepares to support tactical elements of the division when committed.

3. () **EXECUTION.**

a. Concept of Operation. Annex A (Operation Overlay), DISCOM elements relocate to assigned loc within Assy Area ZULU; establish log spt activities to include constr of a hasty C-130 strip in DISCOM base area; and, spt a bde size interdiction op into AO Bird on order.

b. 1st FASCO.

(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 1st Bde.

(2) Est/co-locate supply, maint, med, and svc facilities, including log helipad, vic 1st Bde base area.

(3) Prep to augment 2d FASCO on order.

c. 2d FASCO.

(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 2d Bde.

(2) Est/co-locate supply, maint, med, and svc facilities, including log helipad, vic 2d Bde base area.

(3) Prep to spt 2d Bde interdiction op within AO Bird.

(4) Prep to receive augmentation from 1st and 3d FASCO.

d. 3d FASCO.

(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 3d Bde.

(2) Est/co-locate supply, maint, med, and svc facilities, including log helipad, vic 3d Bde base area.

(3) Prep to augment 2d FASCO on order.

e. 102d AG Co. Prov spt to rear area protection op within RAP potential.

f. 102d Fin Co. Prov spt to rear area protection op within RAP potential.

g. 327th Med (-).

(1) Prov clearing station spt through fwd elements positioned in spt of each maneuver bde.

(2) Prov area spt in div base.

(3) Prov aero-medical and ground evac spt; ground evac limited primarily to base areas.

(4) Pri of spt to 2-18 Cav initially; 2d Bde when committed.

(5) Prep to spt RAP op of DISCOM units per annex E.

(6) Annex D (Medical).

h. 802d Maint (-).

(1) Est/operate maint spt facilities in DISCOM base area (XX0000).

(2) Prov maint spt thru fwd elements positioned with each maneuver bde.

(3) Echelon maint svc to minimize downtime in fwd areas.

(4) Pri of spt to 2-18 Cav initially; 2d Bde when committed.

(5) Perform RAP op in accordance with Annex E.

(6) Annex C (Maintenance).

i. 4th TC.

(1) Est and operate acft maint facilities in Assy Area ZULU; continue spt fm units positioned vic Petersburg Afd.

 (Classification)

(Classification)

(2) Echelon maint svc to prov for min downtime in fwd areas; svc requiring extended acft downtime will be conducted vic Petersburg Afd.

(3) Pri of acft recovery to 2-18 Cav initially; 2d Bde when committed.

(4) Perform RAP op IAW Annex E.

j. 427th S&S (-).

(1) Est and operate DSPs for C1 I, II, III, IV, V, and VII in DISCOM base area (XX0000).

(2) Est acft rearm/refueling pts in bde and div area within capabilities.

(3) Prov CSS through fwd element in spt of each maneuver bde; pri of spt to 2-18 Cav initially, 2d Bde when committed.

(4) Perform RAP op IAW Annex E.

(5) Annex B (Sup & Svc).

k. Decon Plat, 400th FS Co.

(1) Co-locate with 427th S&S (-).

(2) Prov area spt within div AO; pri of spt to 2-18 Cav initially, 2d Bde when committed.

l. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) ATCL and FSCL coord XX0000—XX0000—XX0000 eff 270200 Mar 7X.

(2) Max emphasis will continue to be on a replace rather than repair policy.

(3) This plan effective for planning on receipt; execution on order.

4. () **SERVICE SUPPORT.** Annex J (Svc Spt), Div OPLAN 2; Annexes A through E this OPLAN.

5. () **COMMAND AND SIGNAL.**

a. Signal. CEOI 1-3.

b. Command. DISCOM CP will relocate to XX0000; closing/opening times TBA.

HANLINE
COL

OFFICIAL:

/s/Millington

Millington

SPO

Annexes: A—Operation Overlay (not shown)

B—Supply & Services

C—Maintenance

D—Health Services (not shown)

E—Rear Area Protection

F—Etc⁴

⁴Other annexes as deemed appropriate listed alphabetically in accordance with the sequence in which they appear in the OPLAN/OPORD.

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Annex B (Supply and Services) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2

Reference: See Div OPLAN 2.

Time Zone Used Throughout OPLAN: SIERRA.

1. () *SITUATION.* 102d Abn Div OPLAN 2.
2. () *MISSION.* DISCOM elements with GS from the 400th Fld Svc Co will est sup and svc facilities in the DISCOM area and three FASCO to spt the 102d Abn Div (Ambl).
3. () *EXECUTION.*
 - a. *Concept of Operation.* Annex A (Operation Overlay).
 - b. 427th S&S Bn will est DISCOM and three fwd sup facilities to spt the 102d Abn Div (Ambl).
 - c. 400th Fld Svc Co, GS, Fwd (COSCOM), will prov required svc (laundry, bath, bakery, salvage collection and GRREG) to the div.
4. () *SERVICE SUPPORT.*
 - a. *Supply.*
 - (1) *Class I.*
 - (a) 327th Med Bn will draw and maintain sufficient rations for emergency feeding of patients.
 - (b) 427th S&S Bn will maintain a reserve of two days of operational rations.
 - (2) *Class II.*
 - (a) Requests for items in excess of applicable authorization documents require approval thru cmd channels.
 - (b) DX facilities for selected items will be est ASAP in both DISCOM and FASCO areas.
 - (c) Div SUPPT locations—XX0000.
 - (3) *Class III/IIIA.*
 - (a) Class III will be delivered to the FASCO by the 427th S&S Bn or by throughput from COSCOM units.
 - (b) DISCOM Class IIIA SUPPT will be established by the 427th S&S Bn vic XX0000.
 - (c) Stockage at FASCO will be based on forecasted requirements.
 - (4) *Class IV.*
 - (a) All requests will be forwarded to G4 for approval prior to issue.
 - (b) Div DSPs: XX0000.
 - (5) *Class V.* DAO location—XX0000; ASP—XX0000.
 - (6) *Class VI.* N/A (See Div OPLAN, Annex J).
 - (7) *Class VII.*
 - (a) Requisition for combat loss items will be processed through command channels.
 - (b) Div DSP: XX0000.
 - (8) *Class VIII.* (See Annex D.)
 - (9) *Class IX.*
 - (a) Basic load—authorized PLL.
 - (b) The fwd spt companies of the 802d Maint Bn will receive, store, and issue parts in spt of their own op as well as those required by supported units.
 - (c) Twenty days supply at DISCOM; 10 days supply at FASCO.
 - (10) *Class X.* N/A.
 - (11) *Maps.* Obtained by 427th S&S Bn.

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(Anx B (Sup & Svc) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2)

(12) *Water.*

(a) Loc of DISCOM maint water pt—XX0000.

(b) All water except that secured from engineer water pts will be considered contaminated.

(c) One water pt will be loc in each bde spt area.

b. Services.

(1) Clothing exchange and bath (CEB) facilities will be provided by the 400th Fld Svc Co, GS, Fwd (XX0000).

(2) Laundry will be on an organizational (bulk) basis by the 400th Fld Svc Co, GS, Fwd (XX0000).

(3) Backup GRREG will be provided by the 400th FS Svc Co (XX0000).

5. () *COMMAND AND SIGNAL.* See Div OPLAN 2.

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(Classification)

Annex C (Maintenance) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2

Reference: See Div OPLAN 2.*Time Zone Used Throughout OPLAN:* SIERRA1. () *SITUATION.* Div OPLAN 2.2. () *MISSION.* Prov maint and class IX sup spt to the 102d Abn Div (Ambl).3. () *EXECUTION.**a. Concept of Operation.*

(1) Max use will be made of DX, contact teams and replace rather than repair procedure.

(2) Repair time limits are not applicable.

(3) Maintenance float will be maintained and issued by the 17th COSCOM.

(4) Recovery of equip will be restricted to class II, VIII, and IX; pri of effort to serviceable or repairable US equip.

(5) Standard sup procedures are in effect. Operating level for high mortality repair parts is 30 days.

(6) Coll pt for acft will be loc at XX0000; coll pt for ground maint at XX0000.

(7) Pri of spt to units in contact.

b. 802d Maint Bn.

(1) Prov ground maint spt at each FASCO and within the div base.

(2) Estb a ground maint coll pt vic XX0000.

c. 4th TC Bn (Acft Maint).

(1) Prov acft maint spt.

(2) Estb acft coll pt vic XX0000.

(3) Prov recovery spt for downed acft.

4. () *SERVICE SUPPORT.* DISCOM OPLAN 74-2.5. () *COMMAND AND SIGNAL.* Div OPLAN 2.

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Annex E (Rear Area Protection) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2

Reference: Div OPLAN 2.*Time Zone Used Throughout OPLAN;* SIERRA.1. () *SITUATION.**a. Enemy Forces.* Annex A (Intelligence), Div OPLAN 2; INTSUM 74-68.*b. Friendly Forces.* Div OPLAN 2.*c. Assumptions.*

(1) Air superiority will be maintained throughout the period covered by this plan.

(2) The enemy ground threat to RAS will be limited to small unit guerrilla attacks and/or attacks by fire.

(3) RAS intensity will vary between tranquil and disorderly.

2. () *MISSION.* DISCOM conducts RAP op within assigned portions of div rear area to insure security of facilities and minimize interference with the CS and CSS effort by enemy activity, accident, or natural disaster.3. () *EXECUTION.**a. Concept of Operation.* Annex A (Operation Overlay) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2. DISCOM executes RAP mission by organizing two RAP areas of responsibility, Area A in the north and Area B in the south, to plan, conduct, and control RAS/ADC op; coord bns assigned area responsibility employ RAP potential resources of organic and tenant units, less tactical reserves, to insure continuity of CSS; MSR security will be provided by corps/div MP resources.*b. 1st FASCO.* OPCON 1st Bde for RAP op.*c. 2d FASCO.* OPCON 2d Bde for RAP op.*d. 3d FASCO.* OPCON 3d Bde for RAP op.*e. 102d AG Co.* OPCON RAOC 29th Spt Gp, 17th COSCOM for RAP op.*f. 102d Fin Co.* OPCON RAOC 29th Spt Gp, 17th COSCOM for RAP op.*g. 327th Med (-).*

(1) Prov/coord med spt to RAP op in areas A and B.

(2) Plan/coord ADC med spt, including mass casualty evac with cdrs, 802d Maint and 427th S&S.

h. 802d Maint (-).

(1) Cdr, area B.

(2) Org/direct RAS/ADC effort within assigned area.

(3) Prep to commit RF within DISCOM area; 1st pri—area B, 2d pri—area A.

(4) Prep to receive OPCON of supplemental forces—cbt/CS units; or RF from area A.

i. 4th TC.

(1) Bn (-) OPCON Cdr, Area A for RAP op only.

(2) Elements loc vic Petersburg Aflid OPCON RAOC 29th Spt GP, XVII COSCOM, for RAP op.

j. 427th S&S (-).

(1) Cdr, Area A.

(2) Org-Direct RAS/ADC effort within assigned area.

(3) Prep to commit RF within DISCOM area; 1st pri—area A, 2d pri—area B.

(4) Prep to receive OPCON of supplemental forces—cbt/CS units; or RF from area B.

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(Anx E (RAP) to DISCOM OPLAN 74-2)

k. Decon Plat, 400th FS Co.

- (1) OPCON Cdr area A for RAS.
- (2) Prep to spt ADC op throughout DISCOM area on order.

l. Coordinating Instructions.

- (1) Shortfalls in SOP RAS/ADC team org will be reported immediately along with recommended corrective action.
- (2) Area contingency plans due this HQ, ATTN: SPO, NLT 48 hours after closing Assy Area ZULU.
- (3) Tenant units will rpt RAP potential, vulnerabilities, and capabilities to the area cdr NLT 12 hours after closing; resources currently available will be reported to area cdrs daily by 1500; consolidated area rpts due DISCOM 1600 daily.
- (4) Requests for additional resources (cbt, CS, RF, or CAS) will be submitted to DISCOM SPO.
- (5) Coord with adjacent units is a mutual responsibility.
- (6) Enemy contact will be reported by fastest means using FLASH precedence; additional details will be reported as soon as available using IMMEDIATE precedence.
- (7) OPCON of RAP op will be transferred to a tactical cdr only on order of this HQ.

4. () *SERVICE SUPPORT*. DISCOM OPLAN 74-2.5. () *COMMAND AND SIGNAL*.*a. Signal.*

- (1) CEOI 1-3.
- (2) DISCOM FM CMD NET is RAP net initially; RAP net will shift to FM CMD Alt #1 on order.

b. Command. DISCOM OPLAN 74-2.KLUEVER
COL

OFFICIAL:

/s/Carlisle
Carlisle
SPO/SE

(Classification)

APPENDIX F

EXAMPLE OF DISCOM OPERATION ORDER

(Classification)

Copy No — of — Copies
 DISCOM, 25th Armd Div
 MUGLHOF (UR005040) Ger
 082200 May 197X
 GK 6638

OPORD 28

Reference: Map, Series M501 Germany, Sheets NM 32-1Z, NM 33-10, NM 33-7, NM 32-9 (MUNCHEN, LANDSHUT, PLZEN, and NURNBERG).

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order. ALPHA.

Task Organization. No change from OPORD 27.

1. () SITUATION.

a. Enemy Forces. Annex A (Intelligence) to 25th Armd Div OPORD 26.

b. Friendly Forces.

(1) 25th Armd Div atks 100500 May spt by nuc weapons thru elements of 52d and 54th Mech Div with two bdes abreast. 1st Bde on the left (east) conducts main atk; 2d Bde on the right (west) conducts supporting atk; 3d Bde fol in zone of 1st Bde. Div secures FREISING (QU0364) and MOOSBURG (QU1773) and prep to cont atk on O to S and SW.

(2) 21st Inf Div atks in zone to secure obj Elm

(3) 52d Mech Div asst pas of 25th Armd Div; fol and spt 25th Armd Div after pas.

(4) 54th Mech Div asst pas of 25th Armd Div; revert to corps res after pas.

(5) 22d COSCOM spts from pres psn initially; displaces op elements fwd on O to spt advance.

2. () MISSION. DISCOM moves on O to fwd psn in zone of 54th Mech Div; prov CSS to 25th Armd Div and atch units attacking thru elements of 52d and 54th Mech Divs; and, prep to spt continuation of atk to S and SW.

3. () EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operation. Annex A (Operation Overlay). On O DISCOM displaces fwd under cover of darkness using multiple routes to occupy assigned areas within rear area of 54th Mech Div with FASCOS moving under control of supported bdes; prov CSS to div elements attacking thru 52d and 54th Mech Divs with pri of effort to 1st Bde; prep to spt continuation of atk; and, prep to displace fwd pas thru elements of 54th Mech Div.

b. 1st FASCO^{1,2}.

¹ Specific tasks are assigned for each element of the command charged with a combat service support function. Units are listed in accordance with Task Organization sequence (footnote², app E).

² In AIM divisions, FASCOS are established through augmentation.

(Classification)

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(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 1st Bde; pri of spt to units in contact.

(2) Mov and pass thru elements to 54th Mech Div under con bde tns cdr.

c. 2d FASCO^{1,2}.

(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 2d Bde; pri of spt to units in contact.

(2) Mov and pas thru elements of 52d Mech Div under con of bde tns cdr.

d. 3d FASCO^{1,2}.

(1) Prov CSS to assigned/attached elements of 3d Bde; pri of spt to units in contact.

(2) Mov and pas thru elements of 54th Mech Div under con of bde tns cdr.

e. 25th S&T (-)^{1,2}.

(1) Prov CSS thru fwd element in spt of each maneuver bde; pri of spt to 1st Bde initially.

(2) Displace fwd on O.

(3) Estb/operate SUPPTs for class I, II, III, IV, and VII in DISCOM area.

(4) Estb mbl POL refuel pts at UQ0341, and UQ1742, initially.

f. 25th AG Co¹. Remain pres loc; prep to displace fwd on 12-hr notice.

g. 25th Fin Co¹. Remain pres loc; prep to displace fwd on 12-hr notice.

h. 25th Med (-)¹.

(1) Displace fwd on O.

(2) Prov clearing station spt thru fwd elements positioned with each maneuver bde during fwd displacement and continuation at atk.

(3) Prov primary medevac spt during fwd displacement and continuation of atk; prov backup medevac during atk thru elements of 52d and 54th Mech Divs; prep for mass cas evac during initial atk.

(4) Prov area spt to assigned/attached units in divisional rear.

(5) Control loc of 8600th CSH and 813th Med Co (Amb).¹

i. 25th Maint (-)¹.

(1) Displace fwd on O.

(2) Prov DS maint thru elements positioned with each maneuver bde. Pri of spt to 1st Bde initially.

(3) Prov DS maint svcs to assigned/attached units within div rear area.

j. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Rept changes in loc of units being spt.

(2) Rept closing new loc; commencement and completion of pas.

(3) All fwd displacement by blackout march.

(4) Units will estb liaison with counterpart elements of 52d and 54th Mech Divs; DISCOM will exchange LnO with 52d and 54th DISCOMs as of 091900 May.

(5) Mov plan for DISCOM units TBP sep.

¹ Specific tasks are assigned for each element of the command charged with a combat service support function. Units are listed in accordance with Task Organization sequence (footnote², app E).

² In AIM divisions, FASCOs are established through augmentation.

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4. () SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. *General.* 11th Spt Gp (UQ2069) prov GS to div and its attachments. 52d and 54th Mech Divs prov med, water, and coll spt during pas (see op overlay).

b. *Materiel and Services.*

(1) Supply. Strength to be supported—20,521.

(a) C1 I. 2021st Gen Sup Co (Spt), 206th S&S Bn, loc vic UQ2069.

(b) C1 II, IV, VII. 2021st Gen Sup Co (Spt) and 2045th Hv Mat Sup Co (GS) loc vic UQ2069.

(c) C1 III and IIIA. 601st Petrl Sup Co loc UQ2069.

1. Mbl POL refuel pts at UQ0341 and UQ1742.

2. Initial distr of 5,000 gal tankers.

	MOGAS	Diesel	JP4
a. 1st Bde -----	2	6	
b. 2d Bde -----	2	5	
c. 3d Bde -----	1	3	
d. Div Afld -----	---	---	2
e. Div Spt Area -----	---	3	

(d) C1 V.

1. ASP 942 loc UQ2256.

2. ASP 963 loc UQ1070.

3. ASR & SAL. Annex J (Svc Spt), Div OPORD 26.

(e) C1 VIII. 858th MEDCOM, CZ loc UQ2069.

(f) C1 IX. 2037th Rep Parts Co (GS) (Corps) loc UQ2069.

(2) Services.

(a) Bath and Clothing Exchange. CEB available present loc until 092000 May; unavailable thereafter until pas of lines completed; new loc TBA.

(b) Maintenance.

1. Resp for salv coll pts in bde tns areas will be assumed by COSCOM (-); FASCO coord turnover based on bde mov plan.

2. Inop equip will be released to backup spt prior to fwd displacement; equip rendered inop during mov to LC will be evac to new div spt area.

(c) Medical.

1. Evacuation.

(a) 810th Med Co (Air Amb) loc UQ1031.

(b) Pri means of pnt evac along FEBA to be ground ambulance initially. Pnt evac not to be air medevac prior to decon.

2. Hospitalization.

(a) 8614th Cbt Spt Hosp loc UQ3057.

(b) 8613th Cbt Spt Hosp loc UQ1337.

5. () COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. *Signal.*

(1) CEOI 1-12.

(2) Listening silence in effect 092100 May; lifted on order. Units maintain dummy nets in current loc IAW Annex K (Tactical Cover and Deception), Div OPORD 26.

(Classification)

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b. Command. New DISCOM CP loc Annex A (Operation Overlay) this OPORD; opening and closing times—TBA.
Acknowledge.

BOOSE
COL

OFFICIAL:

/s/Abbott

Abbott

SPO/SE

Annexes: A—Operation Overlay (not shown)

B—Etc.

DISTRIBUTION:

A

(Classification)

APPENDIX G

FORWARD AREA SUPPORT COORDINATION OFFICERS (SUGGESTED) FOR H-SERIES ARMOR, INFANTRY, AND MECHANIZED INFANTRY DIVISIONS

Three forward area support coordination officers (FASCOS) for H-series armor, infantry, and mechanized (AIM) divisions may be augmented by MTOE action as part of TOE 29-2H, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Support Command, AIM Divisions. Suggested support is shown in table G-1.

Table G-1. Recommended FASCO (\$ each) for H-Series AIM Divisions TOE 29-2H
PERSONNEL

Description	Grade	MOS/ASI	Quantity
Forward Area Support Coordinating Officer (FASCO)	MAJ	92X00	3
Logistics Sergeant	E8	76Z5K	3
Reports Clerk*	E4	71B20	6
			12

EQUIPMENT

Line	Description	Quantity
A72260	Antenna: RC-292	3
J43918	Generator set, gasoline engine 1.5KW AC	3
K87269	Installation Kit F/AN/VRC-47 in M151	3
L63994	Light set, general, illumination: 25 outlet	3
P38588	Power supply: PP-2953/U	3
P43177	Power supply assembly, vehicular: Z-ACD	3
Q20935	Radiacmeter: IM-93/UD	3
Q21483	Radiacmeter: IM-174/PD	3
Q38299	Radio set: AN/PRC-77	3
Q54174	Radio set: AN/VRC-47	3
U01305	Speech security equipment: TSEC/Ky-38	3
V69258	Test Battery: AN/PSM-13	3
W95400	Trailer, cargo: 1/4-ton, 2-wheel, W/E	3
X60833	Truck utility, 1/4-ton 4x4, W/E	3

*Also light vehicle driver and voice radio operator.



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100



APPENDIX H

ACRONYMS

Acronyms used in this field manual are identified as follows:

ACCB—Air cavalry combat brigade	FRAGO—Fragmentation order
ADMMO—Assistance division materiel management officer	IDAD—Internal defense and development
ADP—Automatic data processing	IDSMD—Integrated direct support maintenance
ADPE—Automatic data processing equipment	IG—Inspector general
AIM—Armor, infantry, mechanized infantry	IROAN—Inspect and repair only as necessary
ASL—Authorized stockage list	MAIT—Maintenance assistance and instruction team
ASP—Ammunition supply point	MISO—Management information systems officer
AVIM—Aviation intermediate maintenance	MMC—Materiel management center
AVUM—Aviation unit maintenance	MRO—Materiel release order
CAT—Control and assessment team	MTOE—Modified tables of organization
CBR—Chemical, biological, and radiological	MSR—Main supply route
C-E—Communications-electronics	NORS—Not operationally ready supply
CEOI—Communications-electronics operating instructions	OPLAN—Operation plan
CESI—Communications-electronics standing instructions	OPORD—Operation order
CIF—Central issue facility	ORF—Operational readiness float
CLSC—COMSEC logistic support center	PLL—Prescribed load list
COMSEC—Communications security	QSS—Quick supply store
COSCOM—Corps support command	RAP—Rear area protection
CSS—Combat service support	RATT—radioteletypewriter
CS3—Combat service support system	RWI—Radio-wire integration
DAO—Division ammunition officer	SASP—Special ammunition supply point
DISCOM—Division support command	S&S—Supply and services
DLOGS—Division logistics system	S&T—Supply and transport
DMMC—Division materiel management center	SIDPERS—Standard installation and division personnel system
DMMO—Division materiel management officer	SJA—Staff judge advocate
DSU—Direct support unit	SOP—Standing operating procedure
DTO—Division transportation officer	SPO—Security, plans and operations officer
DX—Direct exchange	SRC—Standard requirement code
EAM—Electric accounting machine	TACCOM—Theater army communications command
FASCO—Forward area support coordinating officer	TCLSC—Theater COMSEC logistic support center
FAAR—Forward area alerting radar	TMT—Transportation motor transport
FARRP—Forward area refueling and rearming point	TOE—Table of organization and equipment
	TSO—Technical supply officer



INDEX

	Paragraph	Page		Paragraph	Page
Abandoned equipment	6-20	6-15	Clothing exchange	6-17	6-13
Adjutant general functions	3-7f	3-7	Cold weather operations:		
Adjutant general company:			Considerations	10-20	10-6
Organization	3-10	3-8	Maintenance	10-23	10-7
Employment	3-11	3-8	Supply	10-21	10-6
Administration company	11-3b	11-2	Transportation	10-24	10-7
Administrative orders	3-4	3-3	Water	10-22	10-7
Airborne operations:			Combat service support:		
Class V supply	6-7f	6-8	Alternate command facilities	2-3d	2-3
Considerations	10-1	10-1	Biological operations	2-3	2-1
Echelons	10-2	10-1	Brigade	2-8	2-6
Maintenance	10-4	10-2	Chemical operations	2-3	2-1
Supply	10-3	10-1	Combat trains	2-9b(1)	2-6
Aircraft:			Construction	2-3e(4)	2-3
Allocation and control	6-15	6-13	Counter effects	2-3e	2-2
Class IX items	7-5b	7-3	Defense	2-11h(2)	2-11
Maintenance support	7-5	7-3	Defensibility	2-3c(2)	2-2
Means of transport	6-14b	6-12	Dispersion	2-3c(1)	2-2
Use of non-air defense weapons			Labor	2-3e(6)	2-3
against (app C)			Location of units	2-3c	2-2
Ammunition supply officer:			Maintenance	2-3e(2)	2-3
Control of class V	6-7	6-5	Materiel densities, basis for planning	2-3d(2)	2-3
Employment	3-2a	3-2	Medical support	2-3d(3)	2-3
Responsibilities	3-6c	3-4	Mission of brigade combat service sup-		
Amphibious operations:			port	2-8	2-6
Considerations	10-30	10-8	Nuclear operations	2-3	2-1
Maintenance	10-32	10-9	Offense	2-11h(1)	2-11
Supply	10-31	10-8	Operational procedures	2-3d	2-2
Transportation	10-33	10-9	Order	2-3e(8)	2-3
Application	1-6	1-2	Organizational structure planning ..	2-12,	2-12
Area damage control:			2-13b	2-12	
Considerations	4-6a	4-4	Planning	2-3b	2-1
Decontamination	4-6d	4-5	Programs, planning, automated	2-13c	2-2
Means	4-6b	4-4	Protective measures	2-3e(3)	2-3
Measures	4-6c	4-4	Responsibilities of commanders	2-1	2-1
Standing operating procedures (app			Retrograde	2-11h(3)	2-12
D)			Separate brigades (see chap 11)		
Authorized TOE	1-6	1-2	Staff officers	2-2	2-1
Automatic data processing	3-6	3-4	Support battalion	10-2	10-1
Automatic data processing officer, respon-			Troop population, basis for planning	2-3d(1)	2-2
sibilities	3-6g	3-5	US policy	2-3a	2-1
Band	3-11b	3-8	Command logistics officer, DISCOM, re-		
Basic considerations	1-3	1-1	sponsibilities	3-5g	3-4
Bath and clothing exchange service	6-17	6-13	Command post, DISCOM:		
Biological operations	2-3	2-1	Description	4-2	4-1
Brigade area, description	4-3	4-2	Displacement	4-2b	4-2
Brigade combat service support	2-8	2-6	Functions	4-2a	4-1
Brigade, separate (see separate brigade).			General operating procedures	4-2a	4-1
Brigade support area	2-9	2-6	Location	4-2b	4-2
Captured materiel	6-19	6-14	Security	4-2c	4-2
Changes	1-5	1-2	Communications:		
Chaplain:			Displacement	5-3	5-2
Employment	3-2b	3-2	Division materiel management center	9-12	9-5
Responsibilities	3-6b	3-4	Platoon	5-1b	5-1
Chemical operations	2-3	2-1	Radio nets	5-2	5-2
Chemical staff officer, DISCOM, responsi-			Support	5-1	5-1
bilities	3-6a	3-4	Wire	5-3	5-2
Classes of supply, description	1-4a	1-1	Communications-Electronics officer	3-6e	3-5

	Paragraph	Page
Contact teams	3-26	3-21
Decontamination	4-6d	4-5
Desert operations:		
Considerations	10-25	10-7
Maintenance	10-28	10-8
Supply	10-26	10-7
Transportation	10-29	10-8
Water	10-27	10-8
Direct support system (DSS)	6-1a	6-1
DISCOM (see division support command).		
Division adjutant general (see adjutant general).		
Division ammunition office	3-6c(1)	3-4
Division data center office	3-6g(1)	3-5
Division maneuver battalions (table 2-1).		
Division materiel management center:		
Asset accounting	9-7	9-3
Class I and VI	9-4	9-2
Class II, IV, and VII	9-8	9-3
Class III	9-5	9-2
Class V	9-6	9-3
Class IX	9-9	9-3
Commander's functions	3-7e	3-7
Communications	9-12	9-5
Description	9-1	9-1
Employment	3-32	3-23
Functions	9-2	9-1
Maintenance	9-10	9-4
Management of supplies	6-2	6-1
Office	9-3	9-2
Organization	3-31	3-23
Property book	9-7	9-3
Sections	9-4	9-2
Supply management	9-9b	9-4
Support	3-30	3-23
Unit headquarters	9-11	9-5
Division materiel management officer ..	3-7e	3-7
Division rear echelon	4-4	4-3
Division support area:		
Description	4-1	4-1
Displacement	4-1b	4-1
Establishment	2-7a	2-5
Functions	4-1a	4-1
General operating procedures	4-1a	4-1
Location	4-1b	4-1
Security	4-1c	4-1
Division support command:		
Automatic data processing officer, responsibilities	3-6g	3-5
Basic considerations	1-3	1-1
Brigade elements	2-8	2-6
Capabilities	2-6	2-3
Chemical staff officer, responsibilities	3-6a	3-4
Command and control	1-3	1-1
Commander:		
Relationship with division staff ..	3-8	3-7
Responsibilities	3-3	3-2
Command logistics officer	3-5g	3-4
Communications-Electronics officer	3-6e	3-5
Elements in brigade support area ..	2-10	2-6
Employment	2-7,	2-5,
4-1	4-1	4-1
Executive officer responsibilities ..	3-5b	3-3

	Paragraph	Page
Headquarters and headquarters company:		
Organization	3-1	3-1
Employment	3-2	3-1
Major command, as a	1-3	1-1
Mission	2-4	2-3
Operations order (example) (app F).		
Operations plan (example) (app E).		
Organization	2-5	2-3
Movement control officer, responsibilities	3-6f	3-5
S1, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5d	3-3
S2, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5e	3-3
S3, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5f	3-3
S4, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5g	3-4
Security, plans and operations officer, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5c	3-3
Special staff responsibilities	3-6	3-4
Units in brigade areas	4-3	4-2
Division surgeon	3-7a(5)	3-6
Division transportation officer	6-13b	6-11
Equal opportunity	3-2c	3-2
Executive officer, DISCOM	3-5b	3-3
FASCO (see forward area support coordinating officer).		
Field trains	2-9b(2)	2-6
Finance company:		
Employment	3-14	3-9
Organization	3-13	3-9
Services	3-12	3-9
Finance officer's functions	3-7f	3-7
Force development	2-14	2-13
Forward area support coordinating officer:		
Augmentation (app G).		
Employment	2-11	2-9
Graves registration	6-18	6-13
Headquarters and headquarters company, division support command:		
Employment	3-2	3-1
Organization	3-1	3-1
Intelligence officer	3-5e	3-3
Internal defense and development operations:		
Considerations	10-5	10-2
Insurgent forces	10-8	10-3
Maintenance support	7-6	7-5
Repair teams	7-6b	7-5
Supply support	6-12	6-9
Supply, transportation, and maintenance	10-7	10-2
US Army forces	10-6	10-2
Jungle operations:		
Considerations	10-9	10-4
Maintenance	10-12	10-5
Medical support	10-13	10-5
Supply	10-10	10-4
Transportation	10-14	10-5
Water	10-11	10-5
Levels of supply	6-1b	6-1
Logistic orders	3-4	3-3

	Paragraph	Page		Paragraph	Page
Maintenance battalion:			Relationship of DTO and DISCOM MCO ..	6-13b	6-11
Commander:			Repair parts procedures	7-3	7-2
Duties	7-2b	7-1	Responsibilities of commanders	2-1	2-1
Staff functions	3-7b	3-6	Responsibilities of DISCOM commander ..	3-3	3-2
Contact teams	3-26	3-21	Responsibilities of DISCOM staff	3-5	3-3
Employment	3-26	3-21	Riverine warfare:		
Maintenance tasks	7-1	7-1	Considerations	10-34	10-9
Organization	3-25	3-19	Maintenance	10-37	10-9
Support	3-24	3-19	Supply	10-35	10-9
Maintenance collecting points	7-4a	7-3	Transportation	10-38	10-10
Maintenance flow	7-2	7-1	Water	10-36	10-9
Maintenance of aircraft	7-5	7-3	S1, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5d	3-3
Maintenance records and reports	7-2c	7-2	S2, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5e	3-3
Maintenance, special operations (see chap 10).			S3, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5f	3-3
Maintenance tasks	7-1	7-1	S4, DISCOM, responsibilities	3-5g	3-4
Management of supplies	6-2	6-1	Salvage collection points	7-4b	7-3
Maneuver battalions (table 2-1).			Security, plans and operations officer, responsibilities	3-5c	3-3
Maps	6-11	6-8	Separate brigade:		
Materiel management center (see division materiel management center).			Description	11-1	11-1
Materiel management officer's functions	3-7e	3-7	Maneuver battalions (table 2-1).		
Medical battalion:			Support battalion	11-2	11-1
Commander's functions	3-7a	3-6	Staff relationship	3-8	3-7
Employment	3-17	3-10	Subclasses of supply	1-4b	1-1
Organization	3-16	3-10	Subordinate commanders, division support command	3-7	3-6
Medical support:			Supply:		
Concept	8-1	8-1	Classes and subclasses, description ..	1-4	1-1
Procedures	8-2	8-1	Class I	6-3	6-1
Missile support company:			Class II	6-4	6-3
Maintenance procedures	7-2	7-1	Class III	6-5	6-4
Mountain operations:			Class IV	6-6	6-5
Considerations	10-15	10-5	Class V	6-7	6-5
Maintenance	10-18	10-6	Class VI	6-4	6-3
Supply	10-16	10-5	Class VII	6-4	6-3
Transportation	10-19	10-6	Class VIII	6-8	6-8
Water	10-17	10-6	Class IX	6-9	6-8
Movement control officer:			Class X	6-4	6-3
Relationship with DTO	6-13b	6-11	Direct support system (DDS)	6-1a	6-1
Responsibilities	3-6f	3-5	Internal defense and development operations	6-12	6-9
Movement control personnel	6-13b	6-11	Levels	6-1b	6-1
Non-air defense weapons, standing operating procedure (example) (app C).			Management of supplies	6-2	6-1
Orders, administrative and logistic	3-4	3-3	Maps	6-11	6-8
Planning combat service support:			Materiel management	9-1	9-1
Automated Programs	2-13c	2-12	Nuclear weapons	6-7e	6-8
Basis for	2-13d	2-12	Procedures, basic rules	6-1d	6-1
Guides	2-13a	2-12	Special operations (see chap 10).		
Maneuver battalions	2-13b	2-12	Subclasses	1-4b	1-1
Organizational structure	2-13b	2-12	Supply management branch	9-9b	9-4
References	2-13a	2-12	Supply point distribution	6-1	6-1
Personnel staff officer	3-5d	3-3	Unit distribution	6-1	6-1
Policy, US, chemicals and biological agents	2-3a	2-1	Water	6-10	6-8
Race relations	3-2c	3-2	Supply and service battalion:		
Rear area protection	4-5	4-3	Commander's functions	3-7c	3-7
Rear area security:			Employment	3-23	3-14
Forces	4-5b	4-3	Organization	3-22	3-14
Measures	4-5c	4-3	Support	3-21	3-13
Responsibility	4-5	4-3	Supply and transport battalion:		
Standing operating procedures (example) (app B).			Commander's functions	3-7c	3-7
Recovery and evacuation of materiel	7-4	7-3	Employment	3-20	3-12
References (app A).			Organization	3-19	3-11
			Support	3-18	3-11
			Support battalion:		
			Administration company	11-3b	11-2
			Employment	11-3	11-1

	Paragraph	Page
Headquarters and headquarters company	11-3a	11-1
Maintenance company	11-3f	11-4
Maintenance and supply company ..	11-3g	11-4
Medical company	11-3c	11-2
Operations	11-4	11-4
Organization	11-2	11-1
Supply and service company	11-3e	11-3
Supply and transport company	11-3d	11-3
Surgeon, division	3-7a	3-6
TOE authorized under DISCOM	1-6a	1-2
Transportation:		
Internal defense and development ..	6-15	6-13
Means	6-14	6-11
Procedures	6-13	6-10
Relationship of DTO and DISCOM		
MCO	6-13b	6-11

	Paragraph	Page
Special operations (see chap 10).		
Transportation aircraft maintenance bat-		
talion:		
Class IX support	7-5	7-3
Commander's functions	3-7d	3-7
Contact teams	3-29c	3-21
Employment	3-29	3-21
Maintenance support	7-5	7-3
Organization	3-28	3-21
Support	3-27	3-21
Unit distribution	6-1	6-1
Water	6-10	6-8
Water, special operations (see chap		
10).		

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Distribution:

Active Army, ARNG, USAR: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11B requirements for The Division Support Command and Separate Brigade Support Battalion.



8/8

PAGES



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual provides doctrinal guidance on the organization and operation of the division support command (DISCOM) within all types of Army divisions. In addition, it provides doctrinal guidance for support battalions of separate brigades. It is designed for use by commanders and their staff officers at division, DISCOM, and other command levels concerned with combat service support in Army divisions and brigades.

1-2. Scope

This manual describes the DISCOM headquarters, units subordinate to the headquarters, and the relationships between DISCOM and division headquarters. It also provides information about combat service support in the separate brigades.

1-3. Basic Considerations

a. The DISCOM is one of the five major commands of the division. The others are the brigades and the division artillery. The DISCOM is organized to provide division-level combat service support (except COMSEC logistics, construction, and water production) to all organic and attached elements of the division.

b. The DISCOM commander commands and controls the units in the DISCOM. Although he commands the adjutant general company and the finance company, the DISCOM commander is not responsible for the technical functions of these units. The division adjutant general and division finance officer exercise operational control over adjutant general and finance activities respectively.

1-4. Classes and Subclasses of Supply

a. *Classes of Supply.* The classification of supplies into 10 classes provides meaningful major categories so that items may be readily identified to each particular class. This establishes a common supply terminology and provides an improved management tool for logistics planning and operations. It also enhances communications

between the military services within the Department of Defense (DOD) and unilaterally within the Army. For more detailed information on classes and subclasses, see FM 38-24. Classes of supply, depicted by roman numerals, are—

Class I—Subsistence, including gratuitous health and welfare items.

Class II—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. Includes items of equipment, other than principle items, prescribed in authorization/allowance tables and items of supply (not including repair parts).

Class III—POL. Petroleum fuels; lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquid and compressed gases, chemical products, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products and coal.

Class IV—Construction. Construction materials to include installed equipment and all fortification/barrier materials.

Class V—Ammunition. Ammunition of all types (including chemical, radiological and special weapons), bombs, explosives, and mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.

Class VI—Personal demand items (nonmilitary sales items).

Class VII—Major end items. Each end item is a combination of end products which is ready for its intended use (a principle item), e.g., a launcher, a tank, a mobile machine shop, a vehicle.

Class VIII—Medical material, including medical peculiar repair parts.

Class IX—Repair parts and components, to include kits, assemblies and subassemblies, repairable and nonrepairable, required for maintenance support of all equipment.

Class X—Material to support nonmilitary programs, e.g., agriculture and economic development not included in classes I through IX.

b. *Subclasses of Supply.* Subclasses of supply are depicted by alphabetic or numeric codes. They

provide subclassifications within specific classes of supply based on the following considerations:

- (1) Specialized transportation requirements.
- (2) Specialized packaging requirements.
- (3) Peculiar storage and handling characteristics.
- (4) Commodity characteristics.
- (5) Intended usage characteristics.
- (6) Chemical/radiological sensitivity hazards.

1-5. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to recommend changes and submit comments for its improvement. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forwarded direct to the Commander,

US Army Logistics Center, ATTN: ATCL-CDL,
Fort Lee, Virginia 23801.

1-6. Application

a. This manual applies to those units activated or authorized to operate under a DISCOM as listed in table 1-1 and to those units authorized to operate under a support battalion of a separate brigade as listed in table 11-1.

b. Airmobile division references also apply to the air assault division.

c. References to maneuver battalions or companies apply also to artillery battalions or batteries and other like units.

d. Generic titles apply to all divisions, i.e., division support area, brigade support area, and battalion. These areas are sometimes also referred to as division base of operations, brigade base of operations, and battalion base of operations or forward areas.

Table 1-1. TOE Activated or Authorized to Operate under DISCOM

Unit	Division				
	Infantry	Mechanized	Armored	Airmobile/ air assault	Airborne
DISCOM -----	29-1H	29-11H	29-21H	29-41H	29-51H
HHC -----	29-2H	29-2H	29-2H	29-42H	29-52H
DMMC -----	29-3H	29-3H	29-3H	29-43H	29-53H
AG Co -----	12-7H	12-7H	12-7H	12-27H	12-87H
Fin Co -----	14-7H	14-7H	14-7H	14-27H	14-87H
S&T Bn -----	29-5H	29-65H	29-115H		
HHC -----	29-6H	29-6H	29-6H		
Sup & Svc Co -----	10-7H	10-7H	10-7H		
TMT Co -----	55-88H	55-84H	55-87H		
Sup & Svc Bn -----				29-95H	29-45H
HHD -----				29-96H	29-46H
Main Sup & Svc Co -----				29-97H	29-47H
Fwd Sup & Svc Det/Co (3) -----				29-98H	29-48H
Airdrop Equip & Spt Co -----				10-94H	
QM Airdrop Equip Spt Co -----					10-337H
Med Bn -----	8-35H	8-35H	8-35H	8-25H	8-64H
HQ & Spt Co -----	8-36H	8-36H	8-36H	8-26H	8-66H
Med Co (3) -----	8-37H	8-37H	8-37H	8-27H	8-67H
Maint Bn -----	29-15H	29-25H	29-35H	29-85H	29-55H
HQ & Lt Maint Co -----	29-16H	29-26H	29-36H		
HQ & Main Spt Co -----				29-86H	
HHD -----					29-56H
Hv Maint Co -----	29-18H	29-28H	29-38H		
Main Spt Co -----					29-57H
Fwd Spt Co (3) -----	29-17H	29-27H	29-37H	29-87H	29-58
Trans Acft Maint Co -----	55-89H	55-424H	55-424H		55-99H
Msl Spt Co -----	9-557H	9-557H	9-557H	29-88H	9-559H
Trans Acft Maint Bn -----				55-405H	
HHD -----				55-406H	
Trans Acft Maint Co (2) -----				55-407H	

CHAPTER 2

DIVISION COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Combat Service Support Responsibilities of Commanders

Each commander is responsible for the combat service support of his organic and attached units. When this support is provided by units not under his operational control, his authority may be limited to a coordinating role. He must be familiar with and consider the support situation within his command at all times.

a. The commander plans and conducts operations of his organic and attached combat service support units with the same care that he uses in planning and conducting tactical operations.

b. Each commander must consider the capabilities and limitations of his organic combat service support system and its backup support. His main interest is to keep weapon systems operating.

c. The commander makes his policies, concepts, and decisions known to his organic and supporting combat service support units in time to insure coordinated support for his planned operations.

d. The commander is responsible for the security of combat service support units and lines of communications in his area of responsibility.

e. The economical use and conservation of combat service support resources is a command responsibility. Each commander insures that all members of his command practice supply economy and maintenance discipline, and conserve transportation resources.

f. Each commander is responsible for keeping his supporting units informed on matters that affect his requirements. This information includes location and relocation plans, tactical plans, and anticipated changes in strengths.

2-2. Combat Service Support Staff Officers

Battalion and higher commanders have combat service support staff officers in specialized fields to assist them in discharging their support responsibilities. These staff officers assist their com-

manders in developing policies, planning, staff coordination, and staff supervision of the combat service support effort. The staff responsibilities of these officers are described in FM 101-5.

a. Combat service support coordinating staff officers of the division are the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1); the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4); and the assistant chief of staff, civil/military operations. (G5). Similar duties are performed at brigade, division artillery, division support command (DISCOM), and battalion levels by the S1, the S3, and the S4. In special situations, such as internal defense and development operations, a civil/military operations staff officer may also be authorized by the theater commander for echelons below division.

b. Within division headquarters, other staff officers perform appropriate combat service support functions as members of the general's special staff. These officers include the adjutant general, chaplain, chemical officer, finance officer, information officer, inspector general, provost marshal, staff judge advocate, surgeon, and transportation officer. Chaplains and medical officers are also provided at lower echelons.

2-3. Combat Service Support in Nuclear, Chemical, and Defensive Biological Operations

a. *Use of Chemicals and Biological Agents.* US policy—

(1) Renounces first use of lethal and incapacitating chemicals.

(2) Confines military programs for toxins to research for defensive programs only.

(3) Renounces the use of biological agents and weapons and all other methods of biological warfare.

(4) Confines military biological research to defensive measures.

b. *Combat Service Support Planning.* Combat service support plans must be flexible and, as

basic information of interest to tactical commanders, must receive wide dissemination. Nuclear, chemical, or biological operations require increased emphasis on—

(1) Plans for alternate methods of supply, services, and medical support, since interruptions in the lines of communications must be anticipated.

(2) Balancing the need for increased movement and against the capability to perform the mission.

(3) Continuation of combat service support with reduced resources.

(4) Possible increases or reductions in basic loads.

(5) Plans to augment the combat service support capability by the addition of cellular teams as required.

(6) Provisions for rapid augmentation or movement of medical units, timely emergency treatment, and evacuation of large numbers of patients.

(7) Traffic control to prevent the development of potential targets resulting from traffic congestion.

(8) Plans for rehabilitation of critical routes as soon as possible after damage.

(9) Plans for the timely procurement of civil resources (manpower and materiel) to supplement division capabilities in rear area protection and certain other combat service support functions.

c. Location of Combat Service Support Units and Facilities. The mission is the basic consideration in the location of combat service support units and their facilities. Maintenance and supply companies and other service support units must be far enough forward to be instantly responsive to the requirements of the supported units. Maintenance, for instance, is performed in the brigade area; mechanics and mobile equipment must be there to fix or replace components of the weapons systems. Additional considerations are the enemy's capability and the physical nearness of the combat service support activities and other potential targets.

(1) *Dispersion.* The Commander must balance the need for security against the need for dispersion (see FM 101-31-1 for enemy nuclear attack and FM 21-40 for enemy CB attack. In addition, the distances between any of our troop units are influenced by specific missions, condition of our road nets, disposition of other troops in the area, and the tactics of the moment. It may be necessary, because of terrain restrictions or a guerrilla

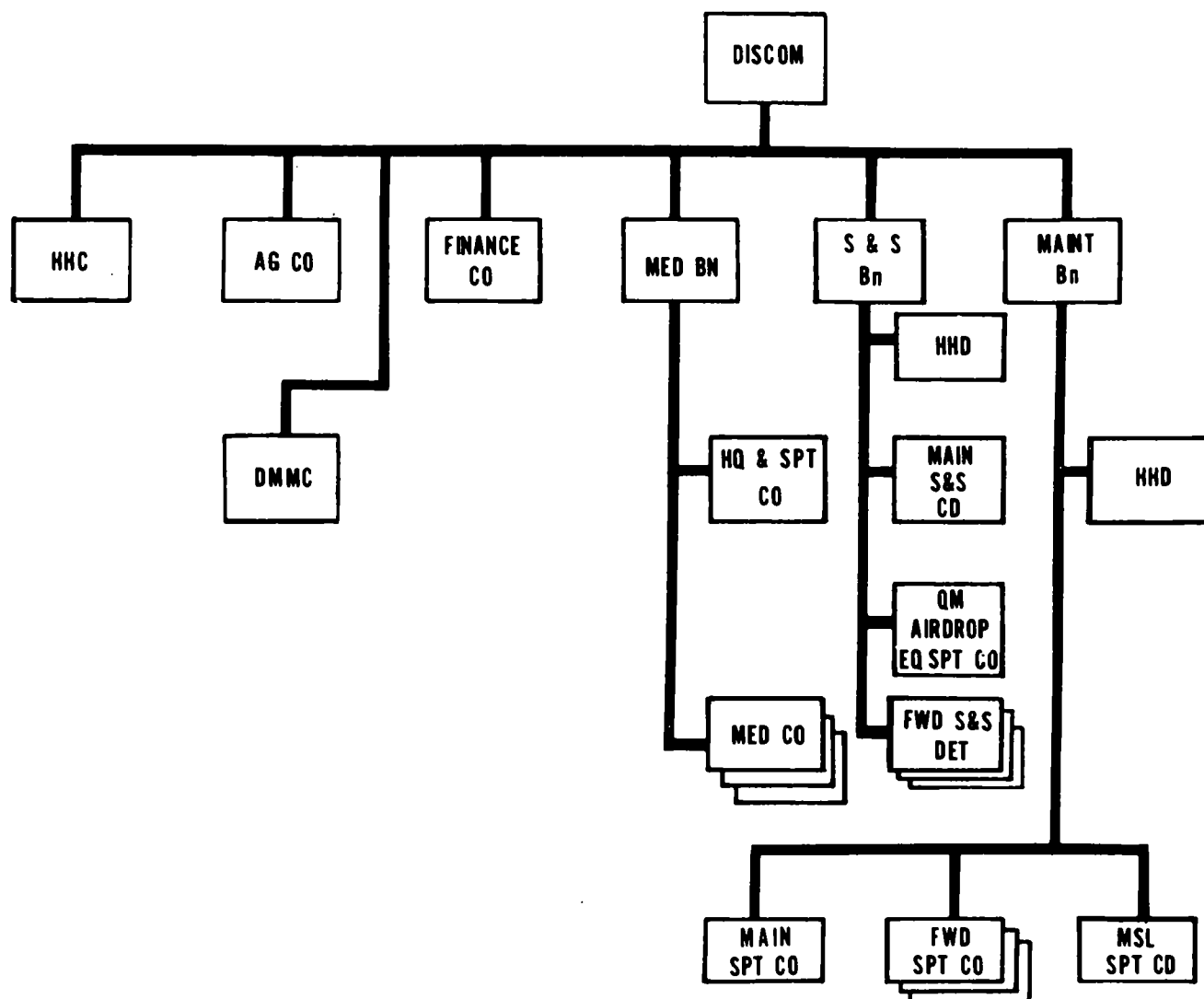
threat, to limit dispersion of combat service support facilities even when a nuclear threat exists. Ideally, combat service support activities are dispersed enough to avoid the destruction of more than one unit if the enemy uses his largest yield tactical weapon. However, too great dispersion tends to reduce operational efficiency and increases the vulnerability of combat service support units to sabotage, pilferage, guerrilla attack, and enemy conventional attack.

(2) *Defensibility.* Such defensive measures should be taken as to insure the least interruption in combat service support operations. All troops must know how to use the individual and crew-served weapons organic to their unit. Combat service support elements within a division support area may be widely dispersed, and each element must be prepared to provide its own protection. Passive defense measures, such as dispersion, movement, concealment, cover, camouflage, and deception, are employed to reduce detection. Frequent displacement may be an excellent passive defense measure, but it reduces the efficiency of combat service support operations. Unit standing operating procedures (SOP) should prescribe active and passive defense measures for personnel, materiel, and installations. An excellent defensive measure, for example, may be the use of large area smoke screens; in such instances, the DIS-COM smoke plan should be integrated into the division smoke plan.

(3) *Protective measures.* FM 21-40 contains detailed information concerning nuclear and chemical/biological protective measures, warning system procedures, monitor and survey operations, reporting responsibilities for nuclear or chemical/biological attack and contamination data, and SOP guidance for suitable patterns of actions in a nuclear or chemical/biological environment. FM 3-12 and FM 3-22 provide additional guidance and clarification.

d. Operational Procedures. To insure continuity of command, unit SOP and orders should provide for alternate command facilities for each major combat service support element. Combat service support units and activities must be responsive to changing situations. They must also be ready to move on short notice. Their ability to do this is influenced by the amount of stockage and equipment they must transport, by the configuration of the loads, and by the organic mobility of the unit. In other words, it is easier to move if the authorized stockage list is smaller, if the load is already on wheels, and if there are enough wheels.

e. Measures to Counter Nuclear Weapons or CB



■ Figure 2-2. Airborne DISCOM.

2-7. Employment

The DISCOM provides combat service support on a unit support basis, an area support basis, and a task support basis. Unit support is that support furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support is furnished to all the units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or an area to accomplish identified tasks. No matter what the basis, the ultimate purpose of the support is to keep weapon systems operating.

a. A division support area is established as a

base of combat service support operations in the division rear area.

b. The command posts of the DISCOM and the DISCOM units, less those elements supporting each brigade, are normally located in the division support area. In fast-moving situations or widely dispersed actions, elements of the DISCOM (in addition to those supporting each brigade) may operate forward of the division support area to insure continuing support of combat and combat support elements.

c. For a more detailed description of the employment of the DISCOM, see chapter 4.

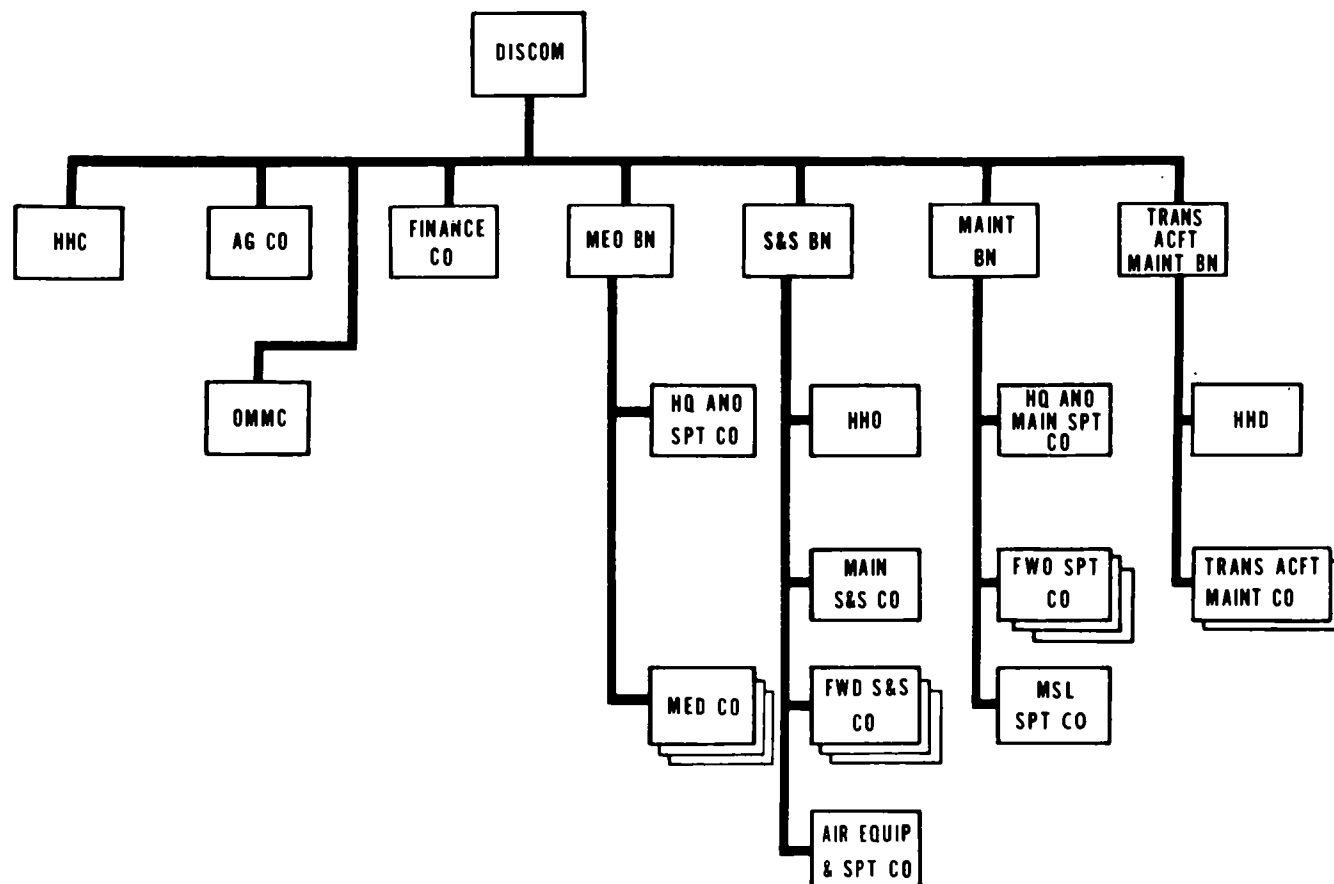


Figure 2-3. Airmobile DISCOM.

Section III. BRIGADE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2-8. Mission

The DISCOM elements with the brigade provide combat service support to units attached to or in support of the brigade and to other units operating in the brigade support area. Figures 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6 portray typical deployment of combat service support units.

2-9. Brigade Support Area

a. Units in Area. Units which occupy a portion of the brigade support area include the brigade trains plus combat support and other combat service support elements. Each brigade train normally consists of elements of the brigade S4 section and field trains of organic, attached or supporting units (basically battalion field trains). The composition of brigade trains depends on the tactical disposition of brigade units.

b. Combat and Field Trains. Whether a train is a combat train or a field train depends upon its

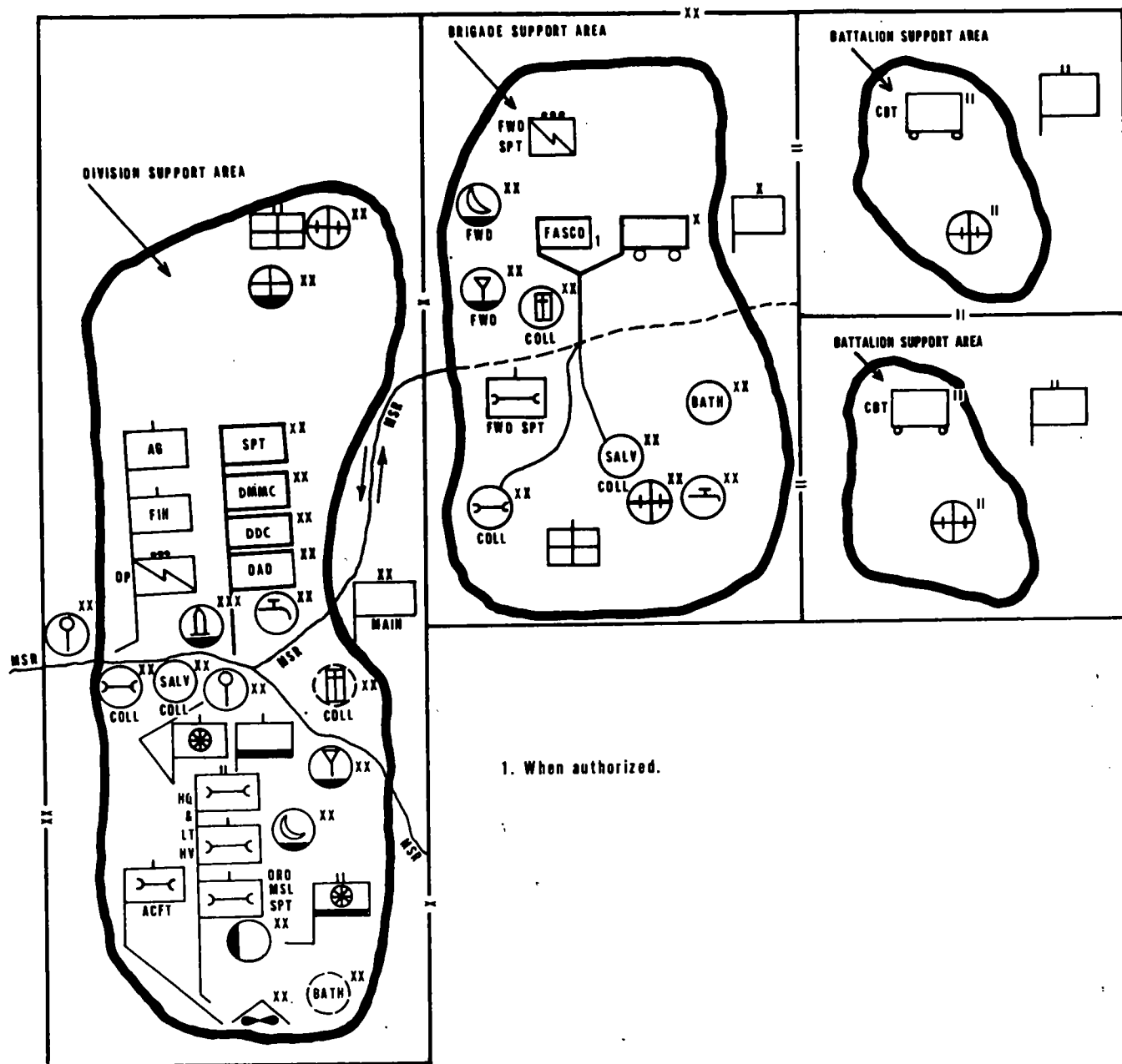
immediate mission. Normally, combat trains will be located in the battalion support area.

(1) *Combat trains.* A combat train is a logistical element required for immediate support of the combat elements. Combat trains may include ammunition, maintenance, fuel and lubricants and medical vehicles.

(2) *Field train.* A field train is a unit train not required for immediate support of combat elements. Field trains may include kitchen and baggage trains, administrative trains, heavy maintenance, water and those ammunition, fuel and lubricants trucks not required for direct support of troops in the immediate engagement.

2-10. DISCOM Elements in the Brigade Support Area

The DISCOM elements supporting each brigade are organized to meet the needs of the brigade. Typical DISCOM elements in a brigade support



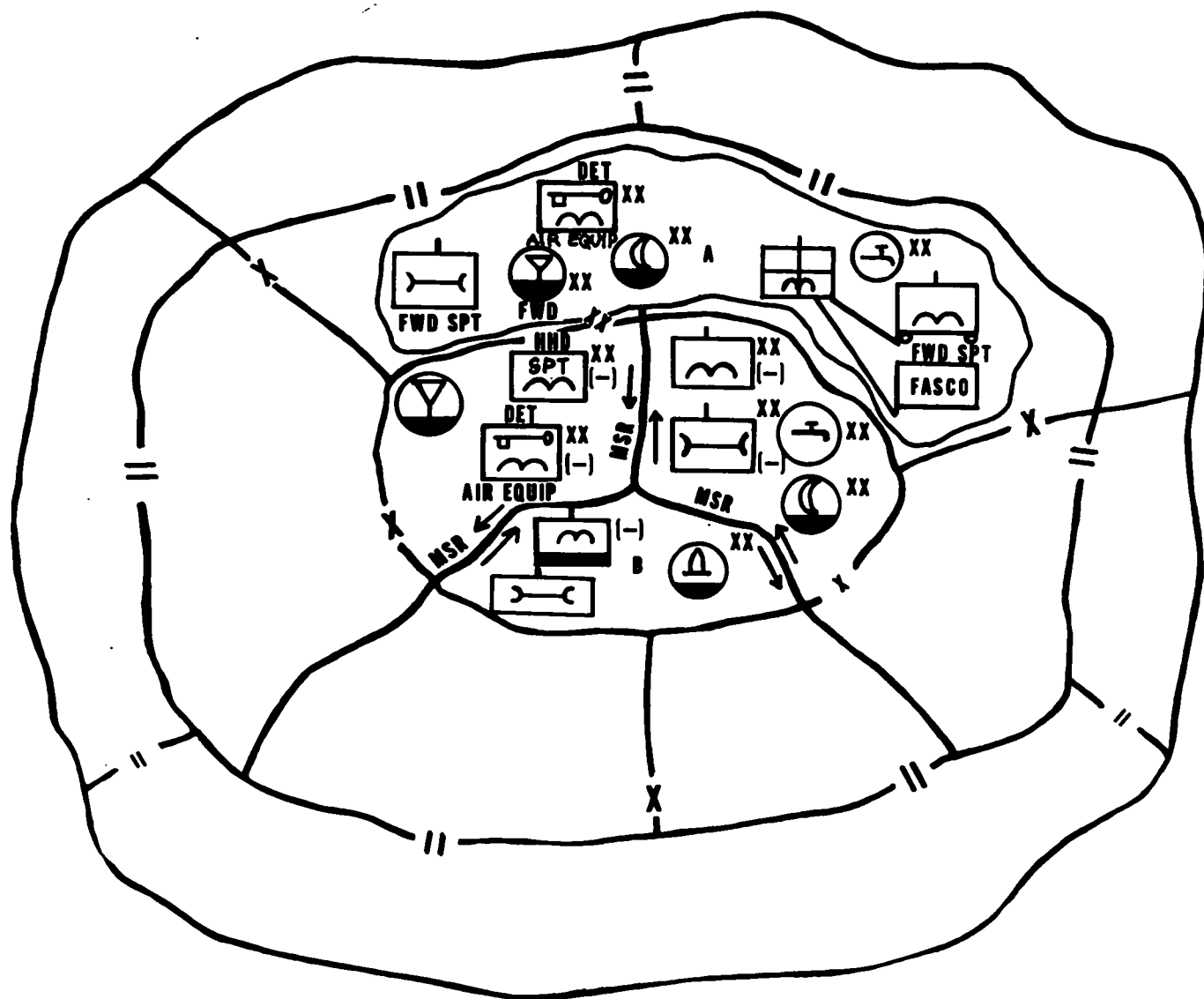
1. When authorized.

Figure 2-4. Typical deployment of AIM division combat service support units and their facilities.

area are indicated in paragraph 4-3. The following supplies and services normally are available in or near the brigade support area:

a. Direct support and backup organizational maintenance (except for medical and COMSEC equipment, electrical accounting machines, light textiles, ammunition, airdrop equipment, and aircraft and associated equipment). All divisions employ aircraft maintenance contact teams for on-site maintenance of aircraft and associated equipment on an on-call basis to supplement aviation unit maintenance (AVUM) capabilities.

b. All classes of supply (except class V). Class V supplies are not normally provided by the DISCOM, except in the airborne and airmobile divisions. Normally, ammunition is distributed to the brigade support area of the airmobile division by corps transportation assets; distribution to tactical units is then made by utility and/or medium helicopters allocated to the brigade. In the airborne division airhead, class I and V supplies are delivered by aircraft as near as possible to the using unit. Both type divisions can establish forward ammunition distribution points.



A. Assault echelon.

B. Follow-up echelon.

Figure 2-5. Typical deployment of airborne division combat service support units within an airhead.

c. Division medical clearing stations, to include an evacuation capability.

d. Salvage collection, materiel collection, and classification facilities.

e. Graves registration service, when augmented.

f. Bath facilities and clothing exchange, when augmented.

g. Motor transport services (except airmobile division).

2-11. Employment

In some divisions, a forward area support coordination officer (FASCO) supports each brigade. FASCOs are organic to the security, plans-operations section, HHC, DISCOM, airmobile and airborne divisions. They may be implemented by MTOE in the AIM divisions. The FASCO coordinates combat service support missions between the brigade executive officer, or brigade S4, and the DISCOM elements operating in the brigade support area. He also coordinates local security

CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

■ 3-1. Organization

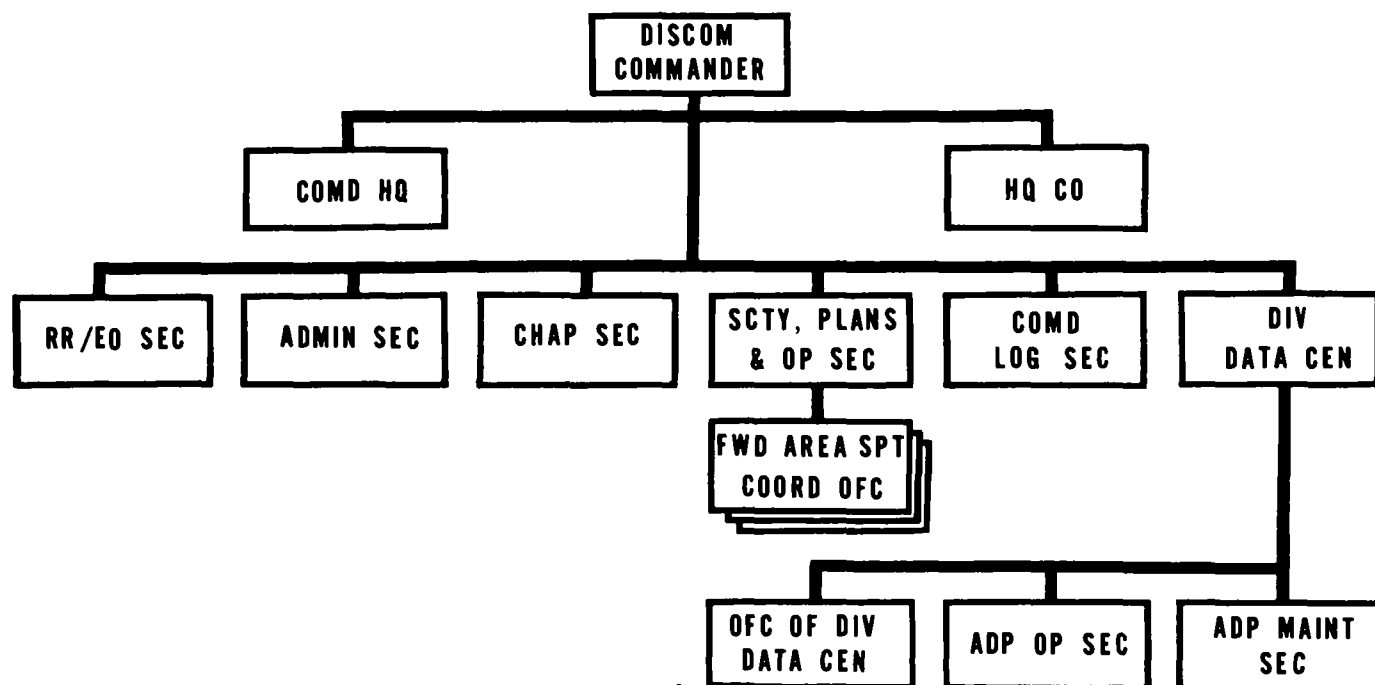
Organization of headquarters and headquarters company, division support command (DISCOM), is shown in figure 3-1.

■ 3-2. Employment

DISCOM headquarters provides personnel and equipment for the command, supervision, and control of the majority of division-level combat service support operations (chap 4) (except COMSEC logistics, construction and water production).

It also furnishes the automatic data processing support to assist in the accomplishment of the supply and maintenance functions of the DISCOM, and the personnel administration functions of the division G1 and adjutant general. The headquarters company provides personnel and equipment for the command and internal combat service support of the DISCOM headquarters.

a. Ammunition Supply Officer (ASO). The division ammunition supply officer (ASO) is in the



■ Figure 3-1. Headquarters and headquarters company, all DISCOMs.

division materiel management center (DMMC) and administratively controls the provision of class V supply within the division and attached units.

b. Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters (para 3-6b) may, when authorized, provide religious services to local populations as part of the civic action program. Proper coordination must be accomplished with civil affairs personnel and other US and host country agencies interested in civil-military relations. For further guidance pertaining to the chaplain function, see FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

c. Race Relations/Equal Opportunity Section. This section is an integral part of all DISCOMs and administers the DISCOM race

relations and equal opportunity programs. It is headed by a race relations/equal opportunity officer who answers directly to the DISCOM commander. The RR/EO officer is assisted by a race relations/education-training officer and a sergeant; a race relations/equal opportunity operations sergeant and a specialist. The section advises the DISCOM commander and staff and assists subordinate commanders on matters pertaining to the programs. It also conducts surveys and analyzes data to determine racial, ethnic and religious differences existing within the DISCOM; assists commanders in solving RR/EO problems; develops and conducts education and training programs; and designs and conducts seminars and workshops to promote racial harmony.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND STAFF

3-3. DISCOM Commander

The commander of the DISCOM has both command and combat service support responsibilities. In meeting these responsibilities, he will find it useful to view his duties from three perspectives. First, he must look within the DISCOM and become involved in standard command and administrative matters, e.g., troop morale, personnel management, unit supply, and other similar functions. Second, he must look forward at the units the DISCOM supports with a view toward improving that support, e.g., the quality of direct support maintenance and its effect on the readiness of division units. Third, he must look back at the higher echelon support provided to him by a COSCOM or other support activity and insure that there is an appropriate interface between the DISCOM units and the backup support units.

a. Command. The DISCOM commander commands and controls organic and attached units of the DISCOM. He—

(1) Organizes the movement of and directs the disposition of subordinate units within the division support area in accordance with the current tactical plan. This duty requires coordination with the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the division assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), concerning current and proposed locations and movement of all DISCOM units.

(2) Is responsible for all tactical and technical training of personnel and units of the DISCOM.

Because of the wide range and complexity of the skills found in the DISCOM, and the need for expertise in training, several division staff officers are charged with the actual conducting of technical training. These include the Adjutant General, the Finance Officer, and the Division Surgeon. It is vital that the DISCOM commander maintain an effective working relationship with the division staff in order that training proceeds smoothly.

(3) Recommends priorities for air defense of combat service support facilities.

(4) Coordinates and implements plans for assigned rear area protection (RAP) responsibilities in the division support area.

b. Combat Service Support. The DISCOM commander—

(1) Advises the division commander and staff concerning supply, maintenance, and services and the conduct of these combat service support functions throughout the division.

(2) Supervises and controls combat service support operations of the division (except as noted).

(3) Conducts inspections to determine the ability of the DISCOM and attached units to function in the field.

(4) In airborne and airmobile divisions—

(a) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in supply and maintenance of airdrop materiel and airdrop support operations.

(b) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in determining requirements for airdrop equipment to support airborne operations.

■ (c) Provides supported units with technical advice and assistance in rigging and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop or external helicopter lifts.

3-4. Orders and Instructions

Administrative and logistics orders normally are not issued at brigade and lower echelons. The DISCOM commander furnishes combat service support information to the division G4 for inclusion in division plans or orders. He publishes instructions to his own command, using standard operation order or plan techniques. Matters that may be reduced to routine are included in standing operating procedures.

■ 3-5. Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. *General.* The organization of the DISCOM is structurally the same for all divisions. Each DISCOM uses a functional-type staff, consisting of an executive officer; a personnel staff officer; a security, plans and operations officer; and a command logistics officer. The DISCOM commander is also assisted by a special staff such as a movement control officer, a race relations and equal opportunity officer (para 3-2c); a chaplain (para 3-2b); a chemical staff officer, a communications-electronics officer; and an automatic data processing officer.

b. *Executive Officer.* The DISCOM executive officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander. His functions and responsibilities as executive officer are similar to those of a chief of staff, as outlined in FM 101-5.

c. *Personnel Staff Officer.* A personnel staff officer is the principal staff assistant in personnel matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1), as outlined in FM 101-5.

d. *Security, Plans and Operations Officer.* The security, plans and operations officer (SPO) serves as the principal staff advisor to the DISCOM commander in all matters pertaining to military intelligence; organization; training; movement control; mission-related operations; RAP planning and coordination; and CBR defense matters. The

SPO's functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G2 and G3, as outlined in FM 101-5. He coordinates the mission performance of the DISCOM units. To assist him in this role, he has the following officers:

(1) *Plans and operations officer.* A plans and operations officer heads a branch responsible for supervision over those DISCOM activities not classed as combat service support, but which are charged to the DISCOM as mission responsibilities.

(2) *Support operations officer.* A support operations officer heads a branch responsible for supervision over those activities that are primary combat service support mission responsibilities of the DISCOM.

(3) *Intelligence-security officer.* An intelligence-security officer heads a branch responsible for matters pertaining to military intelligence.

(4) *Forward area support coordinators.* Three forward area support coordinators (FASCOs) are organic to the headquarters and headquarters company, DISCOM; one FASCO to support each brigade. The FASCO coordinates logistics support missions between the brigade executive officer, or brigade S4, and the DISCOM elements operating in the brigade support area (BSA). The FASCOs are under the operational control of the DISCOM security, plans-operations (SPO) officer. The FASCO normally should not become involved in any one combat service support function on a routine basis. He must be free to devote his efforts and those of his staff to coordinating the efforts, as required, of DISCOM elements in the BSA. It is frequently advisable to place those DISCOM elements in the BSA under the operational control of the FASCO, particularly during fast moving operations. To carry out his responsibility, the FASCO not only coordinates the primary mission accomplishment of DISCOM forward support elements but --

(a) Advises and assists in the allocation of operational sites within a brigade support area.

(b) Coordinates collective security arrangements of forward DISCOM elements.

(c) Maintains contact with DISCOM headquarters and subordinate battalions.

(d) Provides early identification of logistics support problem areas and refers them to the appropriate DISCOM element.

(e) Keeps informed of brigade tactical plans and informs DISCOM elements in the brigade support area of these plans.

(f) Recommends changes in the strength, composition, and location of forward support elements.

e. Command Logistics Officer. The command logistics officer is the principal staff assistant for internal logistics matters pertaining to DISCOM units.

■ 3-6. Special Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. DISCOM Movement Control Officer. The DISCOM movement control officer is assigned to the Command Section. He is a member of the DISCOM staff. He --

(1) Performs transportation movement functions and installation transportation office activities to meet the day-to-day transportation requirements in support of the division. In so doing, receives requests for motor transportation from brigades, division artillery, DISCOM units and separate battalions and matches them against the available vehicles of the organic truck unit.

(2) Receives broad policy guidance for transportation movement from the division transportation officer (DTO) located in division headquarters.

(3) Coordinates the arrival of resupply and replacement movement into the division support area or directly into the brigade support areas. These resupply shipments may arrive by either motor transport or air transport; the air transport mode includes the use of Air Force transports as well as nondivisional Army combat service support airlift. Personnel replacements will normally arrive via air transport means.

(4) Through the DTO, requests from COSCOM MCC those transportation requirements which exceed the transport capabilities (both air and surface transport) allocated the DISCOM for combat service support functions.

(5) Is responsible for the DISCOM movement element, which --

(a) Performs installation transportation functions such as preparing reports of shipments.

(b) Accomplishes related transportation documentation to include reports of over/short or damaged shipments.

(6) Coordinates with the division air traffic coordinator for combat service support airlift flights in the division support area and to and from the brigade support area.

(7) Monitors the status of containers and MILVANS in the division area to insure rapid return of these items to the transportation system.

(8) Provides mobility intelligence data to the DISCOM SPO and the DTO.

b. Race Relations and Equal Opportunity Officer. (See paragraph 3-2c).

c. DISCOM Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters are not normally attached to subordinate units, but provide religious services for all subordinate units. The DISCOM chaplain coordinates the efforts of all chaplains in the DISCOM to insure overall denominational and area religious coverage. He must also see that adequate religious services are provided all DISCOM subordinate elements located with or attached to the brigades. He maintains close liaison with the brigade chaplains in accomplishing his religious coverage responsibility for forward DISCOM elements. When the division is engaged in combat operations, division forward medical clearing stations normally receive religious coverage from the brigade chaplains. Other responsibilities, functions, and relationships of the DISCOM chaplains are as indicated in FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

d. DISCOM Chemical Staff Officer. The DISCOM chemical staff officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander and other staff officers in nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the chemical officer, as outlined in FM 101-5. He operates under the control of the security, plans, and operations officer.

e. Communications-Electronics (C-E) Officer. The C-E officer is the principal advisor to the DISCOM commander and staff in all C-E matters. He is normally included in the security, plans, and operations section. He --

(1) Coordinates and exercises technical supervision of the training and activities of the C-E personnel DISCOM headquarters and subordinate units.

(2) Keeps informed of DISCOM plans and operations and provides advice on the selection of the DISCOM command post.

f. Automatic Data Processing Officer. The automatic data processing officer serves as chief of the division data center (DDC) and as the division automation management officer (DAMO). In each DISCOM there is an office of the DDC, an ADPS operations section, and an ADP maintenance section. The DDC provides the personnel, data processing equipment (which is 100 percent mobile), and other equipment necessary to provide data processing service to the staffs and units of the division in the accomplishment of personnel and administrative logistics functions; i.e., the Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS); some pay support functions; property book functions; division logistics system (DLOGS) class IX (repair parts) supply (except medical, ADPE when under contract, and COMSEC); and maintenance reporting and management (MRM) as a subsystem supporting the division maintenance function (for more details, see AR 18-7).

(1) *Office of the DDC.* This section is the control element of the center. The ADP officer exercises overall command and control of the DDC. The office of the DDC is staffed to perform the following functions:

(a) Exercises management and operational control over all DDC operations and insures proper allocations of resources to accomplish the DDC mission.

(b) Develops policies to insure efficient and effective utilization of DDC personnel and equipment.

(c) Plans, coordinates, and performs administrative and logistical activities necessary to support the DDC.

(d) Coordinates with user activities and implements policies of higher headquarters.

(e) Performs systems analysis and programming for the DDC.

(f) Implements DA directed modifications to DA developed programs.

(g) Researches, designs, and programs local systems and reports.

(h) Maintains all programs and runs instructions.

(i) Plans for integration of data bases of newly assigned or attached units.

(j) Through programmer analysts and control specialists, monitors and controls all input into the

DDC and, conversely, the machine output to the systems users; provides detailed control of all files and documents internal to the DDC; maintains systems and coordinates with supported units to insure proper operation of all applicable systems; checks for erroneous data generated by the system, and assists users and systems maintenance personnel in determining problems and corrective measures required; maintains record of all input to and release of output from the DDC to include scheduling, logging, and editing; and monitors work flow of production runs through the DDC.

(2) *ADP Operations Section.* This section is composed of data processing technicians, and ADP and associated equipment operators. The chief of this section is responsible for the daily operations of the ADPE within the DDC. He is further responsible for detailed scheduling of machine operation and for training of operator personnel. The functions of this section are to:

(a) Conduct a two-shift operation.

(b) Schedule the daily workload of the user in each function, based on a general schedule provided by the ADP management and planning section.

(c) Tailor the strength of each shift to meet anticipated workloads.

(d) Insure proper utilization and maintenance of the computer equipment and determine changes in processing as required.

(e) Conduct training of operators in the proper methods of machine and systems operation.

(f) Operate the central processor and ADP peripheral and auxiliary equipment required to produce the user reports.

(3) *ADPS Maintenance Section.* The personnel in this section are those required to perform DDC equipment maintenance. This section operates in close coordination with the ADP operations section. Its functions are to:

(a) Provide generator produced electrical power for the DDC when needed.

(b) Maintain all ADP equipment within the DDC.

(c) Maintain all generators assigned to the DDC.

(d) Coordinate with contract engineer provided by manufacturer to assist in proper

operation and maintenance of ADP equipment in the DDC.

(e) Maintains all air conditioning equipment assigned to the DDC.

(f) Maintains computer, generators and air conditioner PLL.

3-7. Functions of Subordinate Commanders of the DISCOM

Besides commanding their units, commanders of the medical battalion, the maintenance battalion, the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions), the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions), the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion (airmobile division), and the division materiel management center (DMMC) function as follows:

a. Medical Battalion Commander. The medical battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in those medical support matters for which the medical battalion is responsible.

(2) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for medical service support.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) Supervises technical training of medical personnel assigned or attached to the division.

(5) When so designated, performs the additional duties of the division surgeon. In this capacity he is a special staff officer and has direct access to the division commander and staff in the performance of his duties as division surgeon. For further discussion of his duties and responsibilities, see FM 8-15 and FM 101-5.

b. Maintenance Battalion Commander. The maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff on all maintenance and repair parts supply matters for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. Supply management for repair parts is centralized at the DMMC.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of maintenance operations and training (except for medical, COMSEC, data processing, and quartermaster airdrop equipment).

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in maintenance support operations for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance, but the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval of those actions having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to complete the mission.

c. Supply and Transport Battalion Commander and Supply and Service Battalion Commander. The supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions) commander and the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions) commander have similar staff responsibilities and functions. Each battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists his DISCOM commander and staff in supply, service, and transportation matters for which his battalion is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of supply, transportation, and service operations and training throughout the division.

(3) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for supply, services, and transportation. Supply management is centralized at the DMMC.

(4) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff when required.

(5) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff on those supply, services, and transportation operations for which the battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance to the division G4; but in cases having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval before action. The battalion commander must inform the DISCOM commander of all commitments made.

d. Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion Commander (Airmobile Division). The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander in all maintenance and repair parts matters for which the transportation aircraft

Section VI. SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT BATTALION

3-18. General

The supply and transport battalion of the AIM DISCOM is responsible for providing to divisional and attached units all classes of supply except classes V, VIII, IX, and those associated with COMSEC equipment, marine and rail peculiar type equipment and items peculiar to airdrop and aircraft. The supply and transport battalion also provides—

- a. Graves registration service (when augmented).
- b. Clothing exchange and bath service (when augmented).
- c. Disposal of unserviceable equipment.
- d. Unclassified map service.
- e. Ground transportation used for unit distribution of supplies, to move personnel, and to assist division units during displacement.
- f. Maintenance and transportation of the design-

nated division reserve of all classes of supplies for which the battalion is responsible.

g. The operation of a central issue facility, which may also be augmented.

h. Fire extinguisher refill and exchange for the division.

i. Technical assistance and quality assurance pertaining to supply, service, and transportation related operations.

3-19. Organization

Organization of the supply and transport (S&T) battalion is shown in figure 3-6. Headquarters and headquarters company is identical for each AIM supply and transport battalion and is shown in figure 3-7. Supply and service company is also the same for the AIM supply and transport battalions and is organized as shown in figure 3-8. Although the mission of the transportation motor transport company (fig 3-9) is the same for the

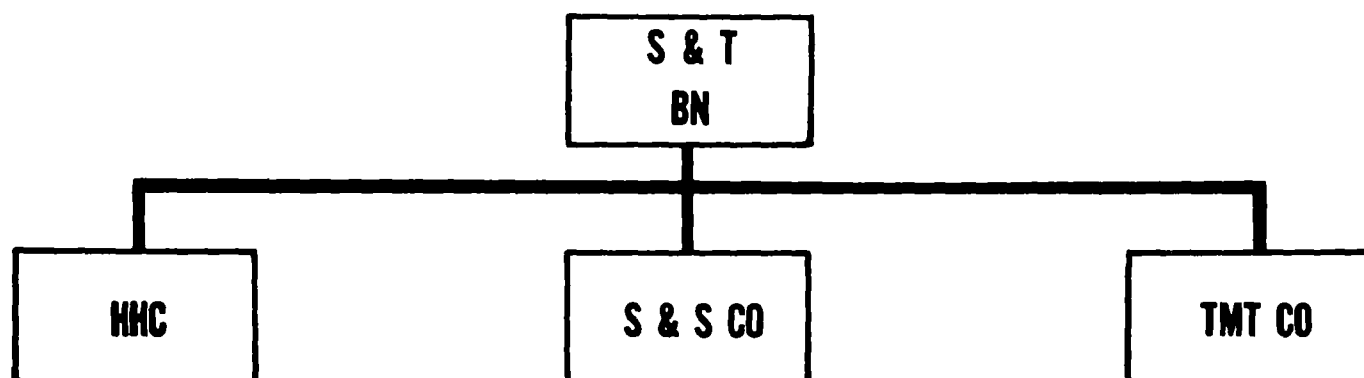


Figure 3-6. Supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

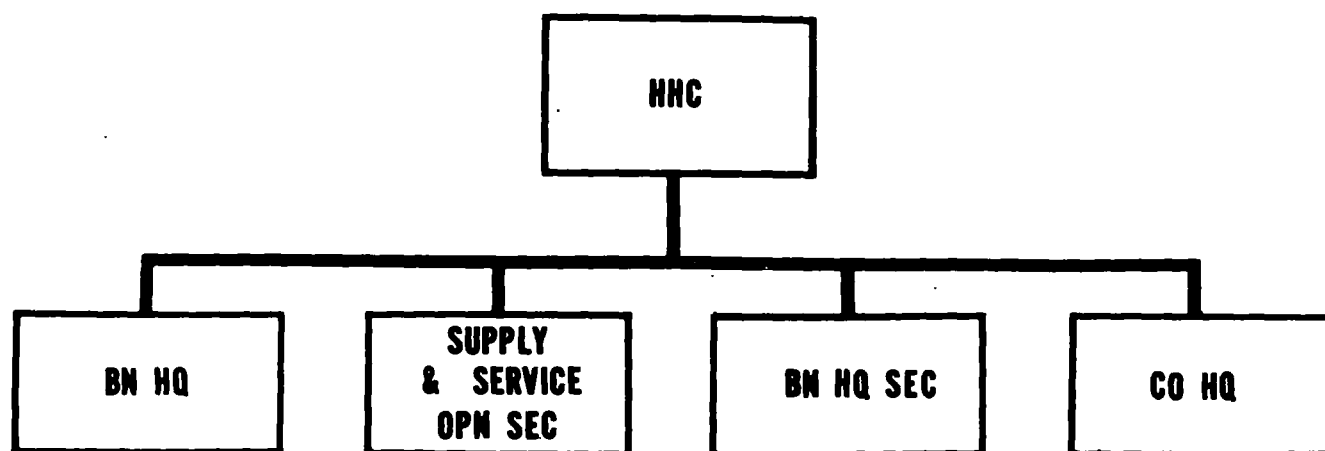


Figure 3-7. Headquarters and headquarters company, supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

supply and transport battalions in the armor, infantry, and mechanized divisions, the quantitative capabilities differ. For these differences see appropriate TOE.

3-20. Employment

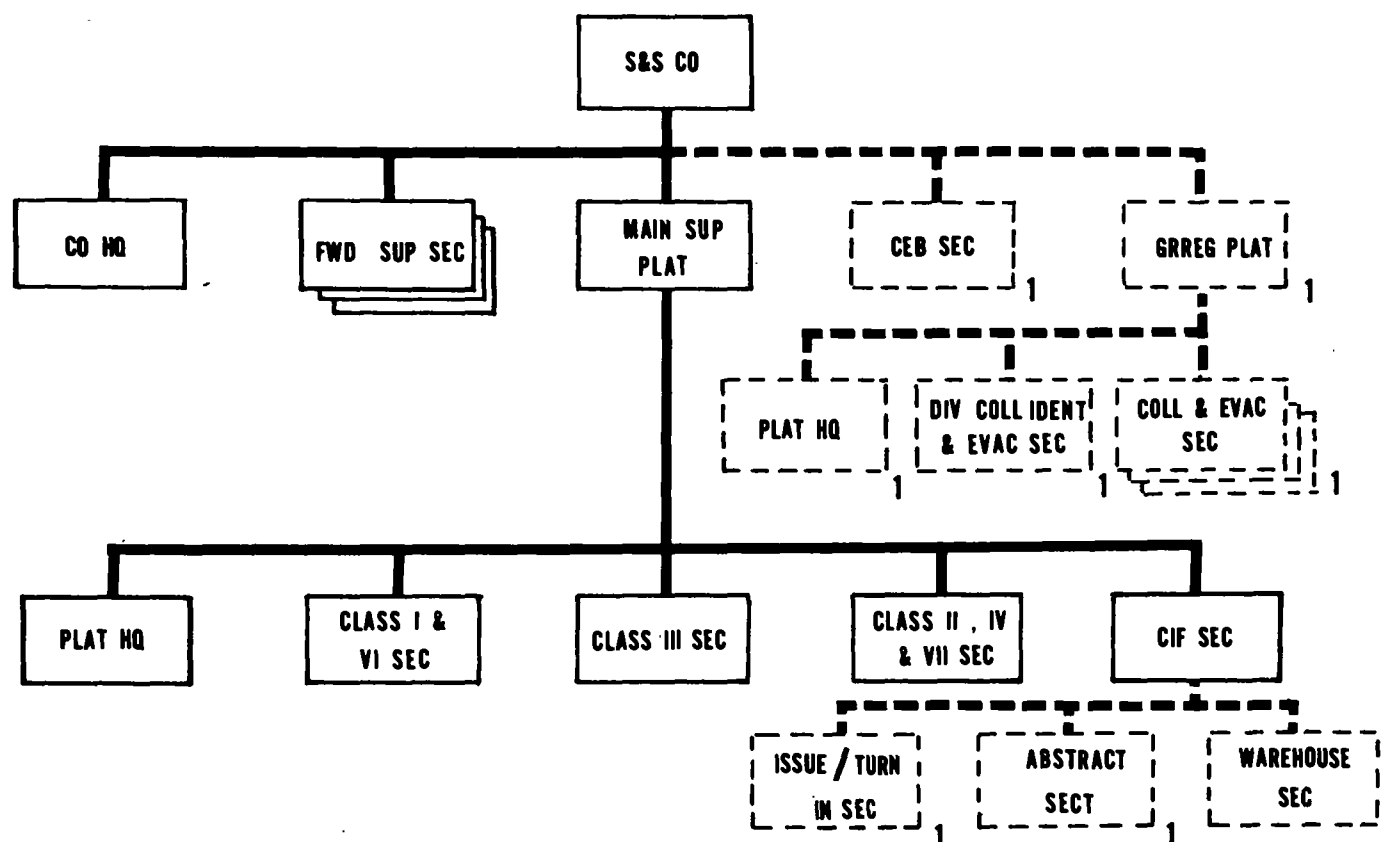
The appropriate division supply element provides and operates distribution points for class I and III supplies in the brigade and division support area. On request, class II, IV, VI, and VIII supplies are delivered to forward distribution points for issue. Selected items of all classes of supplies may be stocked at forward distribution points. Division reserve stocks of class I, II, III, IV, VI and VIII supplies are maintained in the division support area.

a. Elements from the appropriate division sup-

ply unit may be attached to those divisional units conducting independent missions. The supply and service company provides clothing, exchange and bath support (when augmented) on an area basis. The same company, when augmented, also provides graves registration support in each brigade support area and the division support area to receive, identify, and arrange for evacuation of deceased personnel to the division collecting point, COSCOM collecting point, or designated mortuary facility.

b. In the infantry division, corps support command (COSCOM) transportation units must be provided if combat units are to be moved by surface transportation in a single lift.

c. For further details on the operation of the supply and transport battalion, see FM 29-50.



1. When authorized augmentation

Figure 3-8. Supply and service company, supply and transport battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

ment and aircraft armament to replace unserviceable equipment that cannot be restored to operable condition in time to meet operational requirements. Items exchanged for operational float items are scheduled for prompt repair and return to the float; items beyond the DS unit maintenance capability will be evacuated to a COSCOM AVIM unit for repair and return to operational readiness float stock. Contact maintenance teams, composed of aircraft maintenance platoon and shop support platoon personnel, are formed in

response to the immediate maintenance need for on-site maintenance of aircraft.

d. Equipment requiring maintenance beyond the capability of the aircraft maintenance battalion, to include maintenance overflow, is evacuated to the appropriate COSCOM maintenance element.

e. Further details on operations of the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion are in FM 29-30-1.

Section X. DIVISION MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (DMMC)

3-30. General

The division materiel management center (DMMC) is organic to the DISCOM. The DMMC provides to divisional units centralized and integrated materiel (supply and maintenance) management for class I (including water distribution), class II (including unclassified map supply, fire extinguisher refill, and industrial gas supply), and classes III, IV, V, VI, VII, and IX supplies, less communications security equipment, rail mission-type equipment and classified maps. To accomplish this, the DMMC—

a. Determines requirements for development and technical supervision of:

(1) Division authorized stockage lists (ASLs) and prescribed load lists (PLLs). The PLLs of units that incorporate integrated direct support maintenance (IDSM) contain items normally included in ASLs.

(2) Division operational readiness float lists.

b. Procures all supplies received by the division for which the center is responsible and directs their distribution.

c. With ADP support provided by the division data center:

(1) Manages the division master property records and maintains the division property book.

(2) Maintains the Army equipment status reporting data and manages the Army equipment status reporting system for the division.

(3) Manages the division class IX (repair parts) supply system to include development, approval, and maintenance of ASLs and PLLs.

d. Operates an integrated division maintenance management information program and keeps the

division, DISCOM, and maintenance battalion commanders and their staffs informed on the status of maintenance, maintenance problems, maintenance requirements, and unit materiel readiness in the division.

e. Manages the division class II supply system to include development, approval, and maintenance of class II direct support ASLs.

f. Determines ASL mobility requirements in time of war.

3-31. Organization

Organization of the DMMC is shown in figure 3-21. Functionally, the DMMCs for the different type divisions are organized the same. For specific differences (e.g., numbers of personnel, items of equipment) see the individual TOE.

3-32. Employment

The DMMC, together with the division data center (DDC), is normally located in the division support area near the DISCOM headquarters. In fastmoving situations or widely dispersed actions, it may operate forward of or in the rear of the division support area to assist in providing continuing support of combat operations. The DMMC is about 20 percent mobile. The vehicles authorized the unit are the minimum required to perform day-to-day operational and overhead support functions. It is 100 percent transportable by US Army aircraft except for one 6-ton semitrailer van, and 100 percent transportable by US Air Force aircraft. For further details concerning division materiel management, see chapter 9.

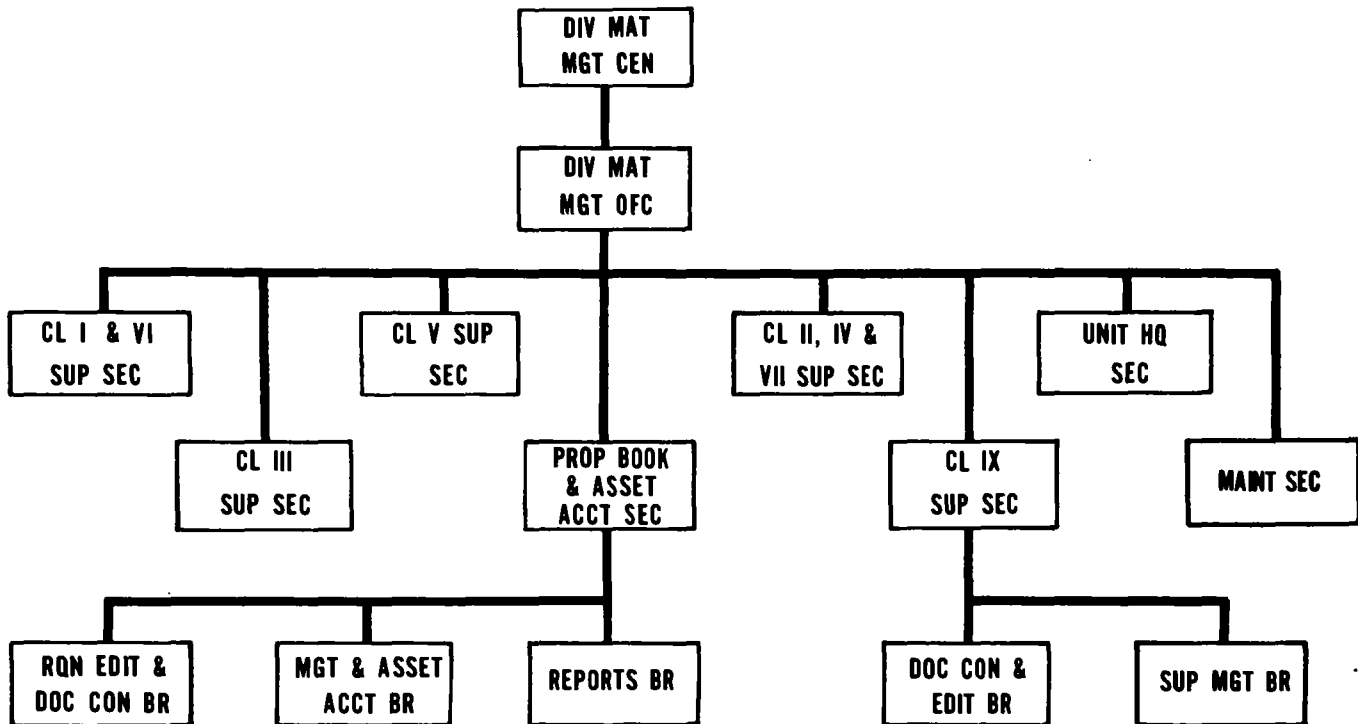


Figure 3-21. Division materiel management center.

CHAPTER 5

DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS

5-1. General

Communications support for the DISCOM is provided by the support command operations platoon, signal support operations company, division signal battalion; in the case of the airmobile divisions, this platoon is organic to the command communications company, signal battalion. Headquarters and headquarters company, DISCOM has no primarily designated communications specialists. When needed, selected personnel are additionally trained to operate the switchboard and organic radio sets.

a. *Communications Facilities Available in the CP.* The support command operations platoon installs, maintains, and operates the following communications facilities for the DISCOM headquarters:

(1) A communications center that provides secure teletypewriter and message center service.

(2) A signal center in the division communications system that provides trunk line service for the DISCOM operations center and subordinate units of the DISCOM located in the division support area.

(3) Local telephone communications.

(4) Radioteletypewriter (RATT) stations in the division administrative/logistical net.

(5) Secure multichannel communications terminals for operation in the division multichannel communications system.

(6) A radio-wire integration (RWI) station.

b. *Platoon Organization and Employment.* The support command operations platoon headquarters provides command supervision of the activi-

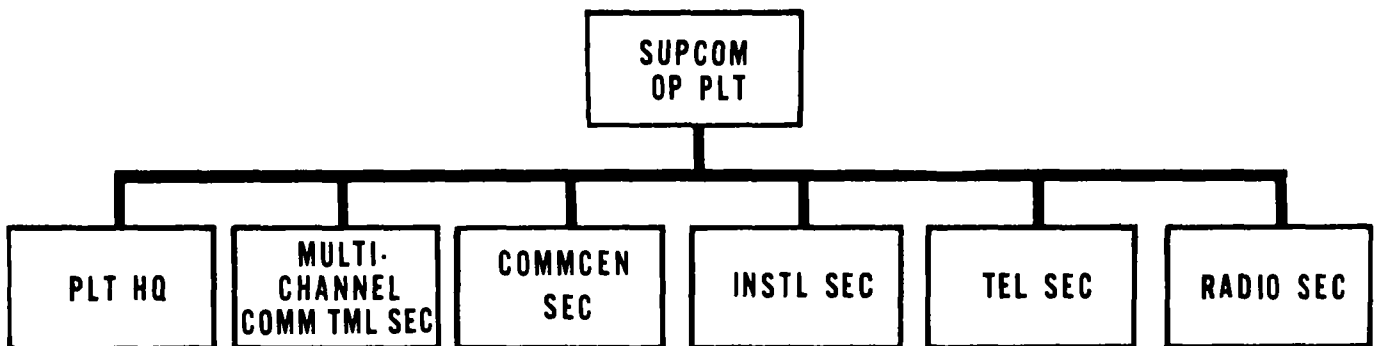


Figure 5-1. Support command operations platoon, signal support operations company, AIM divisions.

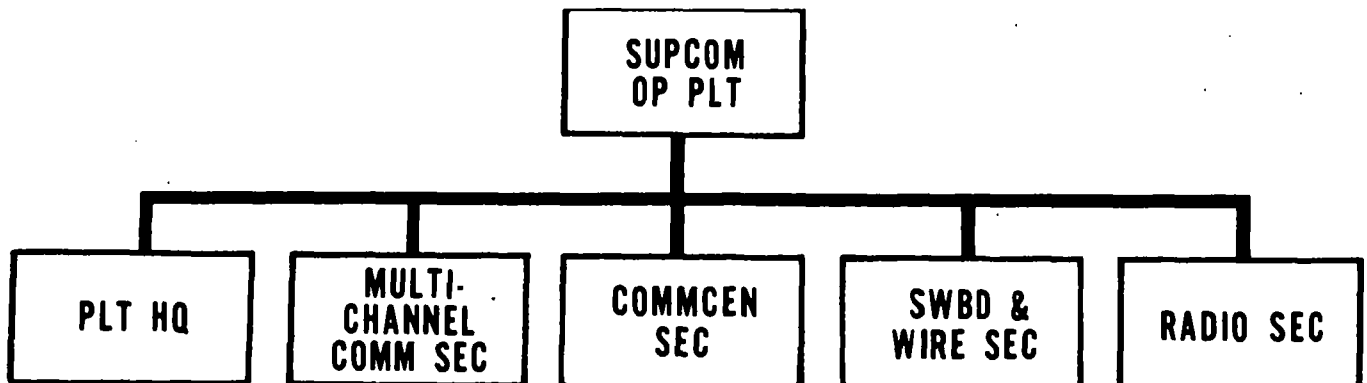


Figure 5-2. Support command operations platoon, signal support operations company, airborne division.

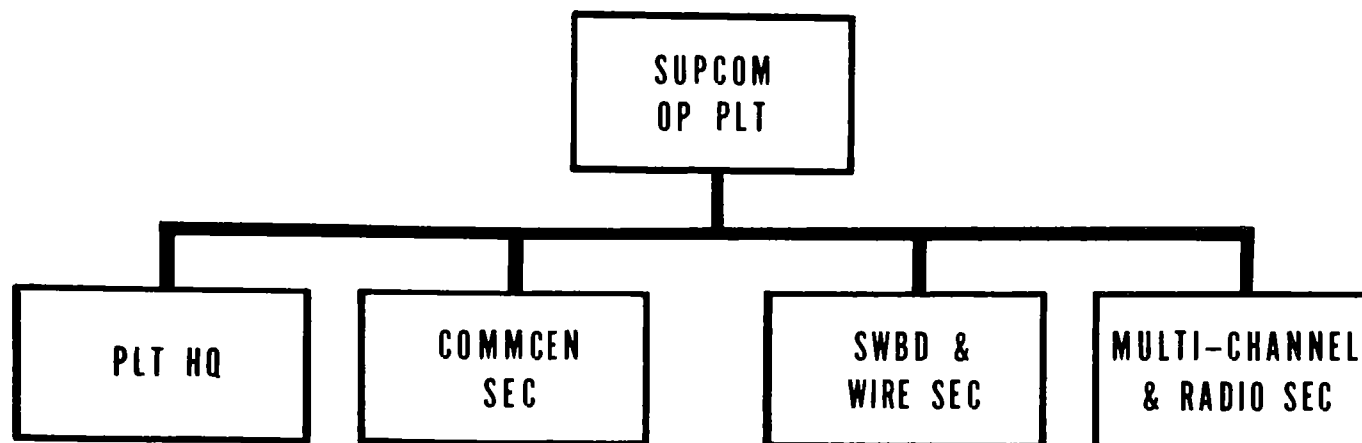


Figure 5-3. Support command operations platoon, command communications company, airmobile division.

ties of the platoon. The platoon leader acts as signal adviser at DISCOM HQ and supervises the installation, operation, and maintenance of DISCOM communications facilities. The platoon organization is slightly different in each type of division as shown in figures 5-1 through 5-3. The appropriate section—

(1) Installs and operates the multichannel radio-relay and associated carrier equipment for telephone and teletypewriter service in the division communication system.

(2) Installs and operates the truck-mounted teletypewriter terminal and cryptographic equipment.

(3) Installs and maintains wire and cable within the DISCOM HQ and to nearby support elements.

(4) Installs, operates, and maintains a manual telephone switchboard and circuit control facilities for telephone and teletypewriter circuits. Telephone installer-repairmen are provided to install and maintain local telephones for the DISCOM HQ and subordinate units in the area.

5-2. Radio Nets

a. DISCOM Command Nets—FM. DISCOM HQ operates these nets which provide communications between the DISCOM commander, staff, forward area support offices (FASCOs), forward support maintenance companies, medical companies, and the headquarters of subordinate battalions. For net operations by the signal battalion see FM 11-50 and FM 11-57.

b. Higher and Adjacent Headquarters. DISCOM maintains communications to higher and adjacent headquarters by operating at least one station in the following nets:

(1) Division administration—logistics net (RATT).

(2) Division CG command net (FM).

(3) Division operation—intelligence net (RATT). If directed, DISCOM enters this net as required by switching from another net.

5-3. Other Communications

Wire communications to subordinate units located in the vicinity of the DISCOM CP is provided by the support command operations platoon. In addition, the DISCOM is also linked to the division telephone/data communications system. Elements of DISCOM operating in a brigade support area are connected into the division area communications system through those communication facilities provided by the forward area signal center.

5-4. Displacement

The support command operations platoon is limited in its displacement capabilities. Advance notification is needed when the CP is to be relocated, so that communications can be established in the new location before the CP is displaced. As elements of the CP displace, the availability of communications means is reduced at the old location and increased at the new location.

CHAPTER 6

DIVISION SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Section I. SUPPLY PROCEDURES

6-1. General

Unit distribution is the preferred method of distributing supplies to users. However, this method is beyond the capability of the division support command (DISCOM) on a continuous basis, and a combination of supply point and unit distribution is normally used. For overall data and distribution flow of supplies, see figure 6-1. In airborne operations supplies are delivered by airdrop. The airmobile division depends largely on aircraft for intra-division distribution of supplies; divisional aircraft deliver supplies from the division support area and brigade support areas to using units (fig 6-2).

a. The direct support system (DSS) is the approved standard Army supply distribution concept for delivering containerized supplies directly from the CONUS source to the requisitioning direct support units (DSUs). Depending on the division, these direct support units include elements of the medical battalion, the supply and transport battalion, the supply and service battalion, the maintenance battalion, and the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion. In addition, whenever possible, supplies delivered to the division are delivered directly to the using units. In peacetime, most supplies are delivered under DSS procedures directly from CONUS. In wartime, operating level stocks may be established in the COSCOM general support units/centers.

b. In mobile situations, the division maintains only those supply levels needed to sustain operations until additional supplies can be delivered. These may include small stocks of reserve supplies to be used during interruptions in supply schedules. In static situations, sufficient supplies for several days' consumption may be stocked in the division area to free transportation for other purposes. In all situations, caution must be exercised to insure that on-hand stocks do not reach the level that would impede division mobility.

c. The next higher command prescribes the levels of supply carried by the division.

d. Supply operating procedures are generally the same in all division and are normally contained in standing operating procedures (SOP). For details on supply procedures, see FM 29-50. Two basic rules guide the handling of supplies in a division:

(1) The number of handlings necessary to break down shipments into consumer portions must be kept to the minimum by use of throughput distribution.

(2) Supplies must be delivered in such a way that they can easily be handled.

6-2. Management of Supplies

Division supply is managed by the division materiel management center (DMMC). To accomplish this, the DMMC is organized into functional sections (fig 3-22). The DMMC provides the DISCOM commander and his staff advice on supply and service matters. It determines the requirements for the various classes of supply, maintains records on supplies and equipment, and directs the receipt, temporary storage, issue, and distribution of supplies and equipment.

6-3. Class I Supplies

The DISCOM of an AIM division provides subsistence through the supply and service company of the supply and transport battalion; the DISCOM of an airborne division, through the supply company; and the DISCOM of an airmobile division, through the main supply and service company of the supply and service battalion to elements in the division base and through a forward supply and service detachment of the supply and service battalion in support of a divisional brigade. Elements of these companies operate class I distribution points in the division support area and in each brigade support area. The flow of class I supplies is shown in figure 6-3.

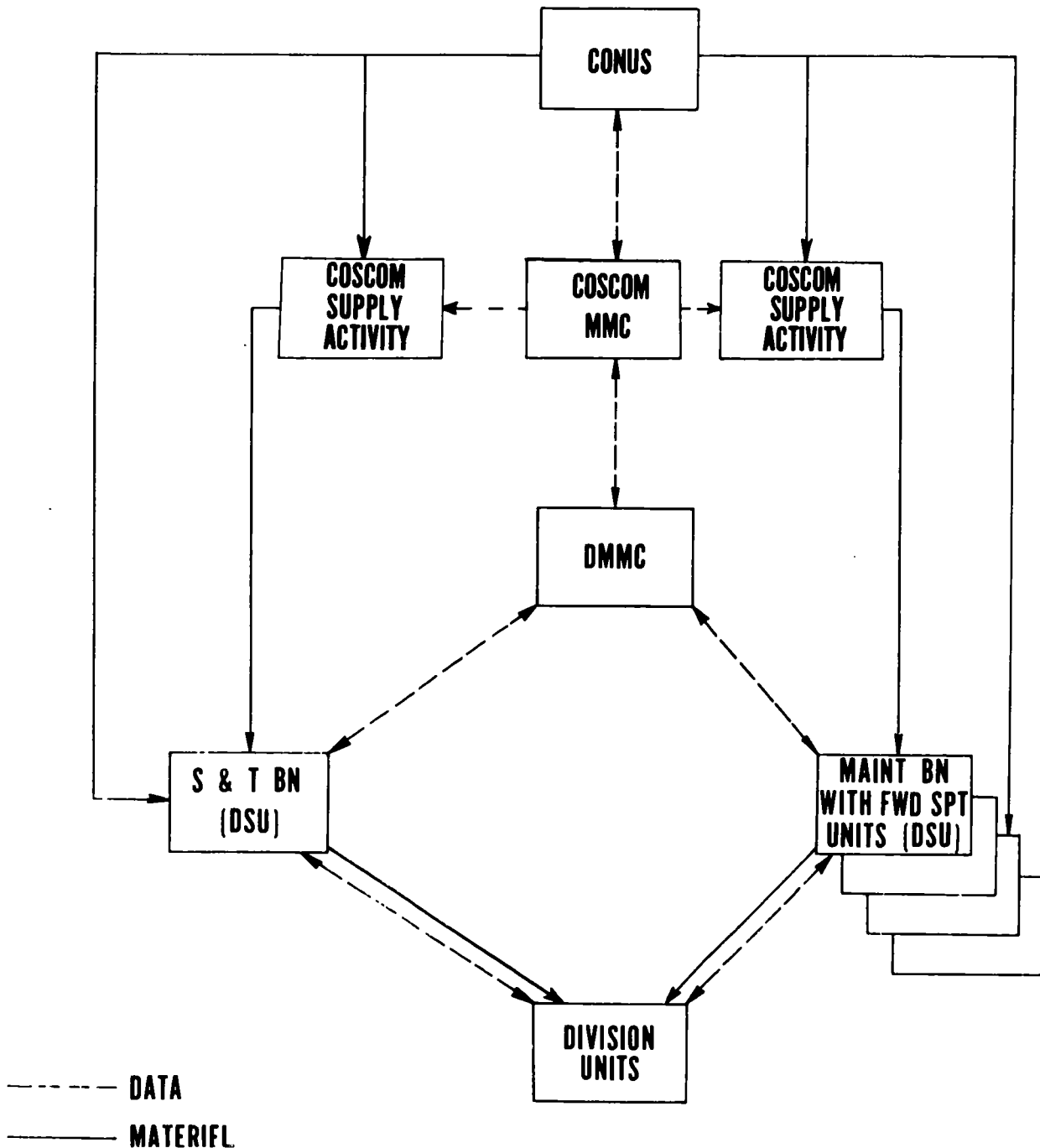


Figure 6-1. Flow of data and distribution of supplies.

a. Requisitioning. Normally, the class I and VI section of the division materiel management center (DMMC) exercises manual stock control over class I supplies. The MMC determines requirements and initiates appropriate requests to the COSCOM MMC. In unusual circumstances, units of the division may submit daily ration requests to

the DMMC. When a unit desires a specific type of ration, it notifies the DMMC of this requirement.

b. Distribution. Divisions normally receive rations from COSCOM. Rations are broken down into unit (battalion) lots and picked up by the using units in organic transportation at their

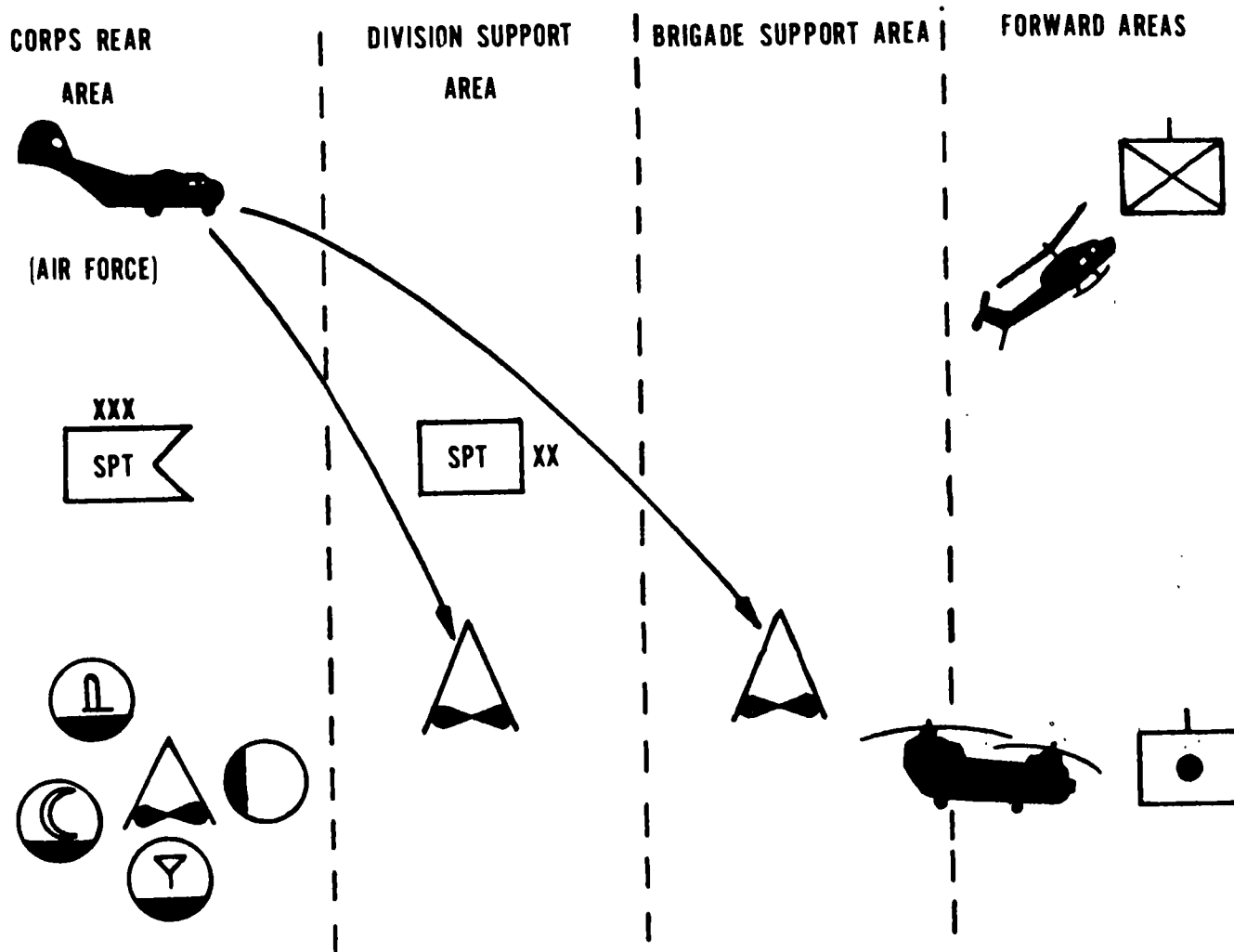


Figure 6-2. Typical supply distribution by aircraft.

prescribed class I forward distribution point. When the location of units, and the tactical situation permit, rations may be delivered direct to the using units in division or corps transportation.

c. Reserves. Divisions maintain levels of supply as prescribed by the corps commander.

6-4. Class II, IV, VI, VII, and X Supplies

These supplies, with the exception of COMSEC materiel, are provided by the appropriate DISCOM supply element. COMSEC materiel is provided by the signal battalion. Facilities for the supply of all classes of supply for which the appropriate DISCOM supply element is responsible consist of small holding areas in the division support area.

■ *a. Requisitioning.* Units of the division submit their requirements for class II, IV, VI, VII and X items (except COMSEC) to the appropriate supply point of the supply and service company. If

the items are not available at the supply point, requirements are transmitted to the DMMC. The DMMC will either issue from division assets or submit the division requirements to the COSCOM MMC (fig 6-4). If an item becomes a controlled item, requisitions must go through command channels.

b. Distribution. The supporting corps support group supply installation delivers class II, IV, VI, VIII, and X supplies direct to the division distribution point in the division support area or, where appropriate, direct to the requesting unit. An informal system of stock control is used. The corps support group supply installation may make distribution direct to the requesting unit when most of the transportation carrier capacity is for a specific unit. Large end items are delivered to specific destinations within the division as requested by the DISCOM. Unit distribution of fastmoving items is normally made direct to the requesting units or to the forward distribution

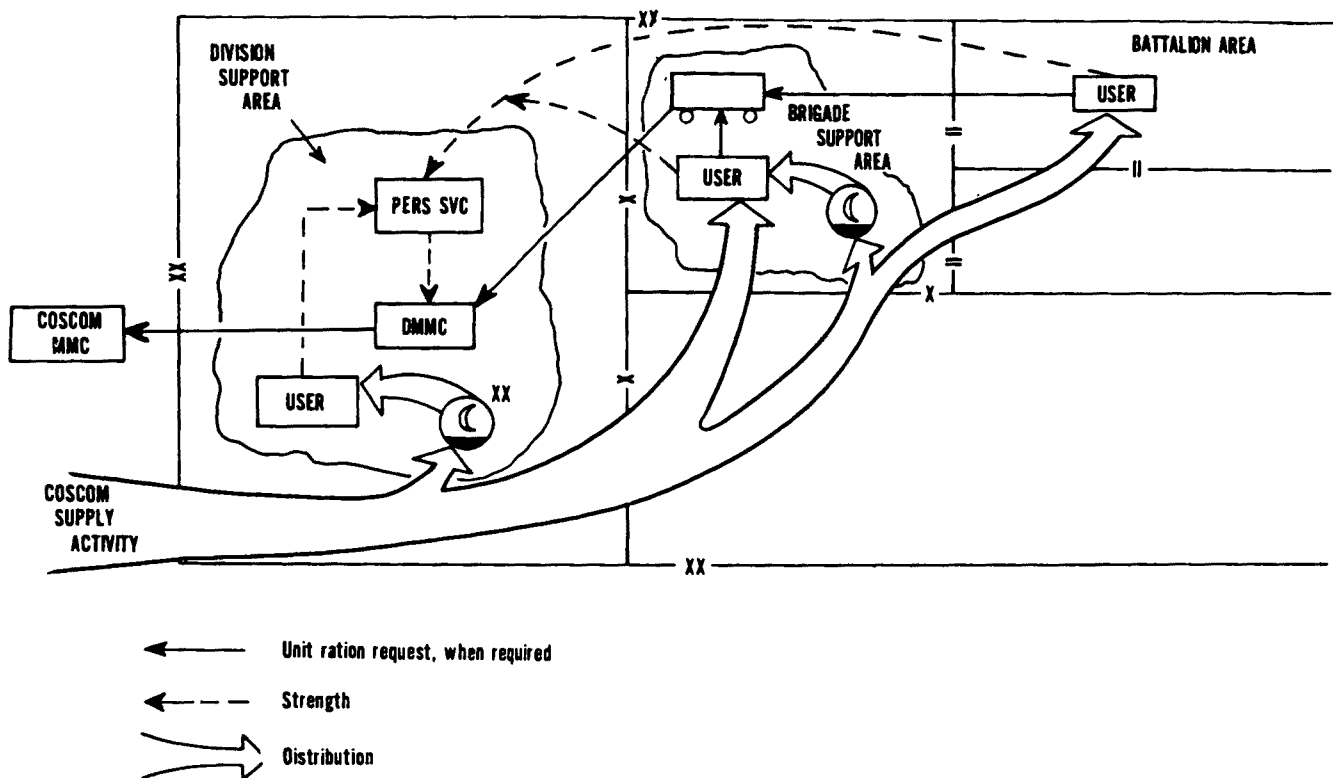


Figure 6-3. Flow diagram for requests and delivery of class I supplies, all divisions.

point of the appropriate division supply element operating in the brigade supply area. The items are then issued to the requesting units.

c. Reserves. The division does not ordinarily carry a large reserve of supplies. It may, however, carry a small stock of fast-moving supplies of all classes in the division support area.

6-5. Class III Supplies

Class III supplies are provided by the appropriate division supply element. The supply element normally operates class III distribution points in the division support area and in the brigade support areas. The airmobile division may use unit distribution to using units in forward areas.

a. Requisitioning. Each supported unit of the division submits a periodic forecast for bulk fuel and packaged (grease, oil, and lubricants) products to the DMMC, indicating any change to the previously experienced supply rates. The DMMC forwards a consolidated report to the COSCOM MMC.

b. Distribution. Throughput shipment of class III supplies is accomplished on a routine basis direct to consuming division units or as far

forward as practicable. To accomplish this, a combination of unit and supply point distribution is employed. The COSCOM normally transports bulk fuel to the division class III distribution points located in the division support area and in the brigade support areas, where the fuel is transferred to division tankers. When supply point distribution is used, however, the division transports its fuel from the COSCOM supply activity to the division distribution point, using organic transportation. When expedient, the division transportation element may exchange empty for full tankers of the COSCOM supply activity at an intermediate location, or at the division distribution point. Some of the tankers operate from the class III distribution point in the division support area to support units in the division rear area. Other tankers may be allocated to the forward class III distribution points in the brigade support areas, where, once again, a combination of unit and supply point distribution may be used. When major elements of the division are operating on independent missions, additional tankers are normally attached to these elements. Individual vehicles are refueled at division mobile filling stations. For additional details on petroleum supply in theaters of operations, see FM 10-67.

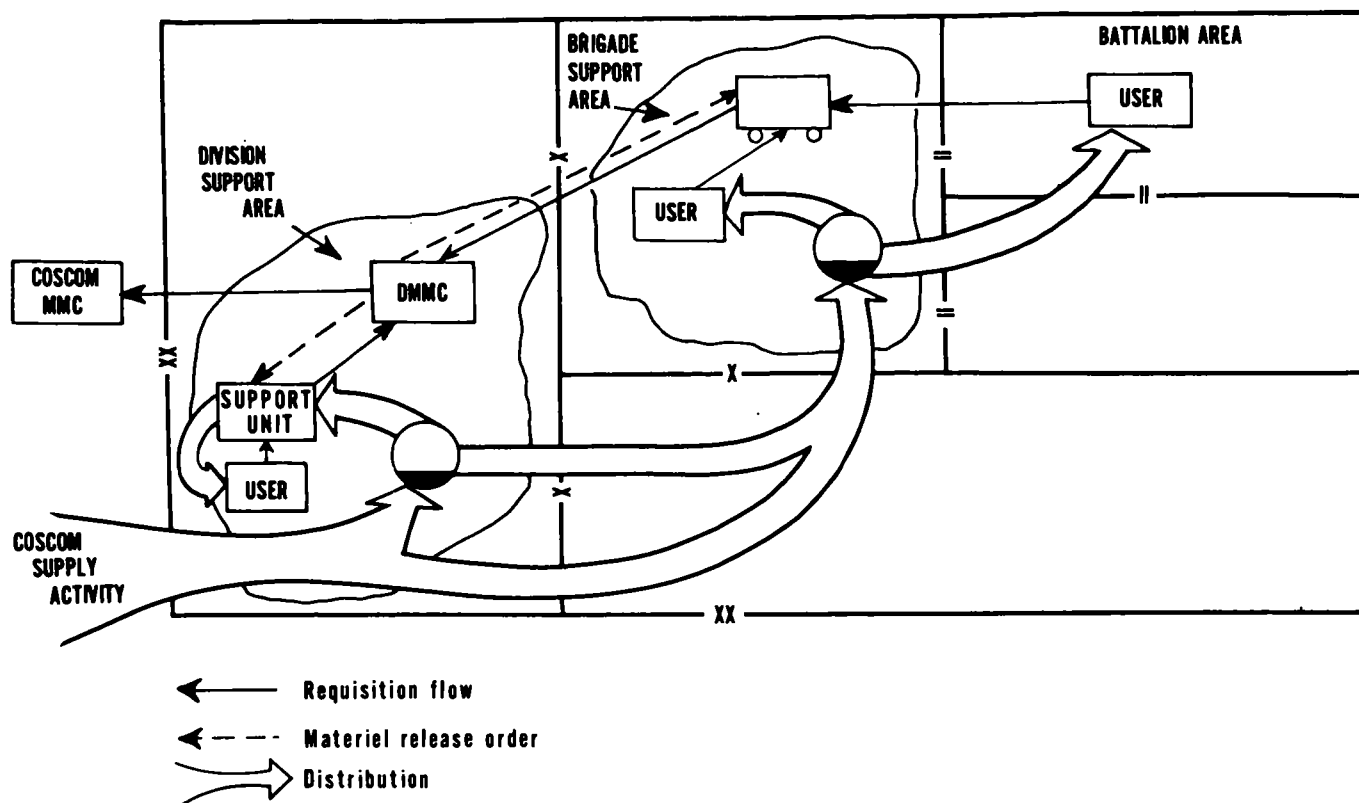


Figure 6-4. Flow diagram for all classes of supplies (except I, V, and VII) all divisions.

(1) The organic tankers of the division artillery headquarters, aviation battalion, and air cavalry troop are used for class IIIA supply of their respective units. The appropriate division supply element provides facilities for the supply of all additional class IIIA requirements either by attaching tankers direct to the organizations having aircraft or by allocating tankers to the class III distribution point supporting these organizations.

(2) For class III supply, the airborne division relies mainly on packaged products delivered by airdrop or by air landing in the objective area. In garrison or in marshaling areas, tank trucks from nondivisional agencies deliver class III supplies to the divisional units. If the airborne division is committed to a sustained ground role, it is normally augmented for supply of bulk class III supplies.

(3) Liquid fuels normally reach the airmobile division in collapsible drums if an air line of communications is in operation. These containers may be delivered direct to the using units and fuel dispensed direct to aircraft at an aircraft forward area refueling and rearming point (FARRP) and to vehicle tanks and 5-gallon containers wherever a refueling system may be located. For some large

quantity demands, the shipping containers are emptied into the large tanks that are part of the fuel system supply point. If the airmobile division support area is established near an Air Force airfield, the facilities of the airfield may be available. In this case, Air Force aircraft may move fuel to forward areas.

c. Reserves. The division maintains a reserve of class III supply in the fuel system supply point and replenishes the loads of its tankers as rapidly as they are exhausted.

6-6. Class IV Supplies

Requisitions for class IV supplies may require command approval. Once command approval is given, class IV supply is provided generally in the same way as class II, VI, and VII supplies. Construction and fortification/barrier materials are normally delivered by the COSCOM units supporting the division and are carried as far forward as possible without transshipment. For the flow of class IV items, see figure 6-4.

6-7. Class V Supplies

■ Class V supplies are not normally provided by the DISCOM, except in the airborne and airmobile

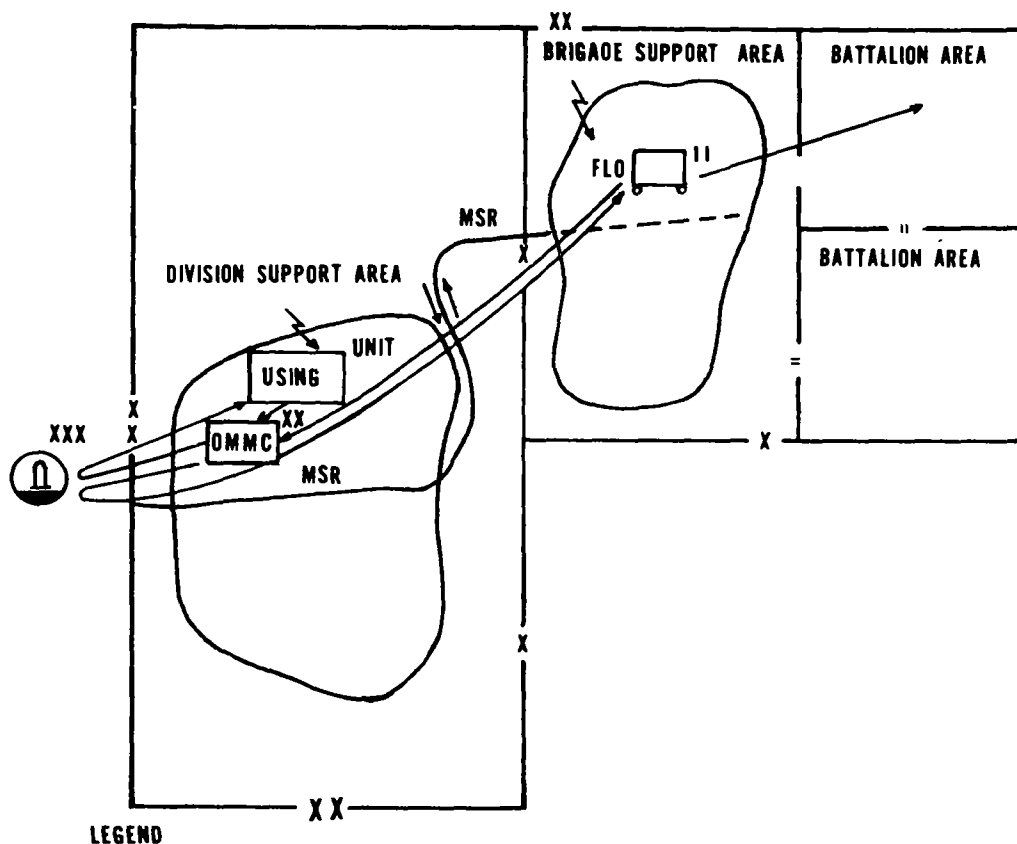
division. However, the ammunition supply officer (ASO), located in the DMMC, authenticates all requests for ammunition and, in this way, controls the flow of ammunition. The ASO may establish a control point along the main supply route to coordinate and control the flow of ammunition requests (transportation orders) and supplies. If an alternate main supply route is designated, the ASO may be required to establish a second control point along that route to authenticate ammunition requests. If required by the road net or the deployment of units, the control point may be as far to the rear as the entrance to the supporting COSCOM ammunition supply point (ASP). The division draws ammunition from one or more corps ASPs. These ASPs are normally located near the division support area. They are controlled and operated by the corps. Figures 6-5 and 6-6 illustrate the ammunition flow.

■ *a. Requisitioning.* Using units present re-

quisitions (transportation orders) on DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition) to the ASO or his representative, for authentication. The normal basis for approval of the requisition is replacement of expenditure from the basic load and the announced controlled supply rate (CSR). Specific controls are instituted to monitor and fill requests in excess of the basic load. The ASO maintains records of the ammunition requisitioned by each unit and controls the issue of regulated ammunition items. The ASO or his representative validates all ammunition requisitions before they are presented to COSCOM ASP or a division ASP. The ASO accomplishes overall coordination and control of class V supply.

(1) The ASO keeps issues of ammunition within the announced controlled supply rate.

(2) He reports items of class V supply that are



← 'Transportation order' and transport routing.

NOTE: Normally, the truck dispatched for class V supplies will proceed to the ammunition supply office, have the transportation order authenticated, then proceed to the class V supply point. Selected items of conventional and special class V supply may be delivered to firing points, using COSCOM transportation.

Figure 6-5. Flow diagram for class V supplies in AIM divisions.

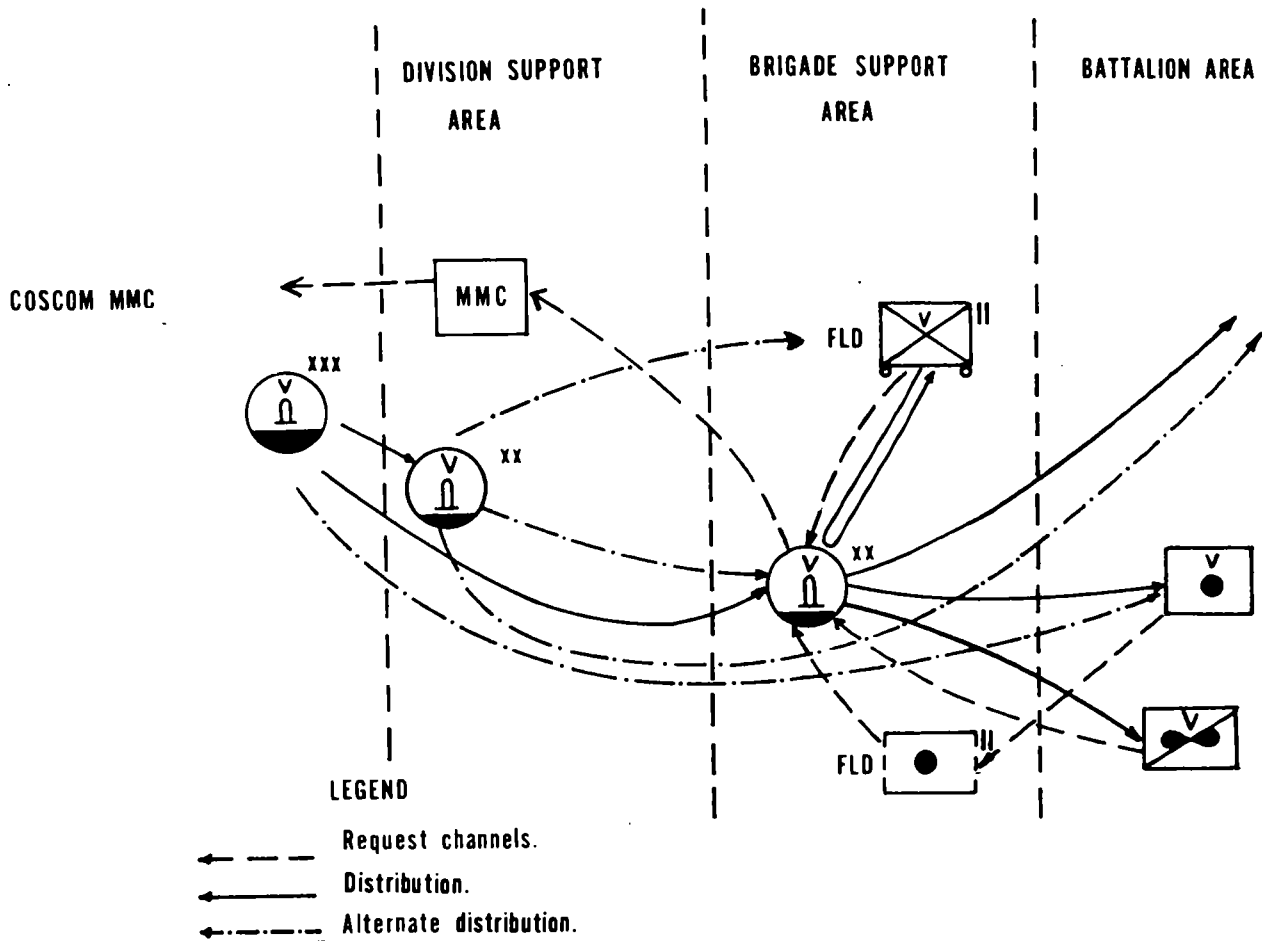


Figure 6-6. Flow diagram for class V supplies in the airmobile division.

in short supply so that appropriate corrective action can be taken at all levels.

b. Distribution. Supply point distribution is the normal method of distributing ammunition. The ammunition vehicles of the using units return to the COSCOM ASP to replenish their unit basic loads. The airborne division, however, operates mobile ASPs in the division support area. During offensive operations, any type division may request COSCOM to establish mobile ASPs employing ammunition and transportation elements as a composite unit. The COSCOM ammunition group may deliver selected items, e.g., artillery ammunition, to using units. Using units may receive unit distribution of selected special ammunition items.

c. Airmobile Division. In the airmobile division, ammunition supply operations are conducted at the ASP located in the division support area and in each brigade support area. Ammunition arriving in the division area is on pallets and, in most instances, the containers are packed by type of ammunition. For loads for specific units (e.g., rifle companies), pallet loads may contain a combination of ammunition suitable for the units. Pallet

loads of items used in relatively low volumes are usually broken down at the division and brigade ASPs to fill the requirements of the combat units. Loaded pallets are picked up and delivered by helicopter. Resupply of ammunition to and within the division is made by scheduling ammunition or by calling ammunition forward when it is required. Emergency requirements must be confirmed by the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), or by the brigade operations and training officer (S3).

d. Reserves. The airborne DISCOM maintains small reserve stocks of selected ammunition. The armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions do not normally maintain a reserve of class V supply; the only ammunition maintained in these divisions is in the basic loads of divisional units. In some tactical operations, a division may be authorized to place ammunition in position for future use so that the division can begin a subsequent operation with its basic load intact. The division commander may request that a COSCOM ASP be established in or near the division support area.

e. Supply of Nuclear Weapons and Chemical Agents. Supply procedures for these munitions are described in FM 101-31-1, FM 101-40, and in appropriate 3- and 9-series field manuals.

f. Joint Airborne Operation.

(1) The amount and type of assault class V supply vary with each operation. A unit prescribed load is designated for each operation. The unit prescribed load is included in accompanying supplies and is taken into the airhead by the units at the time of their entry.

(2) Followup supplies contain class V items. Close coordination between the G4, ASO, and COSCOM is required.

(a) Automatic followup supplies are delivered to the airhead on a prescheduled basis and are based on estimated daily expenditures plus requirements to build up reserve stocks. Deliveries are either air landed or airdropped to using units.

(b) On-call followup supplies are prepared for shipment, by items and quantities, before the operation. Using units designate the time and the place of delivery, as needed.

(3) Routine supply begins after completion of followup supply operations and follows the normal procedures enumerated above.

6-8. Class VIII Supplies

a. Requisitioning. An informal method of distributing medical supplies and medical-peculiar repair parts is used in combat. The medical battalion normally established the division medical distribution point at a site that is accessible to ambulances providing support to the majority of forward medical facilities. Requests are sent to the rear by vehicles (trucks, ambulances, or aircraft), radio, or telephone. Supplies are dispatched forward by trucks, ambulances, or aircraft.

b. Distribution. The battalion aid stations (medical platoons) replenish their supplies by informal requests sent to the supporting medical company by ambulances evacuating patients. The medical company, in turn, forwards unfilled requests and any requests for replenishment of its own supplies to the division medical distribution point. The medical company does not consolidate supply requests (fig 6-7).

6-9. Class IX Supplies

The automated division class IX supply system is actively managed by the DMMC class IX supply section (see para 9-9). The maintenance battalion

receive and distributes repair parts required by its maintenance activities (para 7-3 and 7-5).

6-10. Water

a. The engineer battalion organic to the AIM Division is capable of operating five 1,500 gallons-per-hour water purification equipment sets. Normal employment is to operate no more than four water points at any one time. The fifth is used to support contingencies or to replace damaged equipment undergoing repair. Water points are normally located at a source of surface water, preferably in each brigade support area and the DISCOM area. Units draw water from the nearest water point, using organic transportation. When organic transportation is not available to units, potable water will be distributed by the supply and transport battalion, using available surface or air transport. When surface water sources are not available in the Division area, corps and theater resources consisting of transportation units or pipelines are used to move water into the division and brigade areas. Distribution is made by organic unit transportation from a dry point.

b. The airmobile/airborne division engineer battalions are capable of operating eight 420 gallons-per-hour water purification sets for the production of potable water. In those circumstances where it is not advisable to establish water points in an area of on-going operations, the airmobile/airborne division may distribute water as follows:

(1) The supply and service detachments arrange for the distribution of water in small cans, in expendable plastic bags, or in bulk in collapsible drums similar to fuel drums. Drums and other containers used for water must be distinctively marked to insure that they are used only for this purpose.

(2) Collapsible water drums are the best means when the supply and service battalion must distribute water from the division support area to isolated brigade support areas. Water is distributed to forward units in small containers in conjunction with the delivery of rations, or on request to the forward supply detachment.

6-11. Maps

The appropriate DISCOM supply element obtains bulk stocks of unclassified maps for the division from the supporting engineer topographic company, distributes them to divisional and attached units, and stores the division reserve map stocks. Requirements are computed under the staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff, intelli-

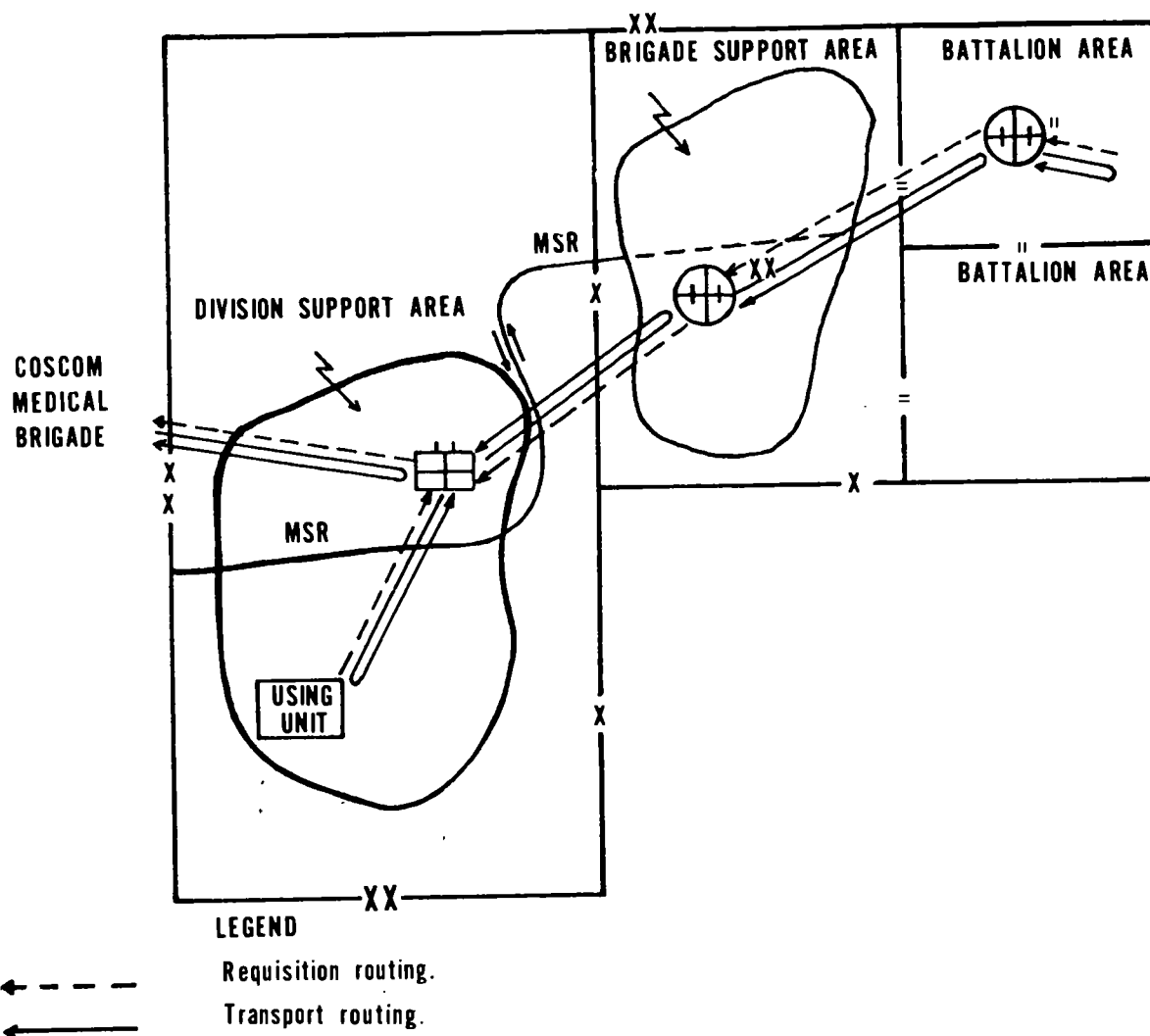


Figure 6-7. Flow diagram for class VIII items, all divisions.

gence (G2). Distribution of maps within the division is in accordance with priorities of allocation made by the G2. Classified maps are distributed through intelligence channels.

6-12. Supply Support for Internal Defense and Development Operations

Supplies for the support of internal defense and development operations include support for the division and its attached and supporting forces, host country and allied forces supported by the division, and military civic action.

a. In each situation, consumption factors, basic loads, stockage levels, and bases of issue are developed for the division and for supported forces and activities. Needs for special items must be considered early. Local procurement is used when

practical and is coordinated with the division assistant chief of staff, civil-military operations (G5).

b. The DISCOM must be prepared to provide essential items for elements of the civilian population to support civic action programs. These elements may include victims of insurgent-force attacks, isolated population centers, and groups that have been relocated or concentrated for security reasons. Such supply will normally be limited to food, but may include such other survival necessities as medical supplies, clothing, temporary shelter, construction materials, and fuel.

c. Supervision of the distribution of non-US supplies (to include captured supplies) destined for civilian consumption will often be necessary. This is a normal civil affairs responsibility. Such supervision requires the establishment of strict controls governing the assembly, storage, and issue of

items that could be useful to insurgent forces. Civil affairs units provide advice on the supervision of such supplies provided by the division.

d. Security of distribution points is critical in internal defense and development operations. Not only must supplies be conserved for friendly con-

sumption, but their use must be denied to insurgents. Disposition of captured supplies should be coordinated with local authorities. Supply personnel must be prepared and equipped to cope with insurgent-force attack and must guard against contamination, pilferage and theft.

Section II. TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

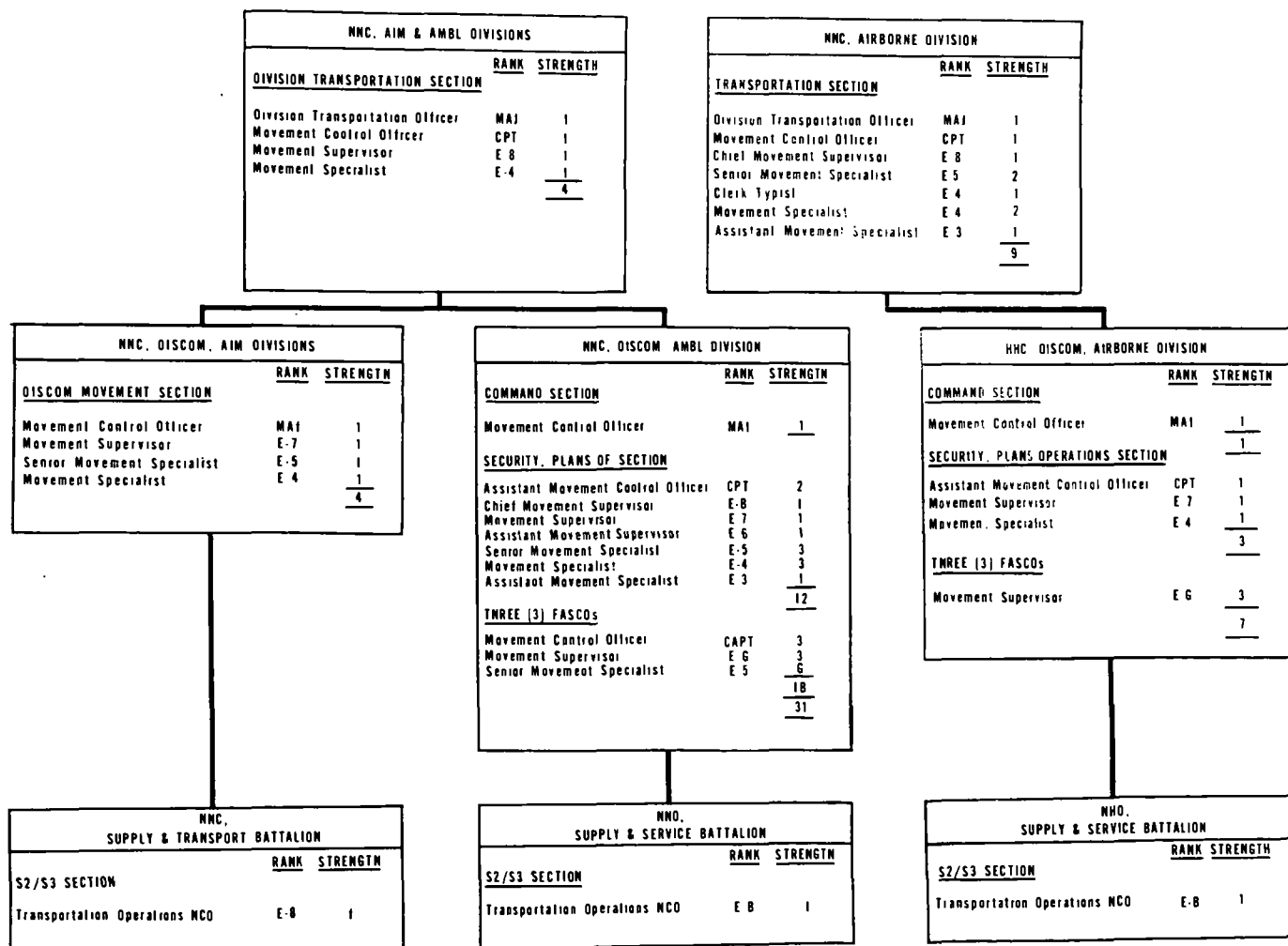
6-13. General

Employment of vehicles in the appropriate division combat services support element is centrally controlled by the DISCOM movement control officer (MCO) who coordinates priorities with the division transportation officer. To the extent practicable, every transportation dispatch is made to serve two purposes. For example, trucks that have transported supplies forward to the supported units evacuate damaged and captured equipment, salvage, and prisoners of war.

a. *Airmobile Division.* The airmobile division relies almost completely on aircraft for mobility. Ground transportation is extremely limited. The only general cargo trucks in the division are in the light truck platoon of the main supply and services company, supply and services battalion. Other units of the division are provided a minimum number of ground vehicles.

(1) Use of divisional transport aircraft must be carefully balanced between supporting tactical operations and combat service support operations.

Table G-1 Division Movement Control Personnel



CHAPTER 8

MEDICAL SUPPORT PROCEDURES

8-1. Concept

Medical treatment within the division is designed either to return the patient to duty within a short period or to prepare him for further evacuation. If the tactical situation permits, some patients with short-term illnesses may be kept in clearing stations for 2 or 3 days to avoid their loss to the division. Patients are normally evacuated from division clearing stations by higher echelon medical units. Corps level medical facilities normally support the divisions and provide an immediate surgery capability.

8-2. Medical Support

The elements of the medical battalion provide close and continuing medical support to all assigned and attached units of the division in accordance with the tactical situation (fig 8-1). The headquarters and support company of the medical battalion operates in the division support area. The medical battalion supports the brigades by placing a medical company in support of, or attached to, each brigade. This medical company, located in the brigade support area, provides area support besides its brigade support mission. A medical company consists of a company headquarters, a clearing platoon, and an ambulance platoon. The clearing platoon and the ambulance platoon of the headquarters and support company provide medical support, on an area basis, to units operating in the division rear area.

a. Each clearing platoon is organized and equipped to establish a division clearing station to receive patients from battalion aid stations. The medical company displaces by establishing a clearing station in the new area and closing the clearing station in the old area when the tactical and

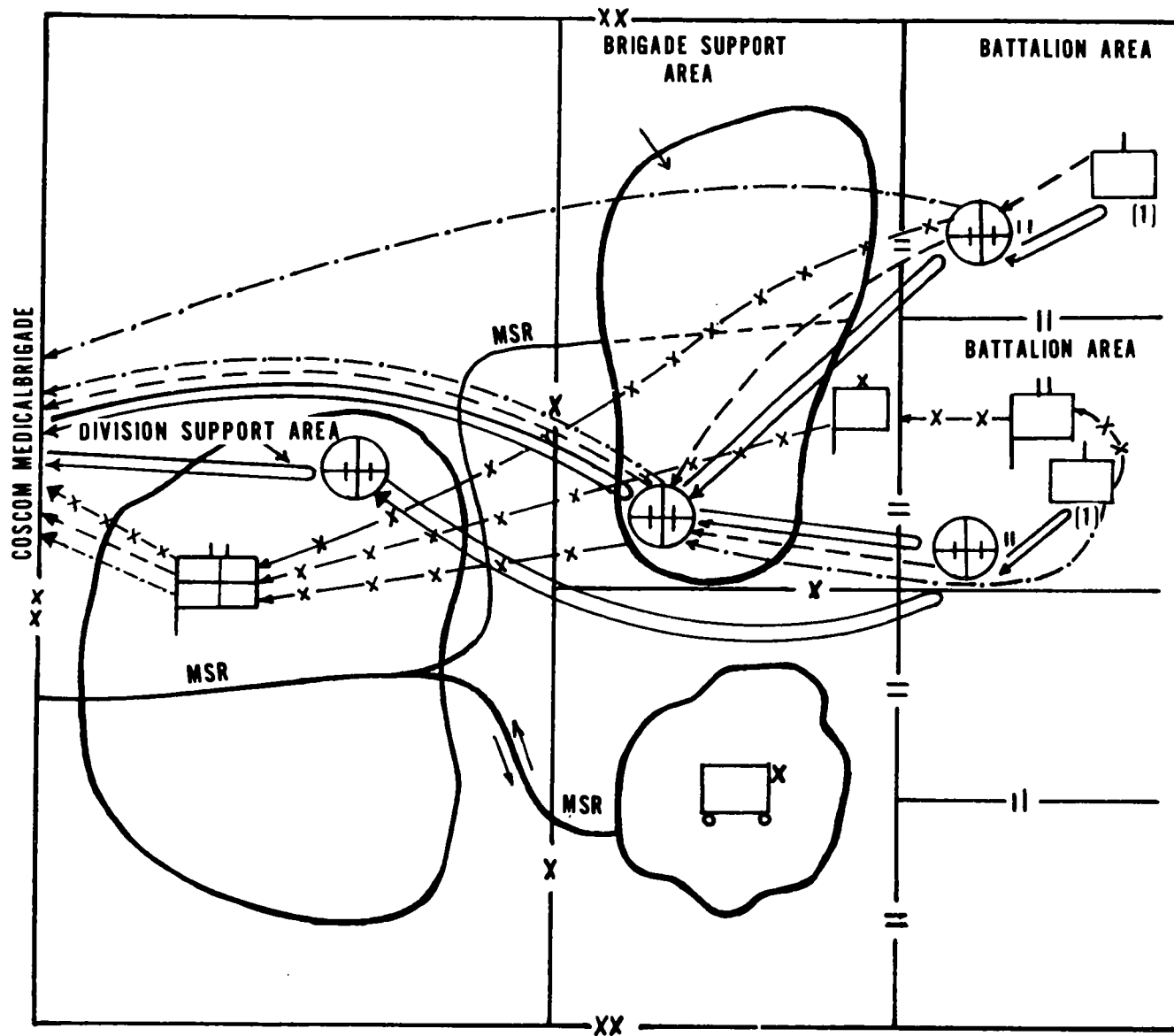
medical situations permit. The headquarters and support company clearing platoon may provide a clearing station for the division rear area, reinforce or replace another clearing platoon, provide emergency aid stations for area damage control, or support other designated missions (e.g., a separate task force). When the clearing and ambulance elements of the headquarters and support company are committed in a role other than area support to the rear area troops, the division medical battalion must be reinforced by units of the COSCOM medical brigade.

b. Ambulance platoons transport patients from unit aid stations to the clearing station.

c. Air ambulance elements of the corps medical brigade supporting the division provide aeromedical evacuation support. These medical elements are augmented, when necessary, by other available aviation elements. Requests for aeromedical evacuation should be made by the most expeditious means available.

d. Airmobile division medical service performs the same functions as those indicated above, except that the headquarters and support company of the medical battalion is equipped with helicopter ambulance to provide aeromedical evacuation and division-wide air crash rescue service. These aircraft evacuate patients to and between medical treatment facilities established in battalion and brigade support areas and the division support area. If the situation dictates, evacuation may be direct to corps level medical treatment facilities. Corps level air ambulance elements, augmented, as necessary, by other available divisional or non-divisional aircraft, provide backup support for aeromedical evacuation missions.

e. For further details on division medical support, see FM 8-10.



LEGEND

- ← - - - - - Request routing for surface medical evacuation
- ← - - - - - Surface evacuation routing
- ← X - - - - - Request routing for aeromedical evacuation
- ← Aeromedical evacuation.

¹ Aeromedical and surface evacuation pickup sites will normally be from location of casualties.

Figure 8-1. Flow diagram for evacuation of patients, all divisions.

CHAPTER 9

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

9-1. General

a. The DMMC is a separate TOE unit assigned to the DISCOM headquarters. The DMMC commander is directly subordinate to the DISCOM commander and receives policy and operational guidance from him. The DMMC commander serves as the division materiel management officer, and implements the policies of the division commander and the DISCOM commander through the functioning of the center.

■ *b.* Most of the personnel and the effort of the division materiel management center (DMMC) are devoted to the management of division supplies. A technical supply officer (TSO), assigned to the maintenance battalion, is the interface between the maintenance battalion and the class IX supply section of the DMMC. The internal management responsibilities of the battalions remain with the battalion commanders. Similarly, the DMMC also manages the maintenance and supply of the division aircraft resources. The combat aviation battalion of the AIM and airborne divisions, through its AVIM company also has responsibilities of class IX support similar to the maintenance battalion.

■ *c.* The DMMC manages all materiel for which the DISCOM is responsible except class VIII supplies, COMSEC equipment, and classified maps. It is the technical supply and maintenance operations center for the DISCOM, and exercises materiel management using the division logistics system (DLOGS) and the maintenance reporting and management (MRM) system which are both components of the combat service support system (CS3).

■ *d.* The division data center (DDC), which is organic to the DISCOM headquarters, supports the automated functions of the DMMC. Automated procedures are employed in DMMC functions in varying degrees. DLOGS automates the division property book and repair parts. Class I, expendable class II, bulk class III, and class IV and V supply operations are normally not automated. Normal coordination and staff procedures, in accordance with division and DISCOM standing operating procedures (SOPs),

are followed to determine the assignment of priorities for logistics support matters by the DDC. Conflicts in policies concerning input, output, and other support furnished the DMMC are resolved by the DISCOM commander.

9-2. Functions of the DMMC

In its role of providing materiel management for the division, the DMMC:

a. Advises the DISCOM commander and his staff on management of supply and maintenance operations.

b. Based on guidance received from the DISCOM commander, prepares, or reviews and approves, detailed plans and policies for the operation of supply distribution points, quick supply store (QSS) operations, direct exchange (DX) operations, self-service store operations, central issue facility (CIF) and other supply and maintenance operations, from a management point of view.

c. Establishes coordination channels with the MMC of the next higher command, and takes action required in relation to such matters as evacuation of materiel, provision of backup support, emergency requirements, and technical assistance.

d. Provides continuous evaluation, in coordination with the supply and maintenance battalion commanders, of supply and maintenance workload capabilities of the battalions.

e. Develops and monitors the division authorized stockage lists (ASLs) for supplies and equipment maintained by the supply and transport (service) battalions and maintenance battalions. Appropriate management elements of the DMMC are responsible for the ASLs within assigned classes of supply.

■ *f.* Assists, upon request, the commander of the supply and transport (service) battalion, the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and the combat aviation battalion, in the discharge of their

responsibilities for command inspection of division units as they relate to supply and maintenance operations.

g. When authorized by the DISCOM commander, prepares and distributes directives of a materiel management procedural nature and makes direct contact with operators relating to such matters as receipts, materiel release orders (MROs), inventories, input data for reports, and preparation and submission of requests. Authority for command directives relating to operational matters will be retained by the DISCOM HQ. These directives are implemented through the normal chain of command.

h. Is capable of operating on a 24-hour basis.

i. Places requirements on the DISCOM movement section for the transportation required to support the DISCOM materiel mission.

j. Provides for the receipt and processing of requisitions from the support units/activities.

■ *k.* Develops and controls operational readiness float lists for selected equipment that is stored and maintained in the maintenance battalion(s). These items are division property book items and are hand-receipted to the maintenance battalion.

l. Reviews and distributes unit PLLs.

m. Coordinates with the maintenance battalion on requirements for the processing of equipment prior to issue.

n. Performs stock control (automated and manual) for items managed.

o. Provides control for physical inventory and reconciliations of stock records.

p. Provides catalog and technical document reference service.

q. Maintains, with ADP support, the division property book, Army equipment status reporting data, and the class IX system.

r. Maintains records on some class II, III (packaged), and IV supplies.

s. Assists the division G4 in developing plans for purchasing and contracting service relating to supplies and services.

t. Provides maintenance management information for division maintenance activities.

■ *u.* Coordinates with the G4 on all matters pertaining to the internal supply and maintenance support for the division.

■ *v.* For routine matters, deals directly with the G4; however, actions which have a significant impact on the DISCOM must be approved by the DISCOM commander.

■ *w.* Routinely publishes technical directives and information for the division commander.

9-3. Division Materiel Management Office

a. The center commander, who is also the division materiel management officer (DMMO), plans, directs, and supervises the center operations, implements DISCOM policies, and prescribes procedures and mission standards.

b. The assistant division materiel management officer (ADMMO) serves as assistant to the DMMO and acts for him in his absence. He is also the division supply officer.

c. Warrant officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the DMMO provide the capability to analyze and improve the internal system used in performing the materiel management function.

d. The office:

(1) Reviews, interprets, and determines scope and character of higher echelon policies, procedures, and regulations pertaining to center operations.

(2) Prepares appropriate guidance, i.e., directives, SOPs, and administrative instructions for internal operating elements, to insure uniform implementation of procedures for approved automated and manual materiel management systems.

(3) Defines and analyzes problems, assures coordination with all internal elements, and supervises specific operations until they have been standardized.

(4) Develops procedures for maintaining effective controls, reviews machine outputs and determines the criteria and procedures for maintenance of files and reports to fulfill accountability requirements.

(5) Coordinates requirements for center recurring and special operating reports and statistics based on management needs of the center.

(6) Recommends changes to approved systems.

(7) Provides assistance to supported units. Coordinates interface between center elements and nondivisional supporting units.

Coordinates interface between center elements and nondivisional supporting units.

(8) Receives and reviews reports on materiel matters from supporting units and center elements and keeps the DMMO informed.

(9) Accomplishes data reduction functions in support of logistics system processes.

9-4. Class I and VI Section

■ This section exercises manual stock control over class I and gratuitous issue class VI supplies. Section personnel develop unit basic load data, determine requirements and make recommendations regarding priorities, allocations, and other controls. They also provide advice on the receipt, storage, and distribution of the supplies for which they are responsible.

9-5. Class III Supply Section

■ This section exercises control and management over the supply of petroleum products to division elements, develops and controls unit basic load data, determines requirements, and makes recommendations regarding priorities, and allocations. It also provides advice to the DMMO on the receipt, storage and distribution of petroleum supplies.

9-6. Class V Section

In the air assault and airborne divisions, this section performs ammunition stock control over DISCOM ammunition stocks. In all divisions, this section maintains records of ammunition allocations, credits, debits, and expenditures for all divisional units to include basic loads, training ammunition, special task force requirements, controlled supply rates (CSRs), required supply rates (RSRs) and necessary data on special ammunition. The section provides the following service support functions:

- a. Authenticates transportation orders.
- b. Approves requests for turn-in.
- c. Equates the CSRs with the RSRs and provides this data to staffs of the DISCOM and division headquarters.
- d. Provides expenditure data to the DISCOM and division staffs and higher headquarters.
- e. Maintains credits, debits, and balances of divisional unit training allowances.
- f. Computes and maintains basic load data and weapons densities.
- g. Prepares and submits stock status reports to include quantity and condition, and forecasts

requirements.

h. Monitors division assets in hands of troops to insure proper storage and maintenance.

■ i. Supervises and directs activities of division class V supply points (airborne and air assault divisions only).

j. Provides technical assistance and advice to divisional units.

■ 9-6.1. Division Ammunition Officer

■ The division ammunition officer (DAO) is assigned to the DMMC and serves as chief of the Class V Section. In addition, he functions under the DISCOM commander in providing assistance in ammunition matters. He represents the DISCOM commander in matters pertaining to ammunition requirements and availability. He maintains liaison with the division G3 and G4 within limits defined by the DISCOM commander or the DMMO. On routine matters, he normally deals directly with the G3 and G4, keeping the DISCOM commander and the DMMO informed. In cases having significant impact on the capability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DAO obtains the approval of the DISCOM commander or the DMMO before taking action.

■ a. *Division ammunition office.* In AIM divisions, the division ammunition office is established by the DMMC class V supply section and located where it can best control ammunition supply for the division and attached units. The location of the division ammunition office is selected to prevent unnecessary detours by units for the authentication of transportation orders (requisitions) (para 6-7). The air assault and airborne division class V sections, assigned to the supply and service battalion, establish and operate division ammunition points within the airhead.

■ b. *Specific functions and responsibilities of the DAO.* As authorized or directed by the DISCOM commander/DMMO, the DAO assists the division G3 and G4 in establishing controlled supply rates, which are forwarded periodically through command channels for approval. Assistance is usually limited to technical advice concerning types and nomenclatures of ammunition required. Quantities required are established by tactical commanders and forwarded by the division staff.

9-7. Property Book and Assets Accounting Section

This section maintains the consolidated division

property book. It has three branches: requisitioning, editing, and document control; management and asset accounting; and reports. It controls all input to and output from the automated processes supporting the property book system. It also controls the automated processes to the extent of establishing and modifying master and subsidiary files as necessary, establishing working parameters for the automated process and directing the execution of desired processes. It establishes and maintains the operational readiness float account based on information furnished by the maintenance battalion and approved by the DISCOM commander. The float is managed by the maintenance battalion commander within the policies and guidance provided by the DISCOM and division commanders. For details, see TC 38-1.

□ *a. Requisitioning, Editing, and Document Control Branch.* This branch receives, records, and verifies data entered on supply transaction documents received as input for processing by the DDC; receives all printed listings and machine-produced cards as output from the DDC for distribution within the division property book office and to units of the division.

□ *b. Management and Asset Accounting Branch.* This branch manages the hand receipt accounts for the division units; prepares or processes unit requests for issue and turn-in of organization property; processes unit request for issue and turn-in of station (installation) property and hand receipt annex items; processes all data to be used as output from the computer, and identifies, reports, and makes recommendations on redistribution of excess property.

□ *c. Reports Branch.* This branch processes reports of survey, statements of charges, and similar documents, and assists in equipment status reporting. For more specific information regarding reports of survey, see AR 735-11.

9-8. Class II, IV, and VII Supply Section

This section develops and supervises unit loads of class II and IV expendable items. It performs manual stock control functions for the class II, IV, and VII items stocked and supplied by the operating units of the DISCOM. It establishes and maintains all supply publications and regulations required to support the section activities. Section personnel develop requirements for current and contingency operations, conduct surveys, assist in the development of the supply portion of logistics operations and administrative orders, and provide catalog research and retrieval service.

9-9. Class IX Supply Section

□ This section manages the automated division class IX supply system. This management includes direct interface between the section and the technical supply officer (TSO) of the maintenance battalion and the AVIM company of the division aviation battalion (or the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion in the air assault division). The section conducts continuous appraisal of the repair parts supply operations; maintains liaison with higher headquarters and supporting agencies; and advises the DMMO, the division maintenance, transportation aircraft maintenance, and combat aviation (AIM and airborne divisions) battalions, on problem areas, trends, and new developments on the repair parts situation in the division. For details, see functional user manuals TM 38-L32-11, TM 38-L32-12, TM 38-L32-13, and TM 38-L32-14.

a. Document Control and Edit Branch. This branch serves as the receiving point for all repair parts supply requests from the maintenance battalion organic DSUs. Using the Army master data file (AMDF) and ASLs, the branch edits manual entries to verify the accuracy of data entered on supply transaction documents before they are forwarded to the division data center (DDC) for processing. A related responsibility is the assignment of control numbers that must be manually added to such documents. The branch receives all machine-produced outputs (printed listings and/or punch cards) for distribution to the supply management section and to the DSUs. It also provides catalog research and retrieval service, and disseminates catalog changes to commodity specialists in the supply management branch. The branch also serves as the message center for the class IX supply section.

b. Supply Management Branch. This branch develops and maintains division DSU ASLs, and monitors and publishes unit PLLs. It evaluates all machine output pertaining to repair parts supply. It measures system performance through the employment of appropriate management techniques and tools which include stock status reports, the daily transaction register, the daily error and edit transaction listing, and supply management reports.

9-10. Maintenance Section

□ This section serves as the centralized division maintenance management activity for all division equipment except class VIII, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, rail mission-type

equipment and classified maps. Centralized management relieves the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and the combat aviation battalion of much effort related to but not directly involved in repair operations. The management effort is primarily in the areas of planning, and reporting, compiling and interpreting data as a basis for management decisions. The maintenance section serves as an integrated division maintenance management activity. It is concerned with all aspects of maintenance, organizational as well as direct support. Through close association with the DISCOM and division staff, other operating elements of the DMMC, and the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion and the combat aviation battalion, this section becomes the focal point for all information relating to the maintenance activities of the division. It operates under the maintenance reporting and management (MRM) subsystem of the combat service support system (CS3). The MRM subsystem includes a maintenance control system, materiel readiness reporting (MRR) procedures, and modification work order (MWO) accounting procedures. Data to support the MRM subsystem is provided as input information from using organizations, support maintenance units, and the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. The data is summarized and prepared in the form of reports that are utilized by supported units, the maintenance battalion, the DMMC and the DISCOM commanders and staffs for management purposes. The section performs the following functions:

a. Recommends data requirements and report formats, implements ADP collection procedures; and supervises operations of the maintenance data reporting system.

■ *b.* Analyzes data and reports (automated and manual) to identify trends, problem areas, and any other information that generates requirements for action by the maintenance battalion, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, the combat aviation battalion, and staff elements.

c. Maintains status information on combat-essential equipment and provides materiel readiness information.

d. Advises and assists in the development of policies and plans for controlling and managing the maintenance effort by collecting and evaluating data and reports and recommending corrective action, as appropriate.

e. Develops maintenance plans for supported

projected division combat operations in coordination with the maintenance battalion commander and staff, based on division operation plans and requirements generated by the division G3 and G4, and forwards requests for nondivisional support.

f. Generates disposition instructions for unserviceable items of equipment exceeding the repair capability or capacity of division maintenance support units. Working closely with the DISCOM movement section, develops requirements for transportation to evacuate such materiel from the division area.

g. Monitors division organizational maintenance operations and evaluates procedures and use of equipment and personnel.

h. Assists the maintenance battalion by reporting on the status of all modification work orders (MWOs) for equipment.

i. Maintains coordination and interchanges information with other DMMC sections on such matters as the replacement of operational readiness float equipment and the status of end item supply.

j. Coordinates with and provides guidance and information to the division data center with respect to informational requirements and report formats, to be satisfied through automated procedures.

■ *k.* In support of the Army calibration program:

(1) Identifies division materiel that requires calibration.

(2) Schedules and records the accomplishment of calibration actions by the maintenance battalion.

(3) Coordinates the calibration of maintenance battalion, transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, and combat aviation battalion (through its AVIM company) TMDE by the supporting calibration activity.

(4) Records and reports repair actions performed incident to calibration.

9-11. Unit Headquarters Section

This section provides overhead support for the center to include billeting, messing, unit supply, organizational maintenance, and security.

9-12. Communications

The center is dependent upon the signal battalion for internal wire communications (switchboard and telephones) services and for long-range radio

and radio teletypewriter service. Radios (AN/VRC-12 family only) have been provided (not available in signal battalion) to meet center requirement for continuous operations and for tying into DISCOM command and administrative/logistics networks.

■ 9-13. Movement Section

In the AIM divisions, the DISCOM movement section is located in the DMMC. It is headed by the DISCOM movement control officer. For responsibilities, procedures, and relationships, see paragraphs 3-6a and 6-13.

CHAPTER 11

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT IN SEPARATE BRIGADES

11-1. General

Separate brigades may be assigned to a corps, or they may be employed independently by the theater commander. There are currently six different types of separate brigades: armored, infantry, mechanized infantry, air cavalry combat, airborne, and light infantry. Each is self-sustaining, containing organic combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. The combat service support elements are in the support battalion which provides direct support to all organic and attached elements of the brigade much in the same manner, but on a lesser scale, than the DISCOM supports the division.

11-2. Organization of the Support Battalion

To minimize the problems of command, centralize responsibility, and maximize response, organic combat service support for the separate brigade is organized into a support battalion. In structure and general purpose, the support battalion is a modification of DISCOM, fitted to the particular requirements and employment concepts of a particular brigade. Those units activated or authorized to operate under a support battalion of a separate brigade are listed in table 11-1. Organization of the support battalion is shown in figures 11-1, 11-2, and 11-3.

11-3. Employment of the Support Battalion

The support battalion is designed to provide, for all elements of the brigade, combat service support primarily in supply, maintenance, motor transport, and airdrop. It provides support on a unit, area or task basis or in combinations. Unit support is furnished to designated units, area support to all units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or areas.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Company/ Detachment. This company/detachment provides command and control for the support battalion and normal supporting units.

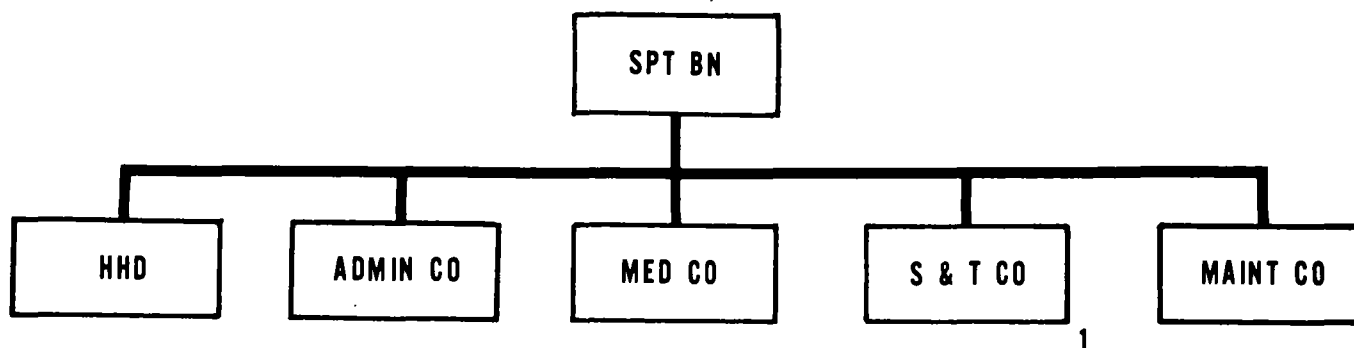
(1) The brigade logistics staff officer (S4) has staff responsibility for logistic planning.

(2) The support battalion commander has responsibilities similar to those of a DISCOM commander. He is the principal combat service support operator of the brigade and executes the brigade logistic plan.

(3) The functions of the battalion staff are similar to those of the comparable DISCOM staff. For example, the functions and responsibilities of the brigade supply officer/materiel management officer are similar to those of the division supply officer/materiel management officer in the DIS-

Table 11-1. TOE Activated or Authorized to Operate Under Separate Brigade Support Battalion

SEPARATE BRIGADE						
Unit	Armored	Infantry	Mechanized	Air Cavalry combat	Airborne	Light Infantry
Spt Bn -----	29-75H	29-135H	29-75H	29-155H	29-105H	29-245H
HHD -----	29-76H	29-76H	29-76H	29-156H	29-106H	29-246H
Admin Co -----	12-177H	12-177H	12-177H	12-177H	12-167H	12-197H
Med Co -----	8-147H	8-147H	8-147H	8-157H	8-167H	8-197H
S&T Co -----	29-77H	29-77H	29-77H	29-157H		
S&S Co -----					29-107H	
Maint & Sup Co -----						29-247H
Maint Co -----	29-79H	29-99H	29-79H	29-158H	29-109H	
TAM Co -----				55-417H		



1. Supply and service company in the airborne brigade

Figure 11-1. Support battalion, separate airborne, armored, infantry and mechanized infantry brigades.

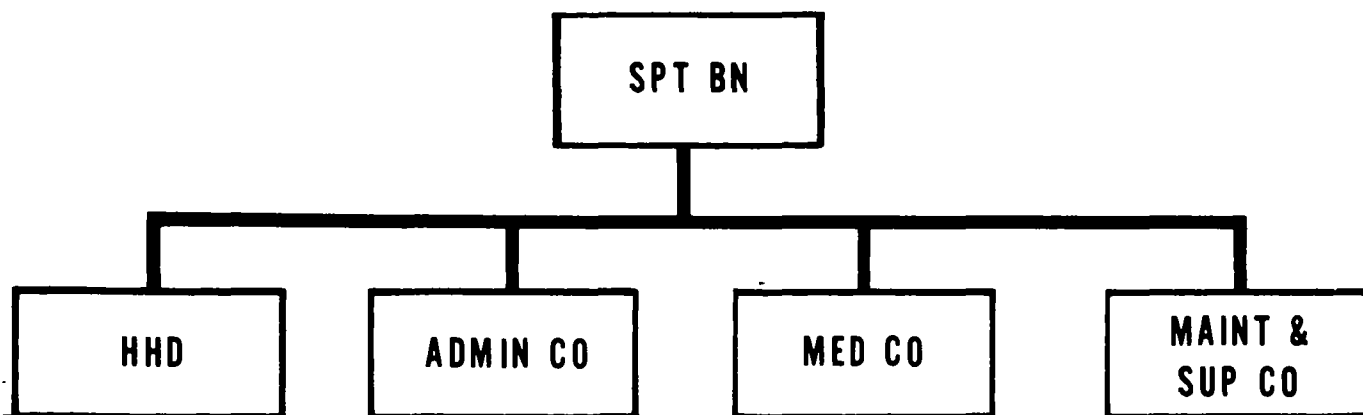


Figure 11-2. Support battalion, separate light infantry brigade.

COM; those of the organic brigade ammunition personnel are similar to those of a division ammunition section.

(4) The company/detachment is not administratively self-sufficient and must satellite on another battalion element for dining facilities. In the ACCB, the company is dependent upon appropriate elements of the COSCOM for legal, finance, and personnel services unless augmented by an administration company (TOE 12-177H).

(5) The communications section provides the detachment with internal communications, but the detachment must rely on supporting corps communication elements for communications to higher headquarters. In the ACCB, however, the company has no communications section and is dependent for support on the signal company assigned the ACCB.

(6) There are no transportation personnel in the airborne brigade supply office of the support battalion. A separate section in detachment headquarters consolidates battalion transport requirements for transmission to and coordination with the brigade S4.

b. Administration Company

(1) The administration company serves as a carrier unit that furnishes support for certain elements of the special staff. It provides personnel and administrative support for the brigade, including centralized personnel service for all organic or attached units of the brigade and a capability for replacement support. The administration company combines the functions normally found in the adjutant general and finance companies of the DISCOM. The unit depends on the support battalion for communications, direct support maintenance, and medical support. When located outside of the brigade area, the company depends on corps communication support to enter the brigade administration/logistics net or the corps area communication system.

(2) When augmented, the support battalion in the ACCB is capable of providing administrative services including legal, inspector general, adjutant general, finance, information, and replacement.

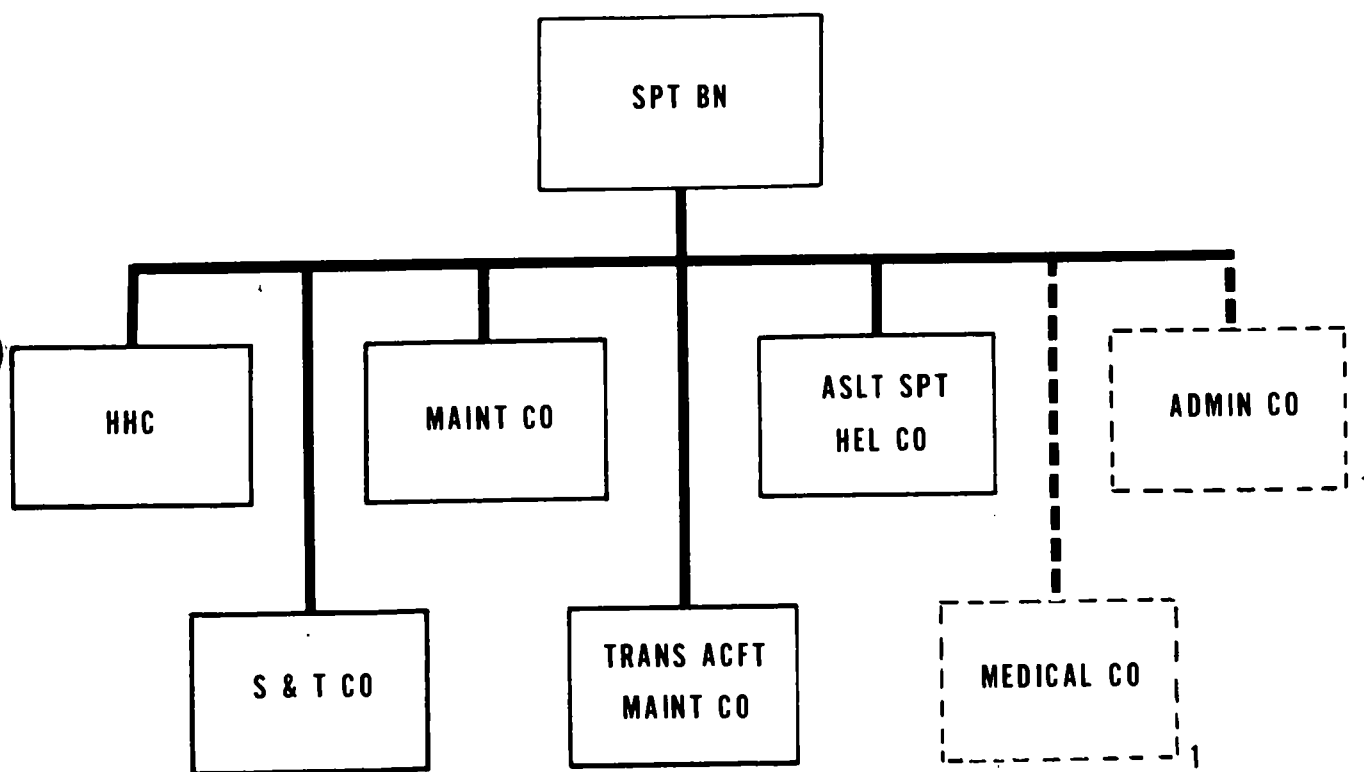
c. *Medical Company.* The medical company contains a company headquarters, a brigade surgeon

section, an ambulance platoon, and a clearing platoon to provide medical support to the brigade.

d. Supply and Transport Company. In the armored, infantry, mechanized infantry and air cavalry combat separate brigades, the supply and transport company provides the brigade and attached units all classes of supply (except for ammunition, COMSEC, medical equipment, and repair parts). The company provides graves registration service, clothing exchange and bath services, unclassified map supply, and salvage collec-

tion. It also provides and operates ground transportation, and makes unit distribution of supplies, when requested and authorized. Additionally, it maintains and transports the brigade reserve of supplies for which the unit is responsible.

e. Supply and Service Company. In the airborne separate brigade, the supply and service company provides the brigade and attached units classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII supplies (except aircraft and COMSEC equipment). The company provides graves registration service,



1. AUGMENTATION REQUIRED.

Figure 11-8. Support battalion, air cavalry combat brigade.

clothing exchange and bath services, unclassified map supply and salvage collection. It has no organic transport capability.

f. Maintenance Company. The maintenance company provides command, administration, and technical supervision of a separate brigade's maintenance activities. It furnishes direct support maintenance and technical assistance to all elements of the brigade, except for ammunition, missile systems, medical, COMSEC, avionics, and airdrop equipment, and light textiles.

g. Maintenance and Supply Company. In the light infantry brigade, the maintenance and supply functions are combined in one company.

11-4. Combat Service Support Operations

Generally, the elements of the support battalion are employed similarly to those of the DISCOM.

a. During tactical operations, the brigade sup-

port area, established as a base of combat service operations, normally is under the tactical control of the support battalion commander. He allocates areas to support battalion units and to maneuver battalion field trains. He coordinates local security measures for the support area. Security is principally through disposition of units, provision of local security by each separate element of the support units, and coordination with the brigade operations and training officer (S3) for combat elements in the event the support units are subjected to an enemy attack beyond their defensive capability. In the ACCB, the support battalion control officer insures that organic aircraft and those specifically allocated to combat service support missions are effectively employed in conjunction with the operating elements of the support battalion.

b. When the brigade is required to echelon brigade support, the forward echelon is an extension of the brigade support area and remains under the control of the support battalion commander.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

The references listed below should be checked frequently against the publication indexes (DA Pam 310-series) for the latest changes or revisions relating to material covered in this manual.

A-1. Army Regulations (AR)

27-20	Legal Services—Claims
50-5	Nuclear Surety
310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
310-31	Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System)
310-34	Equipment Authorization Policies and Criteria, and Common Tables of Allowances
310-49	Military Publications—The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
310-50	Military Publications—Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
570-2	Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables—Personnel
638-30	Deceased Personnel—Graves Registration Organization and Functions in Support of Major Military Operation
700-82	Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes
710-2	Inventory Management—Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units, and Installations
750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Concepts and Policies

A-2. Field Manuals (FM)

3-1	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Support
3-2	Tactical Employment of Riot Control Agent CS
3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense
3-22	Fallout Prediction
3-50	Chemical Smoke Generator Units and Smoke Operations
8-10	Medical Support, Theaters of Operations
9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations
10-13	Supply and Service Reference Data
10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations
10-63	Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operation
10-67	Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations
11-23	Theater Army Communications Command
11-50	Communications in Armored, Infantry, and Infantry (Mechanized) Divisions
11-57	Signal Battalion, Airborne Division
12-2	Personnel and Administrative Support in Theaters of Operation
12-4	Division/Separate Brigade Adjutant General
14-3	Comptroller Support in Theaters of Operation
14-4	Division/Separate Brigade Finance Officer
16-5	The Chaplain
19-30	Physical Security
21-11	First Aid for Soldiers
21-30	Military Symbols
21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
21-41	Soldier's Handbook for Defense against Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare

25-2 (Test)	Unit Commander's Guide
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare
29-3-1	Direct Support Supply and Service in Theaters of Operations
29-11	COMSEC Logistics Support in a Theater of Operations
29-20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operation
29-23	Direct Support Maintenance Battalion (Nondivisional)
29-24	General Support Maintenance Operations
29-30-1	Division Maintenance Battalion
29-35	Maintenance in Separate Brigades
29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
29-50	Supply and Services in Divisions and Separate Brigades
30-5	Combat Intelligence
30-16	Technical Intelligence
31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations
31-25	Desert Operations
31-35	Jungle Operations
31-71	Northern Operations
31-72	Mountain Operations
31-75	Riverine Operations
33-1	Psychological Operations—US Army Doctrine
33-5	Psychological Operations—Techniques and Procedures
38-24	Classes of Supply
41-10	Civil Affairs Operation
54-9	Corps Support Command
55-12	Movement of Army Units in Air Force Aircraft
55-15	Transportation Reference Data
55-30	Army Motor Transport Operations
55-31	Army Motor Transport Unit
55-40	Army Combat Service Support Air Transport Operations
57-1	US Army/US Air Force Doctrine for Airborne Operations
57-35	Airmobile Operations
61-100	The Division
100-10	Combat Service Support
100-20	Internal Defense and Development—US Army Doctrine
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data
(S)101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Logistical Data (U)
101-31-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Nuclear Weapons Employment, Doctrine and Procedures
101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense

A-3. Technical Manuals (TM)

3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination
5-700	Field Water Supply
8-285	Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries
38-750	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)
38-750-1	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)—Field Command Procedures
750-244-3	Procedures for Destruction of Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use

A-4. Department of the Army Training Circulars (TC)

38-1	Division Logistics System (DLOGS)—Property Accounting and Army Equipment Status Reporting in Divisions—Functional User Procedures and Codes
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38-2-series Division Logistics System (DLOGS)—Class IX (Repair Parts) Supply System Supply
Operating Procedures

A-5. Department of the Army Pamphlets (DA Pam)

310-series Military Publications Indexes



S/S CH 1, 31 AUG. 1978

Agents. When the enemy uses nuclear weapons or chemical/biological agents, unusual demands are placed on all combat service support activities.

(1) *Supply.* Supplies exposed to contamination must be monitored before use or issue. Class I supplies and water sources suspected of chemical, biological, or nuclear contamination must be given special attention.

(2) *Maintenance.* Additional time is needed to decontaminate unit equipment and equipment undergoing repair. Units monitor their own equipment. They are equipped to decontaminate the essential parts of equipment to continue combat essential operations.

(3) *Medical support.* There may be a marked increase in the number of persons needing medical care. In such circumstances, the medical battalion will require assistance in decontaminating patients and facilities and may require assistance in evacuating and providing treatment for patients. Patient decontamination is performed under medical supervision.

(4) *Construction.* Collective protection features are needed in key headquarters, communication facilities, and other critical activities. Rehabilitation of damaged facilities that are also con-

taminated is difficult and time consuming. Such rehabilitation will normally not be undertaken unless the area affected is of vital importance and the damaged facilities cannot be reestablished elsewhere with less effort.

(5) *Transportation.* Alternate supply routes become very important. Strict traffic control measures are necessary to prevent use of contaminated routes. Detours and rerouting, however, increase turn-around time and more cargo vehicles may be required.

(6) *Labor.* There may be a scarcity of civilian, military, and prisoner-of-war labor in contaminated areas; however, the number of required labor tasks will increase. Additional labor may have to be provided by diverting labor personnel from outside sources.

(7) *Control.* Enemy employment of nuclear weapons or chemical/biological agents will increase problems of traffic control, evacuation of prisoners of war, and the security of critical activities and materiel. Contamination of areas, facilities, and surface routes causes confusion and increases demands on security and control personnel.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

2-4. Mission

The division support command (DISCOM) provides division-level combat service support (excluding communications security (COMSEC) equipment, construction and water production) to all organic and attached elements of the division. The objective of this support is to keep the weapons systems and other equipment of the division operating.

2-5. Organization

The organization of the DISCOM is shown in figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3. The DISCOMs in the armor, infantry, and mechanized infantry (AIM) divisions are similar in organization. Greater differences are found in the airborne and airmobile DISCOMs.

2-6. Capabilities

The DISCOM provides—

a. Advice to the division commander and staff on all combat service support matters pertaining to DISCOM operations. (For exceptions, see chapter 3.)

b. Planning, direction and supervision of combat service support (except COMSEC, construction, and water production) for the division. This support consists of—

(1) Requisition, receipt, storage, and distribution of all classes of supply except class V. Class V supplies are monitored by the ammunition supply officer in the DMMC to insure the available supplies are distributed according to priorities established by the division commander. In the airmobile and airborne divisions, the DISCOM may also receive, temporarily store and distribute limited class V supplies. When this is the requirement, additional ammunition supply and transportation is provided by augmentation actions.

(2) Direct support maintenance and backup organizational maintenance support for all divisional units (for exceptions, see paragraph 3-24). In the airmobile and airborne divisions, parachute and related airdrop equipment supply and backup organizational maintenance is provided by the appropriate airdrop equipment support company. In all divisions direct support maintenance of missile systems is accomplished by the organic missile support unit. This includes the receipt,

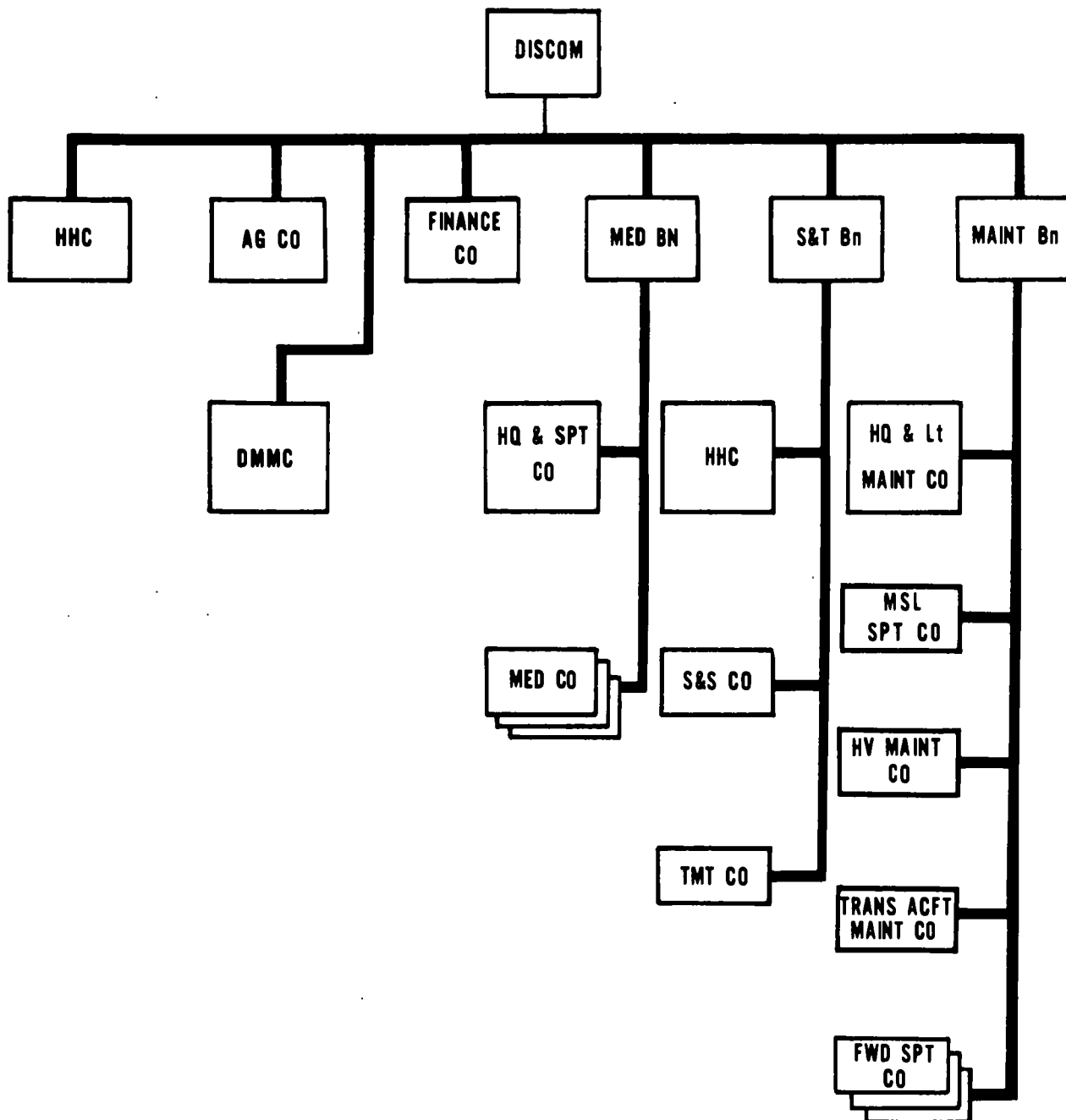


Figure 2-1. Armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry (AIM) DISCOMs.

storage and issue of peculiar class IX supplies for land combat and light air defense systems to support mission shops, contact teams and missile system users.

(3) Medical support to the division and attached troops. The airmobile division medical battalion has an organic tactical aeromedical evacuation capability.

(4) A limited capability to transport division reserve supplies.

(5) Clothing exchange, bath, and graves registration services, each by augmentation of appropriate units in the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions) or supply and service battalion (airmobile and airborne divisions).

(6) Music for division functions (provided by the adjutant general company).

(7) Support for civic action, as required.

(8) Planning, coordinating and supervising

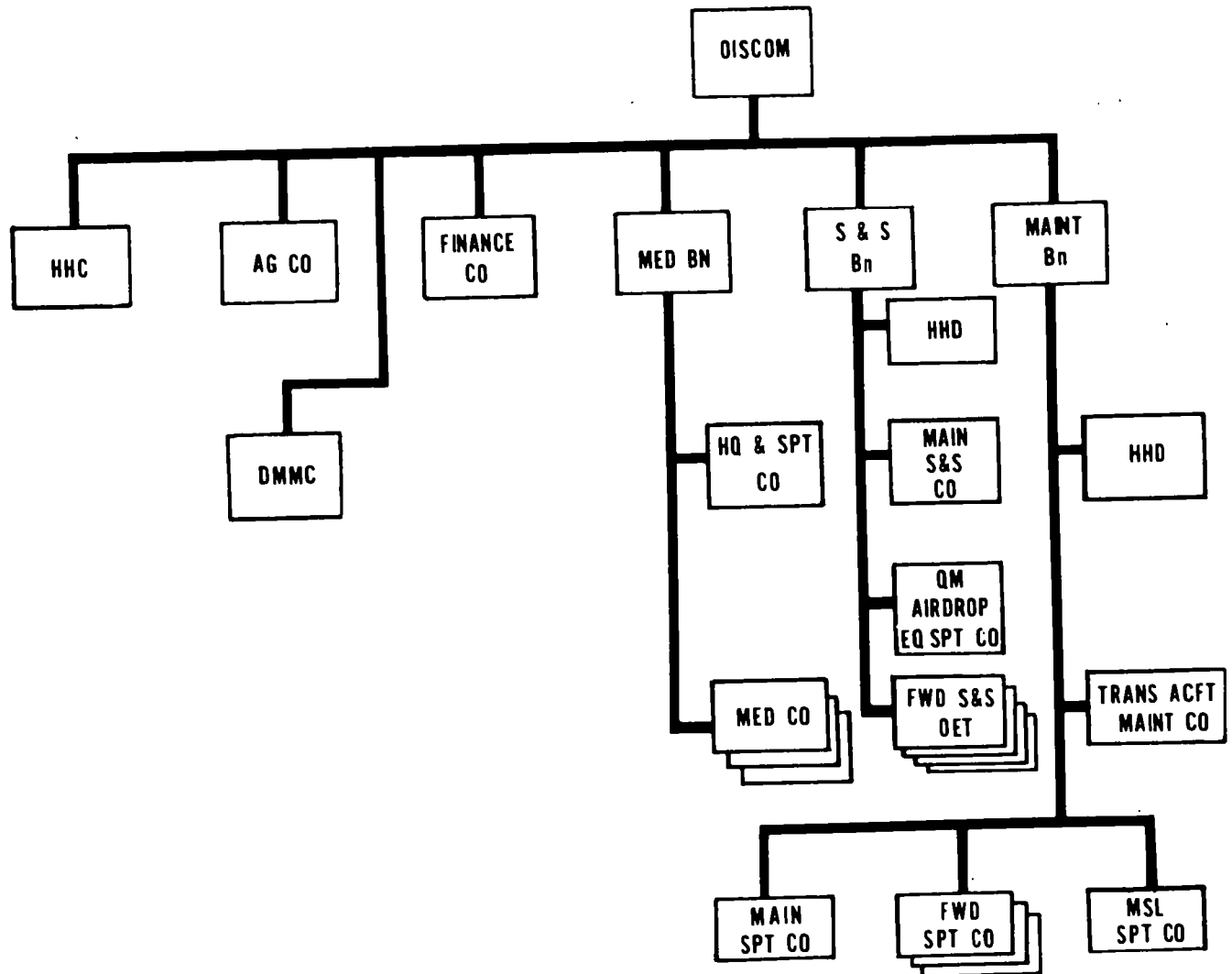


Figure 2-2. Airborne DISCOM.

rear area protection (RAP) activities in its assigned areas of responsibilities.

(9) ADP support for logistics and personnel administration functions of supported units.

2-7. Employment

The DISCOM provides combat service support on a unit support basis, an area support basis, and a task support basis. Unit support is that support furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support is furnished to all the units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or an area to accomplish identified tasks. No matter what the basis, the ultimate purpose of the support is to keep weapon systems operating.

a. A division support area is established as a base of combat service support operations in the division rear area.

b. The command posts of the DISCOM and the DISCOM units, less those elements supporting each brigade, are normally located in the division support area. In fast-moving situations or widely dispersed actions, elements of the DISCOM (in addition to those supporting each brigade) may operate forward of the division support area to insure continuing support of combat and combat support elements.

c. For a more detailed description of the employment of the DISCOM, see chapter 4.

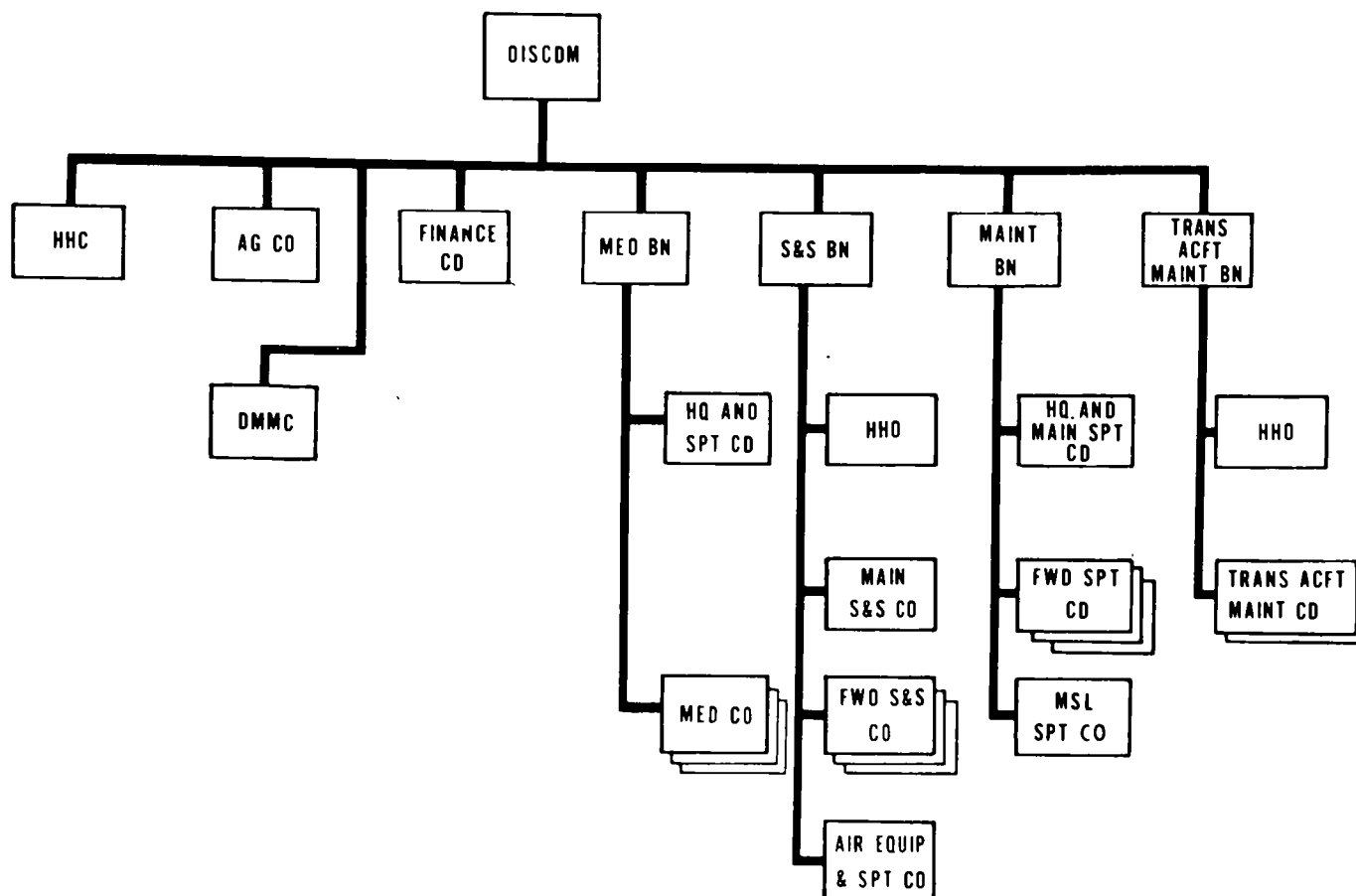


Figure 2-3. Airmobile DISCOM.

Section III. BRIGADE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2-8. Mission

The DISCOM elements with the brigade provide combat service support to units attached to or in support of the brigade and to other units operating in the brigade support area. Figures 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6 portray typical deployment of combat service support units.

2-9. Brigade Support Area

a. Units in Area. Units which occupy a portion of the brigade support area include the brigade trains plus combat support and other combat service support elements. Each brigade train normally consists of elements of the brigade S4 section and field trains of organic, attached or supporting units (basically battalion field trains). The composition of brigade trains depends on the tactical disposition of brigade units.

b. Combat and Field Trains. Whether a train is a combat train or a field train depends upon its

immediate mission. Normally, combat trains will be located in the battalion support area.

(1) *Combat trains.* A combat train is a logistical element required for immediate support of the combat elements. Combat trains may include ammunition, maintenance, fuel and lubricants and medical vehicles.

(2) *Field train.* A field train is a unit train not required for immediate support of combat elements. Field trains may include kitchen and baggage trains, administrative trains, heavy maintenance, water and those ammunition, fuel and lubricants trucks not required for direct support of troops in the immediate engagement.

2-10. DISCOM Elements in the Brigade Support Area

The DISCOM elements supporting each brigade are organized to meet the needs of the brigade. Typical DISCOM elements in a brigade support

Table 2-1. TOE Maneuver Battalions of Divisions/Separate Brigades

Type division/brigade	Base TOE	Variable authorization			Fixed authorization		LT INF BN TOE 7-175H
		INF BN TOE 7-15H	INF (MECH) BN TOE 7-45H	TANK BN TOE 17-35H	AMBL INF BN TOE 7-55H	ABN INF BN TOE 7-35H	
Infantry Division	7H	8	1	1			
Infantry (Mech) Division	37H		6	4			
Armored Division	17H		5	6			
Airmobile Division	67H				9		
Airborne Division	57H					9	
Separate Infantry Brigade	7-100H	3					
Separate Infantry (Mech) Brigade	37-100H		2	1			
Separate Armored Brigade	17-100H		1	2			
Air Cavalry Cbt Brigade ¹	17-200H						
Separate Airborne Brigade	57-100H					3	
Separate Light Inf Brigade	77-100H						3

¹ Maneuver units of the ACCB include one air cavalry squadron (TOE 17-205H) and two attack helicopter battalions (TOE 17-385H).

port area within the division to insure that supply and maintenance reserves allocated each area are compatible with support requirements.

2-14. Force Development

When the division or brigade organization to be supported approximates that of the type organization shown in table 2-1, there should be a minimal requirement for submission of modified tables of organization (MTOE) changes in support organizations. MTOE action should be initiated only when there is a significant deviation from the type organization.

a. Guidance Reference. To properly align their support organization, support commanders and their staffs should become familiar with the policies and regulations that govern the development of TOE and MTOE. Particular attention should be given to the following regulations:

(1) *AR 310-31, Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System).* This regulation sets forth Army policies and procedures for development of TOE/MTOE.

(2) *AR 310-34, Equipment Authorization Policies and Criteria, and Common Tables of Allowance.* This regulation provides Army policies and criteria for authorization of equipment in TOE/MTOE.

(3) *AR 570-2, Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables—Personnel.* This regulation provides Army policies and criteria for authorization of personnel in TOE/MTOE.

b. Augmentation to TOE. TOE development policies are responsive to resource constraints. While TOE are designed to reflect wartime requirements, Army policy recognizes that some valid wartime requirements cannot be supported in

peacetime. As a result, certain capabilities are authorized by augmentation. Typical examples are as follows:

(1) *Headquarters and headquarters company, DISCOM.* Division maintenance assistance and instruction team (MAIT).

(2) *Adjutant general company.* Replacement detachment.

(3) *Medical battalion.* Additional ambulances and technical skills.

(4) *Supply and service/transport battalion.*

(a) Central issue facility (CIF).

(b) Clothing exchange and bath sections.

(c) Graves registration platoons/sections.

(d) Motor transport operations personnel for 24-hour operations.

(5) *Maintenance battalion.* Additional recovery vehicle operating personnel.

c. Alternates to Augmentation. In developing DISCOM MTOE, the support commander and staff should give special attention to augmentation such as those shown in *b* above. Alternatives to such augmentation action are as follows:

(1) *Cadre.* Organize a cadre for all augmentation elements such as replacement detachments, clothing exchange and bath sections, and graves registration sections. This will provide the minimum basis for interim training and will facilitate the rapid activation or expansion of these elements prior to deployment of the division.

(2) *Standard requirements codes (SRCs).* Organize all augmentation elements, such as replacement detachments, clothing exchange and bath sections, and graves registration sections, as high priority reserve component units. Such additional elements could be used to supplement the DISCOM prior to deployment of the division.



CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

3-1. Organization

Organization of headquarters and headquarters company, division support command (DISCOM), is shown in figures 3-1 and 3-2.

3-2. Employment

DISCOM headquarters provides personnel and equipment for the command, supervision, and control of the majority of division-level combat serv-

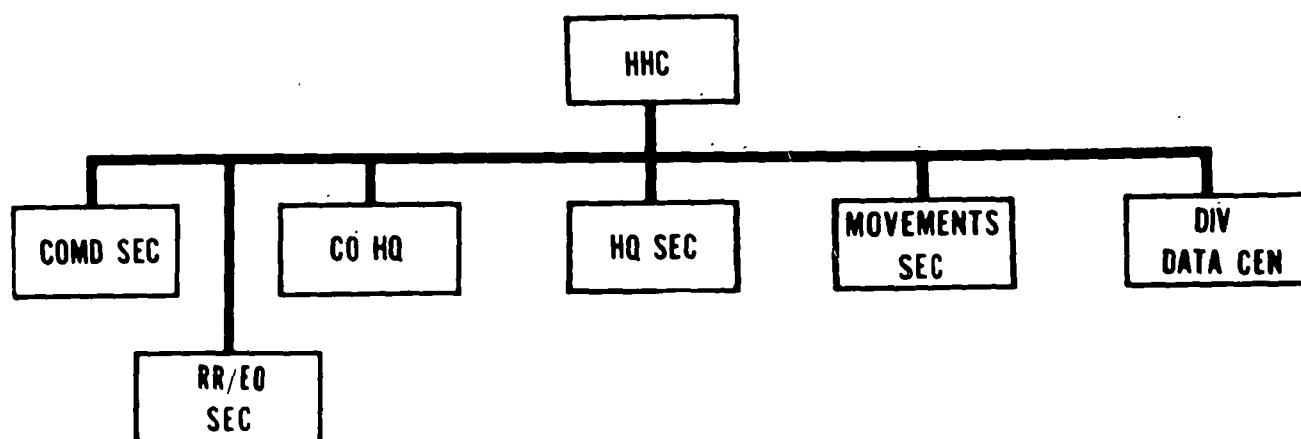


Figure 3-1. Headquarters and headquarters company, AIM DISCOMs.

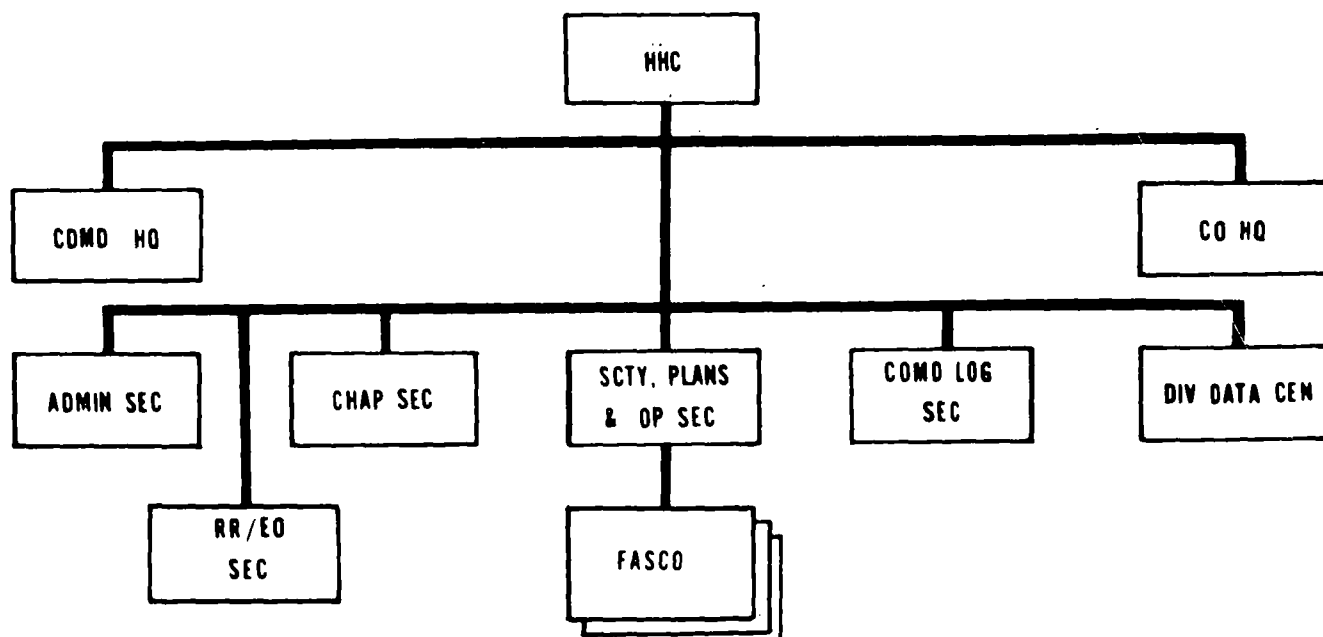


Figure 3-2. Headquarters and headquarters company, airmobile and airborne DISCOMs.

ice support operations (chap 4) (except COMSEC logistics, construction and water production). It also furnishes automatic data processing support (ADPS) to assist in the accomplishment of the supply, maintenance, finance and personnel administration functions of the DISCOM. The headquarters company provides personnel and equipment for the command and internal combat service support of the DISCOM headquarters.

a. Ammunition Supply Officer (ASO). The division ammunition supply officer (ASO) is in the division materiel management center (DMMC) and administratively controls the provision of class V supply within the division and attached units.

b. Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters (para 3-6b) may, when authorized, provide religious services to local populations as part of the civic action program. Proper coordination must be accomplished with civil affairs personnel and other US and host country agencies

interested in civil-military relations. For further guidance pertaining to the chaplain function, see FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

c. Race Relations/Equal Opportunity Section. This section is an integral part of all DISCOMs and administers the DISCOM race relations and equal opportunity programs. It is headed by a race relations/equal opportunity officer who answers directly to the DISCOM commander. The RR/EO officer is assisted by a race relations/education-training officer and a sergeant; a race relations/equal opportunity operations sergeant and a specialist. The section advises the DISCOM commander and staff and assists subordinate commanders on matters pertaining to the programs. It also conducts surveys and analyzes data to determine racial, ethnic and religious differences existing within the DISCOM; assists commanders in solving RR/EO problems; develops and conducts education and training programs; and designs and conducts seminars and workshops to promote racial harmony.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND STAFF

3-3. DISCOM Commander

The commander of the DISCOM has both command and combat service support responsibilities. In meeting these responsibilities, he will find it useful to view his duties from three perspectives. First, he must look within the DISCOM and become involved in standard command and administrative matters, e.g., troop morale, personnel management, unit supply, and other similar functions. Second, he must look forward at the units the DISCOM supports with a view toward improving that support, e.g., the quality of direct support maintenance and its effect on the readiness of division units. Third, he must look back at the higher echelon support provided to him by a COSCOM or other support activity and insure that there is an appropriate interface between the DISCOM units and the backup support units.

a. Command. The DISCOM commander commands and controls organic and attached units of the DISCOM. He—

(1) Organizes the movement of and directs the disposition of subordinate units within the division support area in accordance with the current tactical plan. This duty requires coordination with the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the division assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), concerning current and proposed locations and movement of all DISCOM units.

(2) Is responsible for all tactical and technical training of personnel and units of the DISCOM. Because of the wide range and complexity of the skills found in the DISCOM, and the need for expertise in training, several division staff officers are charged with the actual conducting of technical training. These include the Adjutant General, the Finance Officer, and the Division Surgeon. It is vital that the DISCOM commander maintain an effective working relationship with the division staff in order that training proceeds smoothly.

(3) Recommends priorities for air defense of combat service support facilities.

(4) Coordinates and implements plans for assigned rear area protection (RAP) responsibilities in the division support area.

b. Combat Service Support. The DISCOM commander—

(1) Advises the division commander and staff concerning supply, maintenance, and services and the conduct of these combat service support functions throughout the division.

(2) Supervises and controls combat service support operations of the division (except as noted).

(3) Conducts inspections to determine the ability of the DISCOM and attached units to function in the field.

(4) In airborne and airmobile divisions—

(a) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in supply and maintenance of airdrop materiel and airdrop support operations.

(b) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in determining requirements for airdrop equipment to support airborne operations.

(c) When so directed or authorized, inspects and provides supported units with technical assistance in packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop, and the rigging of supplies and equipment for external helicopter lift.

3-4. Orders and Instructions

Administrative and logistic orders normally are not issued at brigade and lower echelons. The DISCOM commander furnishes combat service support information to the division G4 for inclusion in division plans or orders. He publishes instructions to his own command, using standard operation order or plan techniques. Matters that may be reduced to routine are included in standing operating procedures.

3-5. Unit Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. General. The organization of the DISCOM staff differs according to the type division. The AIM DISCOMs are organized with the conventional S-type staff while the airborne and airmobile DISCOMs use a functional-type staff.

(1) The DISCOM staff of an AIM division consists of the executive officer, the ADP operations officer, a movements control officer, the personnel staff officer (S1), intelligence officer (S2), operations officer (S3), and logistics staff officer (S4). The DISCOM commander may also be assisted by a small special staff such as a chemical officer, chaplain, ammunition supply officer, and communications-electronics (C-E) officer.

(2) In the airborne and airmobile divisions, the DISCOM staff consists of an executive officer; a security, plans and operations officer; a command logistics officer; a personnel staff officer; and a movement control officer. The airborne/airmobile DISCOM commander is also assisted by a special staff such as a chaplain, chemical officer, an ADP officer, and a C-E officer.

b. Executive Officer. The DISCOM executive officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander. His functions and responsibilities as executive officer are similar to those of a chief of staff, as outlined in FM 101-5.

c. Security, Plans and Operations Officer. In the airborne and airmobile divisions, the security, plans and operations officer (SPO) serves as the principal staff adviser to the DISCOM commander in all matters pertaining to military intelligence; organization; training; movements control; mission-related operations; and CBR defense matters. The SPO's functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G2 and G3, as outlined in FM 101-5. He coordinates the mission performance of the DISCOM units. To assist him in this role, he has the following officers:

(1) A plans and operations officer who heads a branch responsible for supervision over those DISCOM activities not classed as combat service support, but which are charged to the DISCOM as mission responsibilities.

(2) A support operations officer who heads a branch responsible for supervision over those activities that are primary combat service support mission responsibilities of the DISCOM.

d. S1 and Personnel Staff Officer. In the AIM DISCOMs he is called the S1, in the airborne and airmobile DISCOMs the personnel staff officer. He is the principal staff assistant in personnel matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1), as outlined in FM 101-5.

e. S2. In the AIM DISCOMs the S2 is the principal staff assistant in intelligence matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence (G2), as outlined in FM 101-5. In the airborne/airmobile DISCOMs, these functions and responsibilities are those of the security, plans and operations officer (para 3-5c).

f. S3. In the AIM DISCOMs, the S3 is the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to organization, training, and primary mission operations of the DISCOM. In the airborne and airmobile divisions these responsibilities are assumed by the security, plans and operations officer and his assistants (c above). The S3's functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G3, as outlined in FM 101-5. He also may exercise staff responsibility for activities pertaining primarily to—

(1) Preparation of plans, policies, and programs pertaining to the organization, operations, and functions of the DISCOM in providing division-wide combat service support.

(2) Allocation of units to support the DISCOM mission, based on recommendations of other staff officers and commanders of subordinate units.

(3) Preparation of plans and coordination and supervision of civil affairs activities and psychological operations.

g. S4 and Command Logistics Officer. The S4 (AIM DISCOMs) or the command logistics officer (airborne and airmobile DISCOMs), is the principal staff assistant for internal logistics matters pertaining to DISCOM units.

3-6. Special Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. DISCOM Chemical Staff Officer. The DISCOM chemical staff officer is the principal assistant and advisor to the DISCOM commander and other staff officers in chemical, biological, and radiological matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the chemical officer, as outlined in FM 101-5. In the AIM DISCOMs he normally operates under the control of the S3 as an assistant operations officer. In the airborne and airmobile divisions he operates under the control of the security, plans, and operations officer.

b. DISCOM Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters are not normally attached to subordinate units, but provide religious services for all subordinate units. The DISCOM chaplain coordinates the efforts of all chaplains in the DISCOM to insure overall denominational and area religious coverage. He must also see that adequate religious services are provided all DISCOM subordinate elements located with or attached to the brigades. He maintains close liaison with the brigade chaplains in accomplishing his religious coverage responsibility for forward DISCOM elements. When the division is engaged in combat operations, division forward medical clearing stations normally receive religious coverage from the brigade chaplains. Other responsibilities, functions, and relationships of the DISCOM chaplains are as indicated in FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

c. Ammunition Supply Officer. The ammunition supply officer (ASO) is assigned to the division materiel management center (DMMC). He functions under the DISCOM commander in providing assistance in ammunition matters. He has certain operational as well as staff functions and responsibilities. He represents the DISCOM commander in matters pertaining to ammunition requirements and availability. He maintains liaison with the division G3 and G4 within limits defined by the DISCOM commander or the division materiel management officer (DMMO). On routine matters,

he normally deals directly with the G3 and G4, keeping the DISCOM commander and the DMMO informed. In cases having significant impact on the capability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the ASO obtains the approval of the DISCOM commander or the DMMO before taking action.

(1) *Division ammunition office.* In AIM divisions, the division ammunition office is established by the DMMC class V supply section and located where it can best control ammunition supply for the division and attached units. The location of the division ammunition office is selected to prevent unnecessary detours by units for the authentication of transportation orders (requisitions) (para 6-7). The airmobile and airborne division class V sections, assigned to the supply and service battalion, establish and operate division ammunition supply points (ASPs) within the airhead.

(2) *Specific functions and responsibilities of the ASO.* As authorized or directed by the DISCOM commander/DMMO, the ASO assists the division G3 and G4 in establishing controlled supply rates, which are forwarded periodically through command channels for approval. Assistance is usually limited to technical advice concerning types and nomenclatures of ammunition required. Quantities required are established by tactical commanders and forwarded by the division staff.

d. Forward Area Support Coordinating Officers. In the airborne and airmobile divisions, three forward area support coordinating officers (FASCOs) are organic to the headquarters and headquarters company, DISCOM, one FASCO to support each brigade. In the AIM divisions, when justified by MTOE, FASCOs may be authorized and equipped as shown in appendix G. The FASCO coordinates combat service support missions between the brigade executive officer, or brigade S4, and the DISCOM elements operating in the brigade support area. The FASCOs are under the operational control of the DISCOM security, plans-operations (SPO) officer or the S3. In carrying out his responsibility, the FASCO not only coordinates the primary mission accomplishment of DISCOM forward support elements but—

(1) Advises and assists in the allocation of operational sites within a brigade support area.

(2) Coordinates collective security elements of forward DISCOM elements.

(3) Maintains contact with DISCOM headquarters and subordinate battalions.

(4) Provides early identification of combat service support problem areas and refers them to the appropriate DISCOM element.

(5) Keeps informed of brigade tactical plans and informs DISCOM elements in the brigade support area of these plans.

(6) Recommends changes in the strength, composition, and location of forward support elements.

e. Communications-Electronics (C-E) Officer. The C-E officer is the principal adviser to the DISCOM commander and staff in all C-E matters. He is normally included in the security, plans, and operations section. He—

(1) Coordinates and exercises technical supervision of the training and activities of the C-E personnel in DISCOM headquarters and subordinate units.

(2) Keeps informed of DISCOM plans and operations and provides advice on the selection of the DISCOM command post.

(3) Coordinates with the division C-E officer and the support command operations platoon leader of the signal support operations company to insure that division-wide communications requirements are met.

f. DISCOM Movement Control Officer. The DISCOM movement control officer is a member of the DISCOM staff. He—

(1) Performs transportation movements functions and installation transportation office activities to meet the day-to-day transportation requirements in support of the division.

(2) Receives broad policy guidance for transportation movement, highway regulation and division movement control functions from the division transportation officer (DTO) located in division headquarters.

(3) Coordinates the arrival of resupply and replacement movements into the division support area or directly into the FASCOs operating in the brigade support areas. These resupply shipments may arrive by either motor transport or air transport; the air transport mode includes the use of Air Force transports as well as nondivisional Army combat service support airlift. Replacements will normally arrive via air transport means.

(4) Through the DTO, requests from COSCOM MCC those transportation requirements which exceed the transport capabilities (both air and surface transport) allocated the DISCOM for combat service support functions.

(5) Is responsible for the DISCOM movements element, which—

(a) Performs the functions of the division traffic headquarters, with basic plans and policies provided by the DTO.

(b) Performs installation transportation functions such as preparing reports of shipments.

(c) Accomplishes related transportation documentation to include reports of over/short or damaged shipments.

(6) Coordinates the traffic circulation plans and highway regulation function with the division provost marshal.

(7) Coordinates with the division air traffic coordinator for combat service support airlift flights in the division support area and to and from the brigade support area.

g. Automatic Data Processing Officer. The automatic data processing officer serves as chief of the division data center (DDC) and as the division management information systems officer (MISO). In all DISCOMs there are the office of the DDC, an ADPS operations section, and an ADP maintenance section. The DDC provides the personnel, data processing equipment, and other equipment necessary to provide data processing service to the staffs and units of the division in the accomplishment of personnel functions, i.e., the Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS); pay functions; and division logistics (DLOGS) functions involving expendables other than repair parts, all repair parts (except medical and COMSEC), property book and equipment status and asset reporting.

(1) *Office of the division data center.* This element exercises management and operational control over DDC operations and insures proper allocation of resources to accomplish the mission of the division data center. It develops policies to insure effective and efficient utilization of personnel and equipment; plans, coordinates, and performs administrative and logistic activities necessary to support data operations; coordinates with user activities; implements policies of higher headquarters; and advises the DISCOM and division commanders and their staffs on ADP matters. The office—

(a) Is responsible for control of manual files maintenance, document control, general scheduling, and reports generated within the DDC. To accomplish this it coordinates and establishes work schedules; coordinates the receipt of input and distribution of output; supervises all card

files; and supervises general systems design and programming.

(b) Is responsible for designing and programming all special one-time reports required by the division as well as accomplishing program changes directed by higher headquarters. It performs system analysis and programming for the DDC; implements Department of the Army (DA) directed modifications to DA developed programs; researches, designs and programs local systems and reports; and maintains all program and run instructions within the DDC.

(c) Through analysts and specialists in the personnel, pay, and logistics functional areas, monitors and controls type input into the DDC and, conversely, the machine output to the systems users; provides detailed control of all files and documents internal to the DDC; maintains all card files in the DDC and coordinates with supported units to insure proper operation of the total system; checks for erroneous data generated by the system, and assists users and systems maintenance personnel in determining problems and corrective measures required; maintains all record input to and releases all record output from the DDC to include scheduling, logging, and editing; and monitors work flow of production runs through the DDC.

(5) *ADP operations section.* This section is composed of data processing technicians, enlisted supervisors and associated equipment operators. The data processing technicians, on a shift basis or in decentralized operations, are responsible for the daily operations of the automatic data processing equipment and have control over card punch and machine operations. The section—

(a) Schedules daily workload on a general schedule provided by the management and planning section.

(b) Tailors personnel assignments by shift and computer site to meet anticipated workloads.

(c) Insures proper utilization and operator maintenance of section equipment and determines changes in processing as required.

(d) Conducts required technical training.

(e) Operates the central processors and ADP peripheral and auxiliary equipment required to produce user reports.

(f) Performs data reduction of user hard copy input to machineable form, as required.

(6) *ADP maintenance section.* This section—

(a) Maintains all ADPE within the DDC and ADPE that is organic to other units of the DISCOM. ADPE maintenance personnel provide on-

site organizational, direct, and general support maintenance.

(b) Provides the personnel and equipment to provide electrical power for the DDC.

(c) Maintains the power generator, heating and air conditioning equipment authorized the DDC.

(d) Coordinates contractor provided support.

3-7. Functions of Subordinate Commanders of the DISCOM

Besides commanding their units, commanders of the medical battalion, the maintenance battalion, the supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions), the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions), the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion (airmobile division), and the division materiel management center (DMMC) function as follows:

a. Medical Battalion Commander. The medical battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in those medical support matters for which the medical battalion is responsible.

(2) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for medical service support.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) Supervises technical training of medical personnel assigned or attached to the division.

(5) When so designated, performs the additional duties of the division surgeon. In this capacity he is a special staff officer and has direct access to the division commander and staff in the performance of his duties as division surgeon. For further discussion of his duties and responsibilities, see FM 8-15 and FM 101-5.

b. Maintenance Battalion Commander. The maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff on all maintenance and repair parts supply matters for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. Supply management for repair parts is centralized at the DMMC.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of maintenance operations and training (except for medical, COMSEC, data processing, and quartermaster airdrop equipment).

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in maintenance support operations for which the maintenance battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance, but the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval of those actions having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to complete its mission.

c. Supply and Transport Battalion Commander and Supply and Service Battalion Commander. The supply and transport battalion (AIM divisions) commander and the supply and service battalion (airborne and airmobile divisions) commander have similar staff responsibilities and functions. Each battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists his DISCOM commander and staff in supply, service, and transportation matters for which his battalion is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of supply, transportation, and service operations and training throughout the division.

(3) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for supply, services, and transportation. Supply management is centralized at the DMMC.

(4) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff when required.

(5) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff on those supply, services, and transportation operations for which the battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance to the division G4; but in cases having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval before action. The battalion commander must inform the DISCOM commander of all commitments made.

d. Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion Commander (Airmobile Division). The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander in all maintenance and repair parts matters for which the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion is responsible. Supply management for aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics repair parts is centralized in the DMMC.

(2) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(3) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff on those maintenance support operations for which the battalion is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance; but the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval of those actions having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to complete its mission.

e. Division Materiel Management Center Commander. The division materiel management center commander also serves as the division materiel management officer (DMMO). He—

(1) Advises the DISCOM commander and his staff on materiel (supply and maintenance) management activities for which the center is responsible. These activities include—

(a) The determination of requirements for procuring and directing the distribution of all supplies received by the division (less class VIII supplies, COMSEC equipment, and classified maps).

(b) The development and supervision of division authorized stockage list and operational readiness items.

(c) The maintenance of the division property book and Army equipment status reporting data.

(2) Coordinates with the commanders of the supply and transport battalion or the supply and service battalion, the maintenance battalion, and the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, concerning materiel management activities that interface with the storage and issue activities performed by the operating battalions.

f. The Division Adjutant General and the Division Finance Officer. Although assigned to the DISCOM, these two officers are responsible to the division chief of staff for the provisions of adjutant general and finance services and are under the general staff supervision of the division G1.

3-8. Relationship of the DISCOM Commander and the Division Staff

The DISCOM commander commands and controls division combat service support units. In addition, with his own staff and subordinate commanders, he coordinates with the division staff. Each division staff officer has the responsibility for planning in his respective area, e.g., the division G4

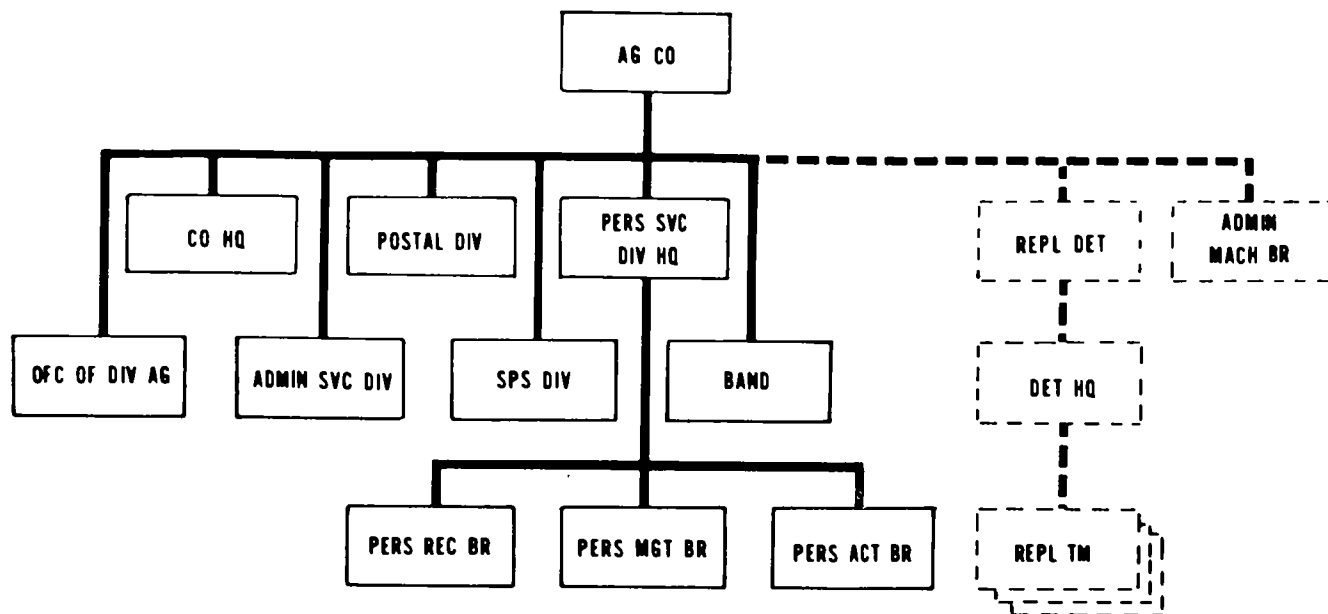


Figure 3-3. Division adjutant general company.

has staff responsibility for logistics planning. The DISCOM commander is the one primarily responsible for the execution of the division combat service support plan, since he is the division logistics operator and the G4 is the division logistics planner. Each member of the division staff and the DISCOM commander must coordinate his requirements and capabilities with each other in

matters of common interest. The division staff must recognize the command responsibilities of the DISCOM commander and the special problems in the DISCOM due to the number and diversity of units. The DISCOM commander should participate in the development of division-level combat service support plans, policies, and priorities.

Section III. ADJUTANT GENERAL COMPANY

3-9. General

The division adjutant general company provides centralized personnel and administrative support services (less finance services) to all personnel and units assigned or attached to the division. It depends upon the signal battalion for signal support, the finance company for finance support, and upon HHC, DISCOM, for automatic data processing support.

3-10. Organization

Organization of the division adjutant general company is shown in figure 3-3.

3-11. Employment

The adjutant general company provides those division special staff sections that normally remain with the division rear echelon. The division

G1 has general staff supervision over the technical operations of the staff functions performed by the company.

a. The division adjutant general assigned to the company operates in accordance with staff procedures and doctrine set forth in FM 101-5. For a description of the operations of the staff sections providing administrative support to divisional units, see FM 12-4.

b. The division band primarily provides music under the operational control of the division adjutant general. The music may be military in nature, or it may be dance music since the band has the capability of forming a dance band and a combo. The band may also provide entertainment to the local population as the part of a community relations or civic action program. It is capable of forming small music combinations for radio, TV and stage shows.

c. This unit must be augmented to provide replacement support. The replacement detachment (when authorized) can receive, control, and administratively process up to 300 individuals at any given time. These individuals, for example,

may comprise combinations of personnel arriving as replacements, returning from hospital, or departing for rotation. In addition, this detachment can control any number of replacement TOE units which have their own mess capability.

Section IV. FINANCE COMPANY

3-12. General

The division finance company provides finance services to all units assigned or attached to the division. It depends upon the signal battalion for communications, the division adjutant general company for personnel services, and upon HHC, DISCOM, for automatic data processing support and organizational maintenance on organic vehicles.

3-13. Organization

Organization of the division finance company is shown in figure 3-4.

3-14. Employment

The finance company provides finance services to divisional elements and assigned personnel, to include military pay, quality assurance and financial disbursing. Although normally located in the division support area at division rear, the company forms forward support teams to provide financial service to divisional elements located in forward areas as required. For details on division finance company operations, see FM 14-4.

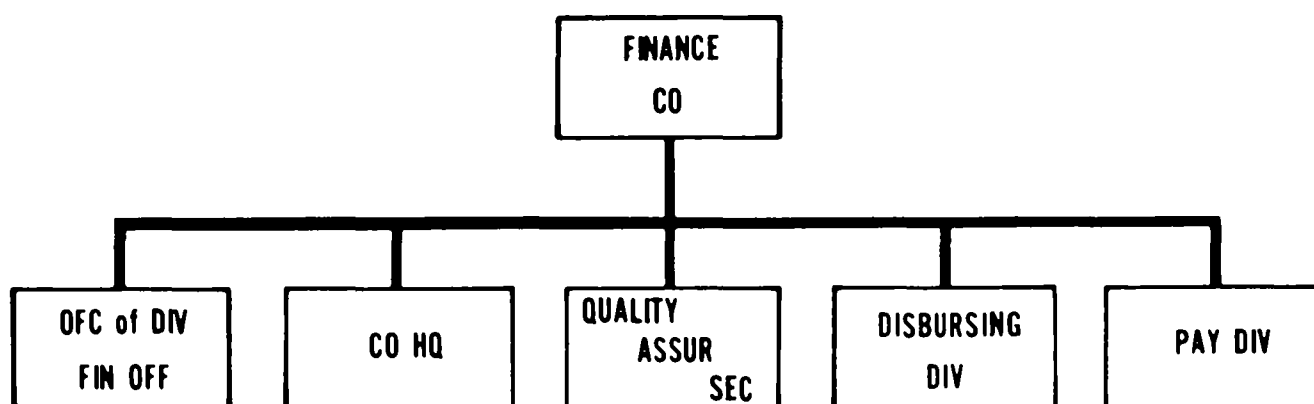


Figure 3-4. Division finance company.

Section V. MEDICAL BATTALION

3-15. General

The division medical battalion provides division level medical support, medical staff advice and assistance, and unit level medical support as required for all assigned and attached elements of the division. The airmobile division has a much greater air movement capability than the other divisions and the airmobile division medical battalion evacuates patients predominantly by air. The division medical support includes—

a. Operation of division clearing stations with a limited short-term holding capacity.

b. Ambulance evacuation of patients from unit aid stations.

c. Division-wide medical supply and organizational maintenance service of medical equipment.

d. Unit level medical support as required on an area basis.

e. Emergency dental treatment, limited optometric service and psychiatric treatment.

f. Consultation service for outpatients referred from unit level medical facilities.

g. Preventive medicine environmental consultation service.

h. Reinforcement of unit level medical support to include provision of physician coverage at aid stations as required.

i. In the airmobile division, aeromedical evacuation and air crash rescue support on an area basis.

3-16. Organization

Organization of the division medical battalion is shown in figure 3-5.

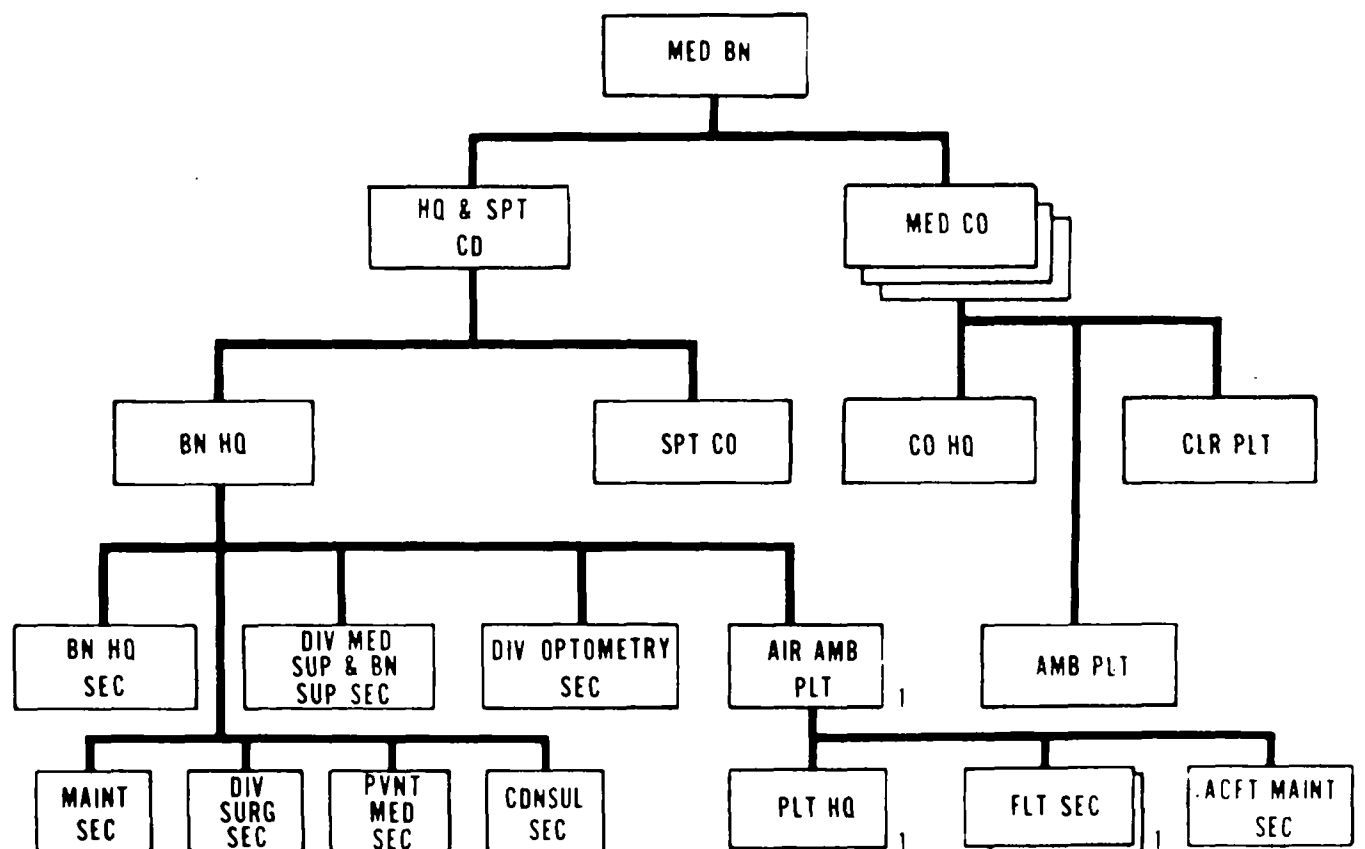
3-17. Employment

a. The headquarters and support company is located in the division support area. The support company provides unit and division level medical support for troops in the division rear area, and optometry, psychiatric consultation services, medical maintenance and medical supply capability for the division. The support company may

also be employed to reinforce the forward medical companies.

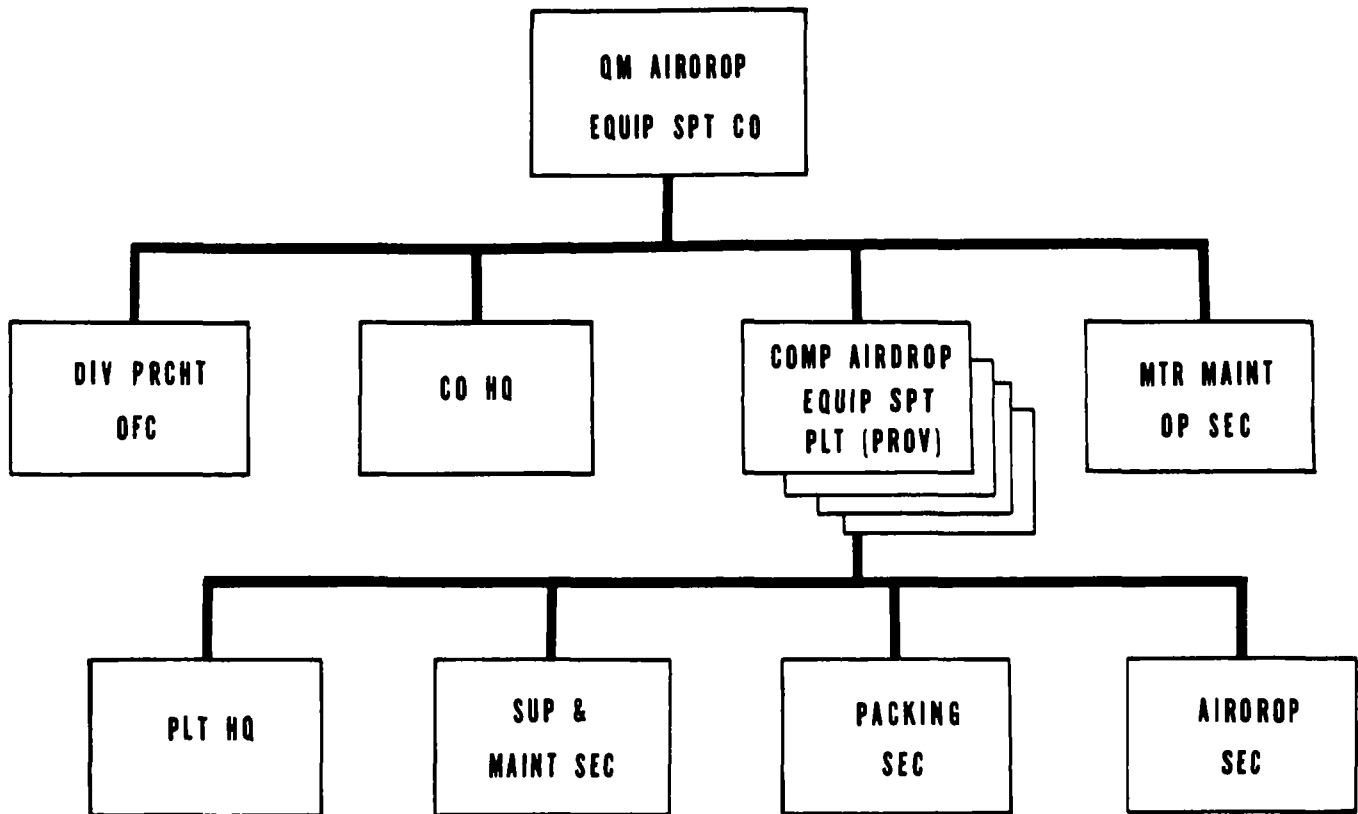
b. The three medical companies of the medical battalion support the combat brigades. These companies establish clearing stations in the brigade support area, with the ambulance platoons moving forward and evacuating patients from the aid stations of the maneuver battalions. In the airmobile division, aircraft of the aviation group airlift elements of the battalion into brigade and division bases or support areas. Air ambulances of the medical battalion may assist in the movement. Helicopters evacuate patients from battalion aid stations and field sites. Medical companies also operate an air crash rescue service in support of the division. For details on division medical battalion operations, see FM 8-10.

c. In all divisions, the division surgeon has the option of requesting (through proper channels) the use of any or all organic, attached, or supporting aircraft for emergency aeromedical evacuation of patients.



1 AIRMOBILE DIVISION ONLY

Figure 3-5. Division medical battalion.



(Configured with provisional composite platoons)

Figure 3-15.—Continued.

Section VIII. MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-24. General

The maintenance battalion provides direct support maintenance for division equipment with certain exceptions. In all divisions these exceptions include ADPE, electronic accounting machines, medical and COMSEC equipment, airdrop items, and light textiles. In addition, in the airmobile division, maintenance of aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics equipment is the responsibility of the aircraft maintenance battalion (para 3-27—3-29). To accomplish this direct support maintenance mission, the battalion provides—

a. Technical supervision over the conduct of maintenance functions throughout the division, including contact teams for missile systems.

b. Repair parts support for division equipment, including class IX supplies for land combat and light air defense systems.

c. An operational readiness float for selected items.

d. Limited vehicular recovery assistance to supported units.

e. Direct exchange service for selected items.

f. Technical assistance and quality assurance pertaining to maintenance related operations.

g. Coordination of the division calibration program with the division materiel management center (DMMC).

3-25. Organization

Organization of the maintenance battalion is shown in figures 3-16 through 3-18.

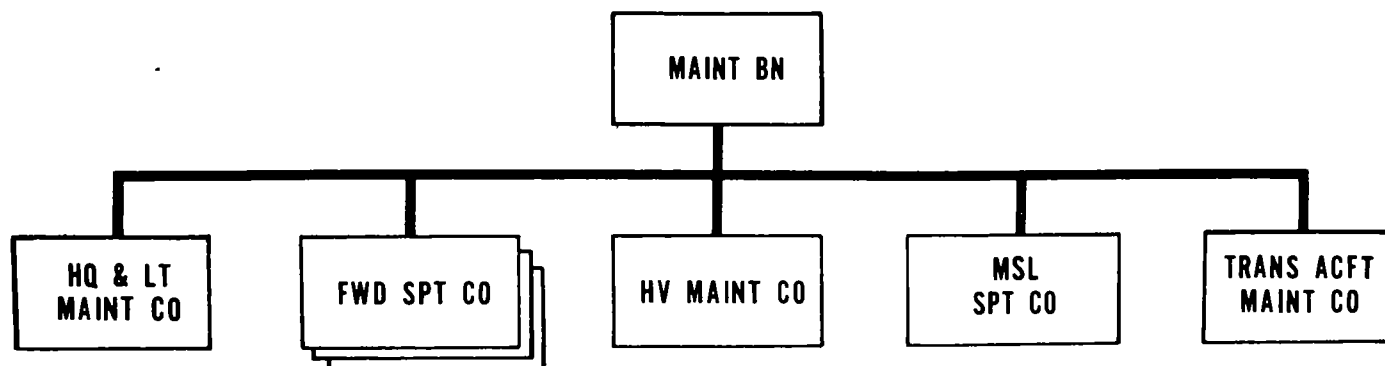


Figure 3-16. Maintenance battalion, AIM DISCOMs.

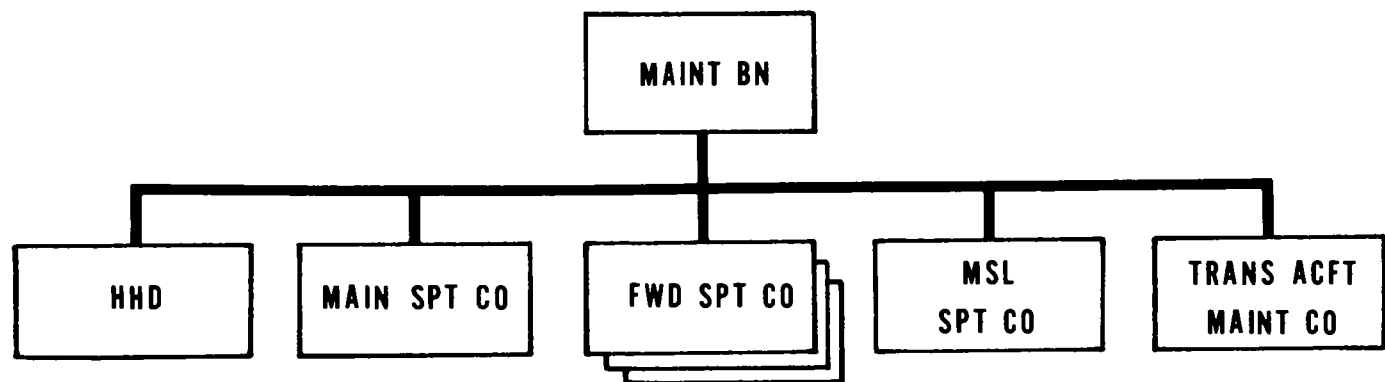
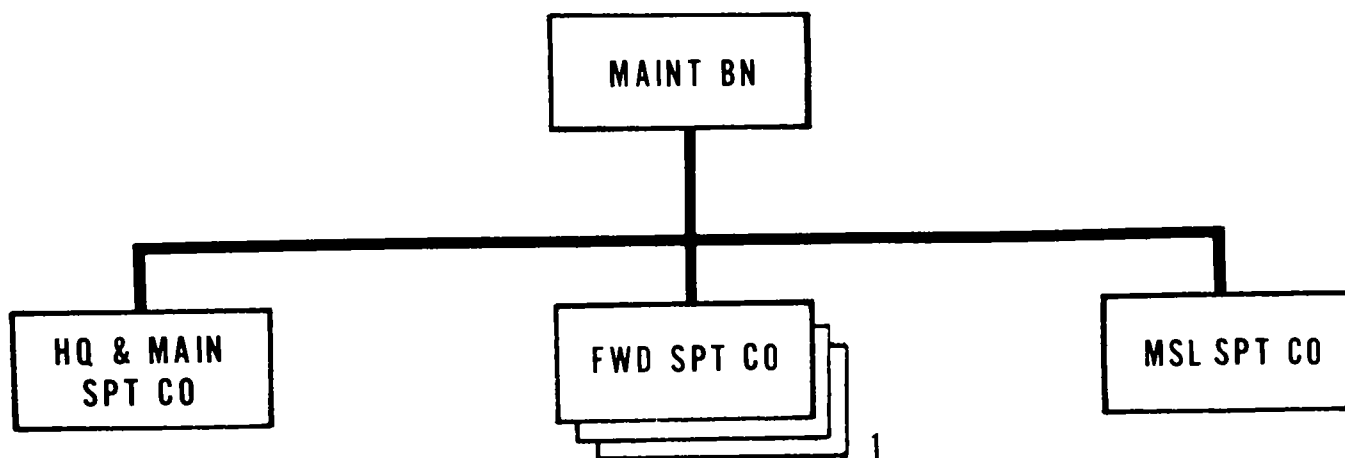


Figure 3-17. Maintenance battalion, airborne DISCOM.



1. One company may be parachute qualified.

Figure 3-18. Maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM.

3-26. Employment

The forward support company in the brigade support area provides direct support (DS) maintenance on a repair and return-to-user basis. This DS maintenance includes limited materiel recovery and evacuation capability. The forward support companies are reinforced by elements of the headquarters and light maintenance company, heavy maintenance company, missile support company, and transportation aircraft maintenance company in the AIM DISCOMs; by elements of the main support company, missile support company, and transportation aircraft maintenance company in the airborne DISCOM; and the headquarters and main support company, and missile support company in the airmobile division. These units providing the backup support to the forward support companies also provide direct support maintenance to divisional elements in the division support area. In all divisions, contact teams provide responsive on-site maintenance and supply support, and evacuation of materiel. They are employed to enhance the operational readiness posture of the division. Certain items may be retained in an operational readiness float status by the main and/or forward support companies; the items exchanged for operational readi-

ness float items will be scheduled for prompt repair and return to the float; items beyond the DS unit maintenance capability will be evacuated to a GS unit for repair and return to operational readiness float stocks. The headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company operate the maintenance collecting point. The heavy maintenance company provides limited evacuation service for forward support companies. The transportation aircraft maintenance company provides direct support maintenance, backup direct support maintenance, and aircraft peculiar repair parts supply to division aircraft. In the airmobile DISCOM, an aircraft maintenance battalion (para 3-27-3-29) provides direct support maintenance for aircraft and related equipment to include appropriate backup aviation unit maintenance (AVUM) support. That portion of the direct support maintenance workload which exceeds the workload capacity of the maintenance battalion may be performed by an appropriate COSCOM aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) support unit element. The missile support company provides missile-peculiar repair parts for land combat and light air defense systems as well as contact teams to support missile system users. For more details concerning the division maintenance battalion, see FM 29-30-1.

Section IX. TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-27. General

The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, organic to the airmobile DISCOM, provides to divisional units direct support maintenance of aircraft, including avionics, aircraft armament, and aircraft peculiar repair parts. It provides—

- a. Operational readiness float of selected aircraft peculiar items.
- b. Technical assistance and quality assurance.
- c. Direct exchange (DX) service for selected items.
- d. Recovery and evacuation of aircraft.

3-28. Organization

a. The battalion consists of a headquarters and headquarters detachment and two transportation aircraft maintenance companies as shown in figure 3-19.

b. The transportation aircraft maintenance company is organized as shown in figure 3-20.

3-29. Employment

a. The battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the transportation aircraft maintenance companies. The battalion and its companies operate in the division support area and provide aircraft maintenance support to all elements of the division.

b. The battalion headquarters uses its organic aircraft for liaison and staff coordination with subordinate and superior headquarters. Its organic aircraft are also used to provide transportation for aircraft maintenance teams, with backup support for this type of transportation mission provided by the aviation group.

c. When aircraft cannot be quickly and easily restored to operating condition by aviation units' organic maintenance personnel or by the aircraft maintenance unit's contact teams, the aircraft are evacuated by air to the division support area. Each aircraft maintenance company maintains an operational readiness float of avionics equip-

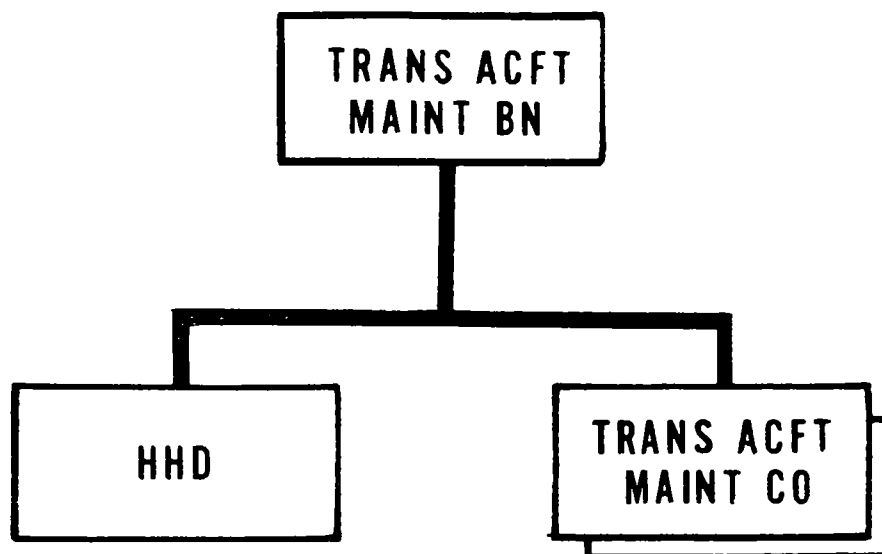
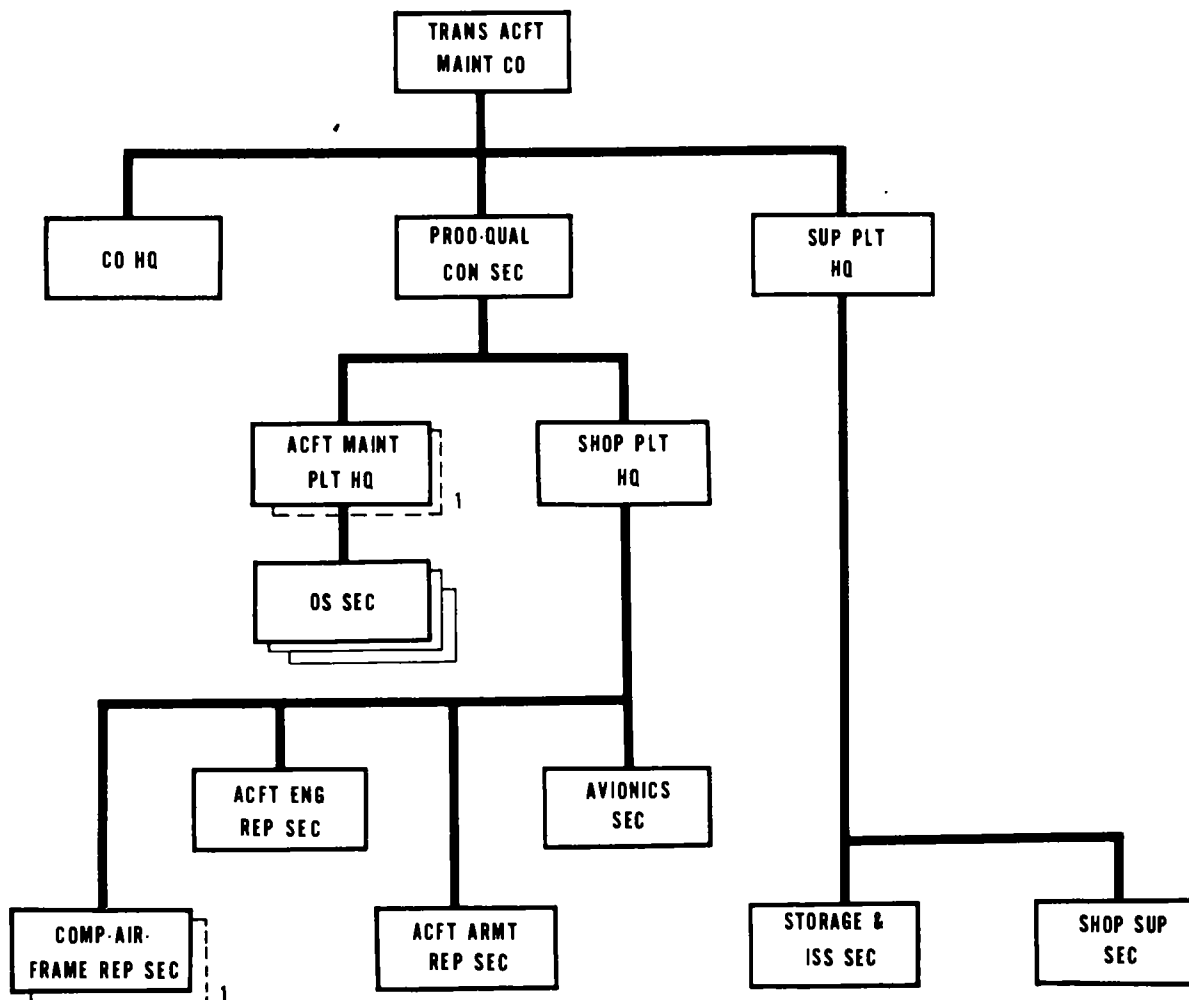


Figure 3-19. Transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM.



1. When authorized augmentation.

Figure 3-20. Transportation aircraft maintenance company, transportation aircraft maintenance battalion, airmobile DISCOM.

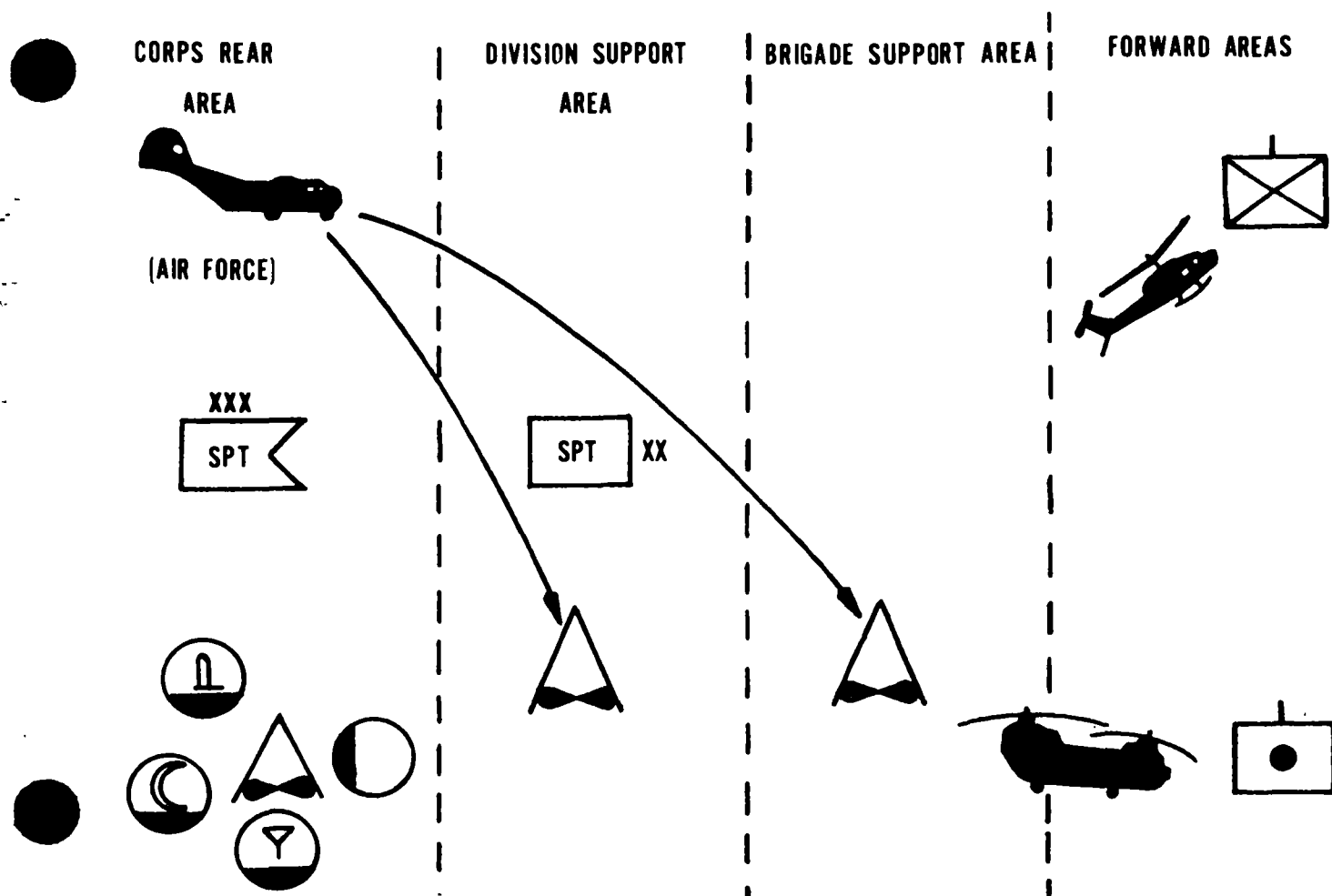


Figure 6-2. Typical supply distribution by aircraft.

prescribed class I forward distribution point. When the location of units and the tactical situation permit, rations may be delivered direct to the using units in division or corps transportation.

c. Reserves. Divisions maintain levels of supply as prescribed by the corps commander.

6-4. Class II, IV, VI, VII, and X Supplies

These supplies, with the exception of COMSEC materiel, are provided by the appropriate DISCOM supply element. COMSEC materiel is provided by the signal battalion. Facilities for the supply of all classes of supply for which the appropriate DISCOM supply element is responsible consist of small holding areas in the division support area.

a. Requisitioning. Units of the division submit their requirements for class II, IV, VI, VII and X

items (except COMSEC) through the appropriate DSUs to the DMMC. The DMMC will either issue from division assets or forward the division requirement to the corps support command (COSCOM) MMC (fig 6-4).

b. Distribution. The supporting corps support group supply installation delivers class II, IV, VI, VII, and X supplies direct to the division distribution point in the division support area or, where appropriate, direct to the requesting unit. An informal system of stock control is used. The corps support group supply installation may make distribution direct to the requesting unit when most of the transportation carrier capacity is for a specific unit. Large end items are delivered to specific destinations within the division as requested by the DISCOM. Unit distribution of fast-moving items is normally made direct to the requesting units or to the forward distribution

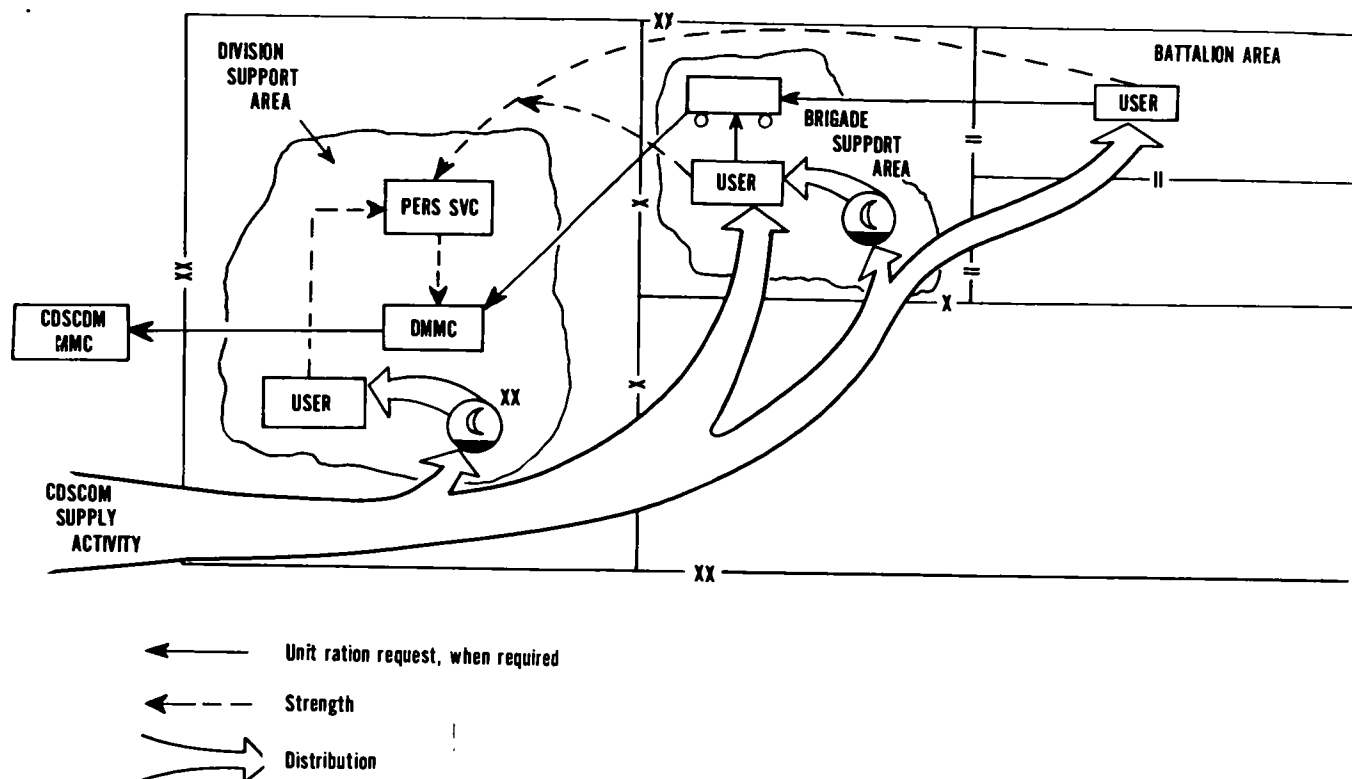


Figure 6-3. Flow diagram for requests and delivery of class I supplies, all divisions.

point of the appropriate division supply element operating in the brigade supply area. The items are then issued to the requesting units.

c. *Reserves.* The division does not ordinarily carry a large reserve of supplies. It may, however, carry a small stock of fast-moving supplies of all classes in the division support area.

6-5. Class III Supplies

Class III supplies are provided by the appropriate division supply element. The supply element normally operates class III distribution points in the division support area and in the brigade support areas. The airmobile division may use unit distribution to using units in forward areas.

a. *Requisitioning.* Each supported unit of the division submits a periodic forecast for bulk fuel and packaged (grease, oil, and lubricants) products to the DMMC, indicating any change to the previously experienced supply rates. The DMMC forwards a consolidated report to the COSCOM MMC.

b. *Distribution.* Throughput shipment of class III supplies is accomplished on a routine basis direct to consuming division units or as far forward as practicable. To accomplish this, a combination of unit and supply point distribution is employed.

The COSCOM normally transports bulk fuel to the division class III distribution points located in the division support area and in the brigade support areas, where the fuel is transferred to division tankers. When supply point distribution is used, however, the division transports its fuel from the COSCOM supply activity to the division distribution point, using organic transportation. When expedient, the division transportation element may exchange empty for full tankers of the COSCOM supply activity at an intermediate location, or at the division distribution point. Some of the tankers operate from the class III distribution point in the division support area to support units in the division rear area. Other tankers may be allocated to the forward class III distribution points in the brigade support areas, where, once again, a combination of unit and supply point distribution may be used. When major elements of the division are operating on independent missions, additional tankers are normally attached to these elements. Individual vehicles are refueled at division mobile filling stations. For additional details on petroleum supply in theaters of operations, see FM 10-67.

(1) The organic tankers of the division artillery headquarters, aviation battalion, and air cav-

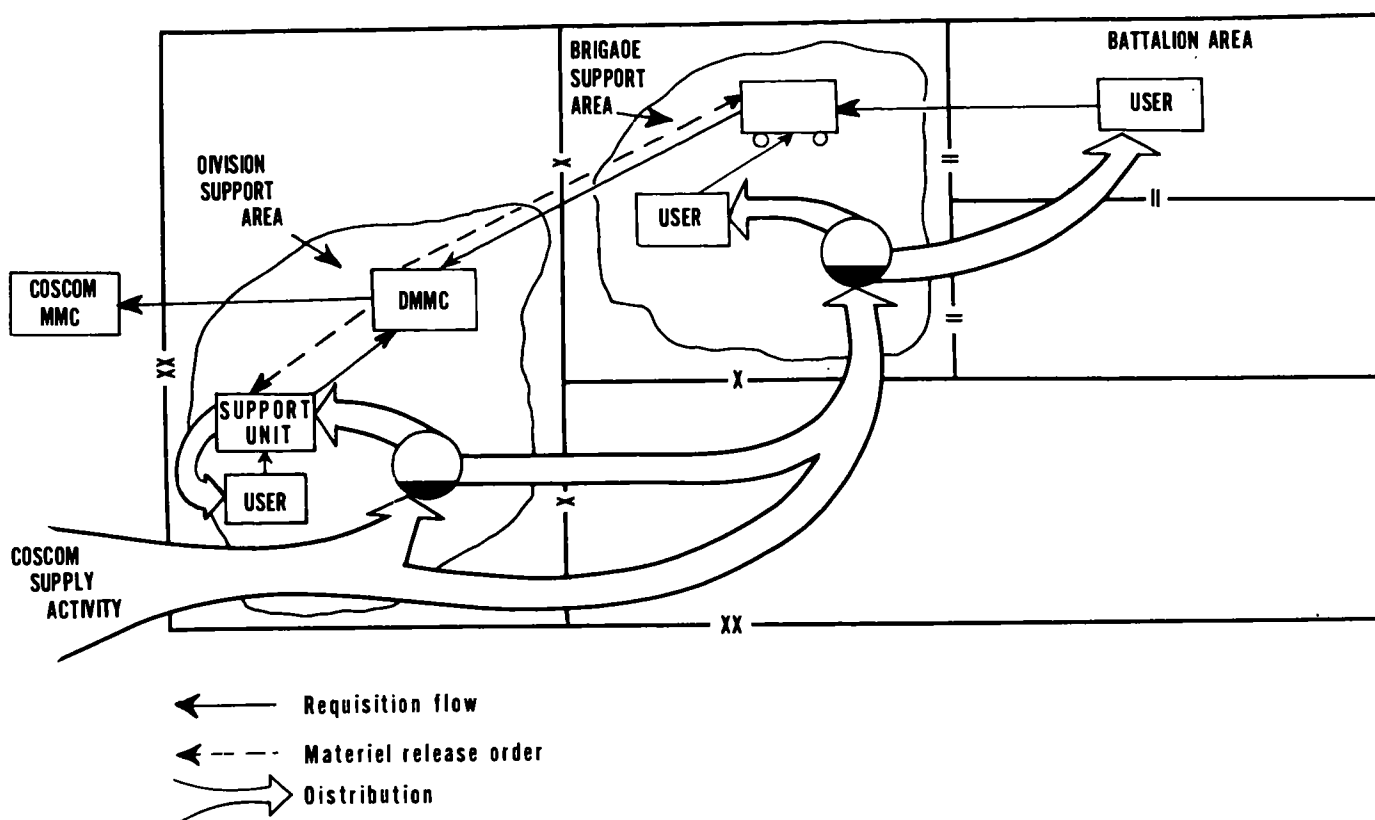


Figure 6-4. Flow diagram for all classes of supplies (except I, V, and VIII), all divisions.

alry troop are used for class IIIA supply of their respective units. The appropriate division supply element provides facilities for the supply of all additional class IIIA requirements either by attaching tankers direct to the organizations having aircraft or by allocating tankers to the class III distribution point supporting these organizations.

(2) For class III supply, the airborne division relies mainly on packaged products delivered by airdrop or by air landing in the objective area. In garrison or in marshaling areas, tank trucks from nondivisional agencies deliver class III supplies to the divisional units. If the airborne division is committed to a sustained ground role, it is normally augmented for supply of bulk class III supplies.

(3) Liquid fuels normally reach the airmobile division in collapsible drums if an air line of communications is in operation. These containers may be delivered direct to the using units and fuel dispensed direct to aircraft at an aircraft forward area refueling and rearming point (FARRP) and to vehicle tanks and 5-gallon containers wherever a refueling system may be located. For some large quantity demands, the shipping containers are emptied into the large tanks that are

part of the fuel system supply point. If the airmobile division support area is established near an Air Force airfield, the facilities of the airfield may be available. In this case, Air Force aircraft may move fuel to forward areas.

c. Reserves. The division maintains a reserve of class III supply in the fuel system supply point and replenishes the loads of its tankers as rapidly as they are exhausted.

6-6. Class IV Supplies

Requisitions for class IV supplies may require command approval. Once command approval is given, class IV supply is provided generally in the same way as class II, VI, and VII supplies. Construction and fortification/barrier materials are normally delivered by the COSCOM units supporting the division and are carried as far forward as possible without transshipment. For the flow of class IV items, see figure 6-4.

6-7. Class V Supplies.

Class V supplies are not normally provided by the DISCOM, except in the airborne and airmobile division. However, the ammunition supply officer

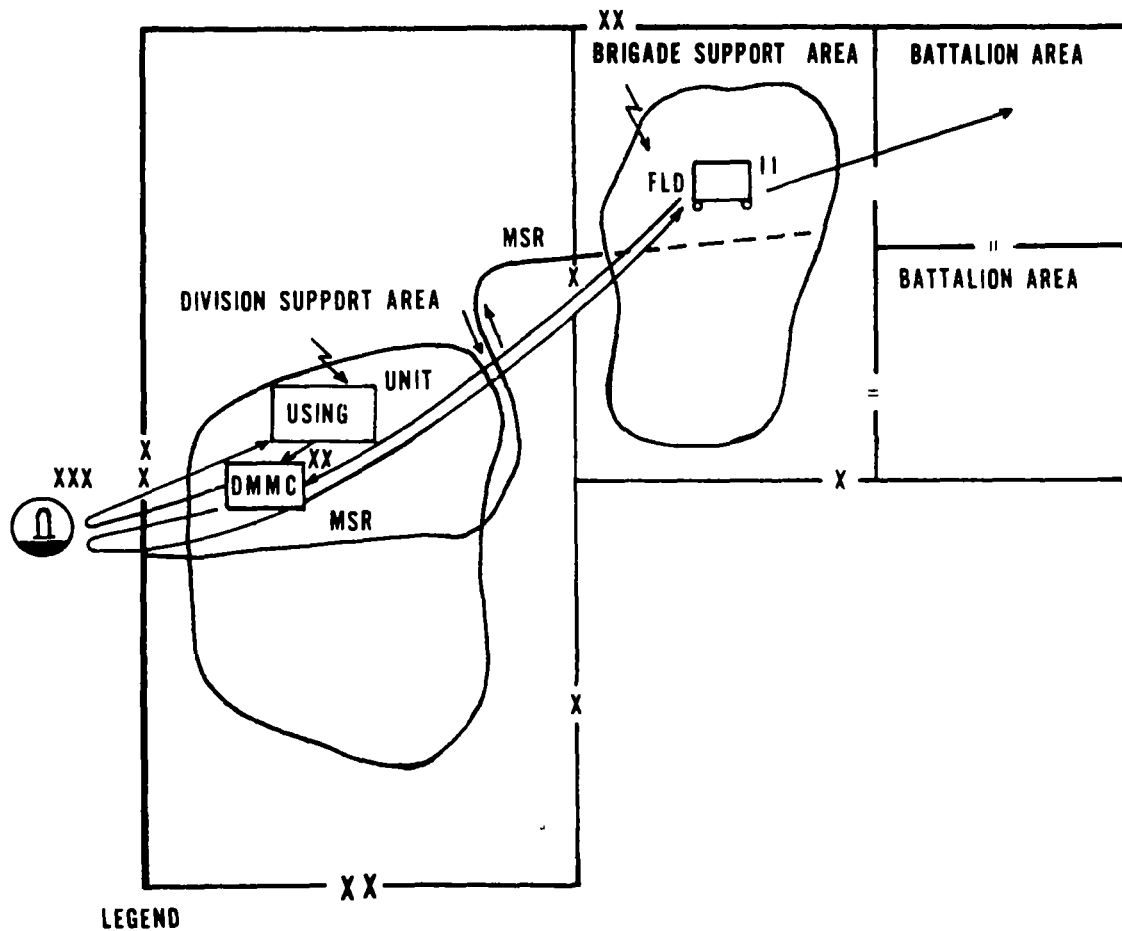
(ASO), located in the DMMC, authenticates all requests for ammunition and, in this way, controls the flow of ammunition. The ASO may establish a control point along the main supply route to coordinate and control the flow of ammunition requests (transportation orders) and supplies. If an alternate main supply route is designated, the ASO may be required to establish a second control point along that route to authenticate ammunition requests. If required by the road net or the deployment of units, the control point may be as far to the rear as the entrance to the supporting COSCOM ammunition supply point (ASP). Figures 6-5 and 6-6 illustrate the ammunition flow.

a. Requisitioning. Using units present requisitions (transportation orders) on DA Form 581

(Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition) to the ASO or his representative, for authentication. The normal basis for approval of the requisition is replacement of expenditure from the basic load and the announced available supply rate. Specific controls are instituted to monitor and fill requests in excess of the basic load. The ASO maintains records of the ammunition requisitioned by each unit and controls the issue of regulated ammunition items. The ASO or his representative validates all ammunition requisitions before they are presented to COSCOM ASP or a division ASP. The ASO accomplishes overall coordination and control of class V supply.

(1) The ASO keeps issues of ammunition within the announced controlled supply rate.

(2) He reports items of class V supply that are



← 'Transportation order' and transport routing.

NOTE: Normally, the truck dispatched for class V supplies will proceed to the ammunition supply office, have the transportation order authenticated, then proceed to the class V supply point. Selected items of conventional and special class V supply may be delivered to firing points, using COSCOM transportation.

Figure 6-5. Flow diagram for class V supplies in AIM divisions.

point or is reported to the division G2 or technical intelligence personnel and safeguarded pending disposition instructions.

a. Ammunition and other items suspected of being dangerous will not be moved. They will be guarded, if practicable, and reported to the DAO.

b. Usable captured materiel may be distributed through normal supply channels on approval of the division commander. Equipment, fuels, lubricants, and ammunition should be inspected for boobytraps and contamination before being issued. Food, clothing, and other supplies and equipment may be used to fulfill civil affairs requirements.

c. Captured medical supplies are processed in accordance with the rules of land warfare set forth in FM 27-10. These supplies are forwarded to medical supply installations before issue. Captured medical supplies are particularly valuable in fulfilling civil affairs requirements and for use by prisoners of war in treating their sick and wounded.

6-20. Abandoned Equipment

Appropriate action shall be taken for the destruction of all abandoned equipment to prevent enemy usage in accordance with TM 750-244-3.



CHAPTER 7

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

7-1. Maintenance Tasks

The maintenance battalion of the DISCOM performs direct support maintenance for all divisional equipment, except for communications security (COMSEC), automatic data processing equipment (ADPE), medical, and airdrop equipment as well as light textiles and ammunition. The battalion also provides technical assistance, quality assurance, and class IX supply. Exceptions are as follows:

a. In the airmobile division, the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion performs class IX supply and direct support maintenance on aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics.

b. The signal battalion is responsible for direct support maintenance on COMSEC equipment.

c. Automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) organic to the DISCOM is maintained by the DDC.

d. The medical supply, optical and maintenance unit, combat zone (MEDSOM Unit CZ) performs support maintenance on medical equipment.

e. The air equipment support company is organic to the airmobile division supply and service battalion, and the quartermaster airdrop equipment support company is organic to the airborne division supply and service battalion. Both support airdrop equipment.

7-2. Maintenance Battalion

a. *General.* The maintenance battalion is organized, equipped, and trained for responsive support of divisional units. Figure 7-1 illustrates the maintenance flow. Normally, a forward support company is placed in support of each brigade and operates in the brigade support area. Maximum use is made of contact teams to perform on-site maintenance, often using direct exchange power-packs and assemblies that have been assembled in company shops in advance. This forward support element may be supplemented as follows:

(1) For the AIM divisions, by elements of headquarters and light maintenance company,

heavy maintenance company, missile support company, and transportation aircraft maintenance company.

(2) For the airborne division, by elements of the transportation aircraft maintenance company and the missile support company.

(3) For the airmobile division, by elements of the missile support company and the transportation aircraft maintenance companies of the transportation aircraft battalion.

b. *Duties of Maintenance Battalion Commanders.* First, and most important, the division maintenance battalion commander is a commander with all the duties that being a commander entails. Next, he is the division technical expert on maintenance matters and provides technical supervision over the conduct of maintenance within the division, except for aircraft, aircraft armament and avionics equipment in the airmobile division, which is the responsibility of the transportation aircraft maintenance battalion commander. Each commander establishes internal policies for accomplishment of his respective battalion mission. These policies reflect his general management ability and specific expertise in the areas of production control, shop operations, quality control, technical assistance, supply operations less supply management, inspections, and publications and reports. The maintenance battalion commander provides reinforcing elements to his forward support companies in the brigade areas from the headquarters and light maintenance company, the heavy maintenance company, the missile support unit and the transportation aircraft maintenance company. Each battalion commander also remains cognizant of the availability of support and technical assistance from general support activities and other sources and forwards requests for specific support when required. In essence, the maintenance battalion commander is the maintenance operator within the DISCOM for all maintenance except as noted for the airmobile division. He receives missions from the DISCOM commander and, assisted by information furnished by the DMMC, translates these into specific actions and orders for the maintenance

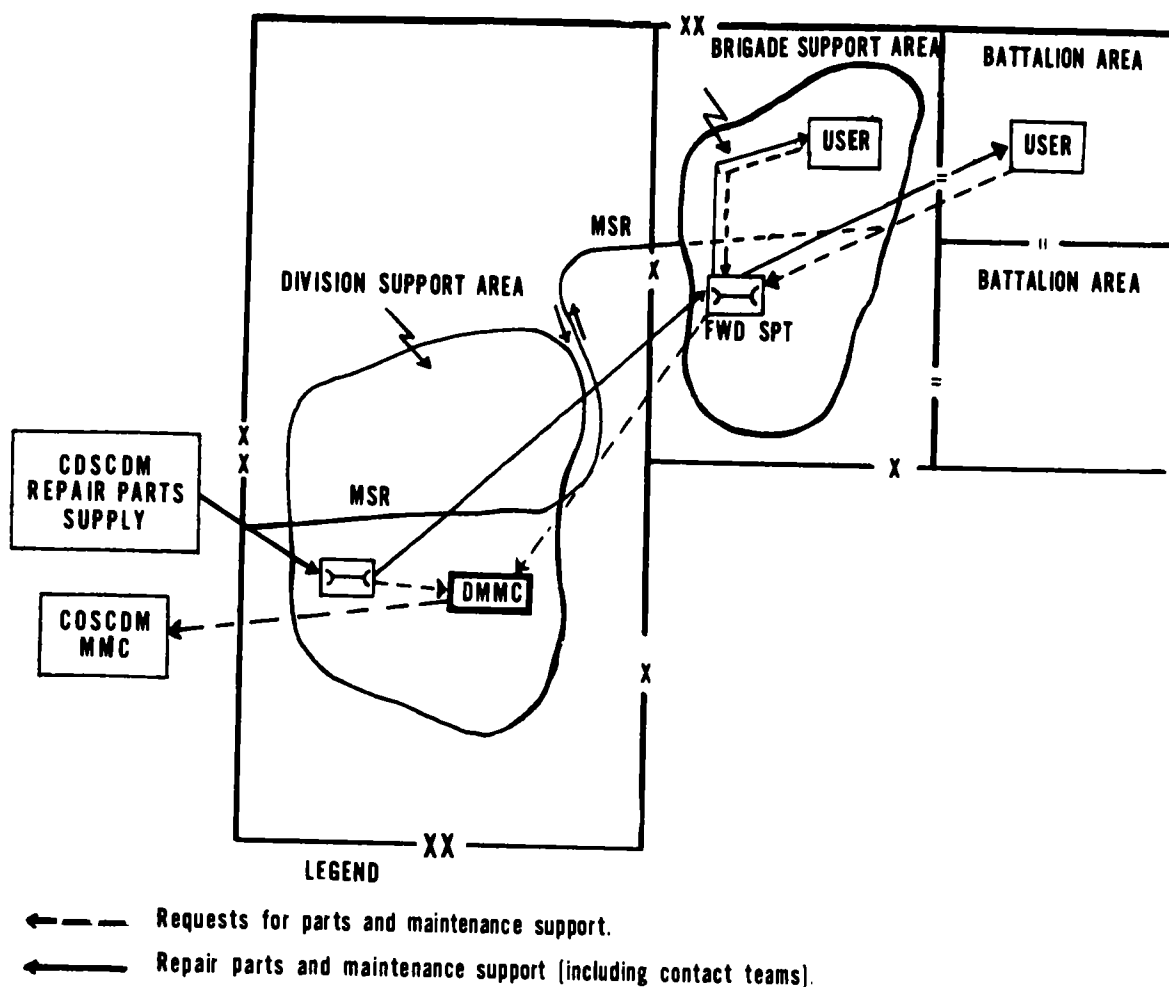


Figure 7-1. Flow diagram for class IX items and maintenance effort (less aircraft items), all divisions.

battalion. He is responsible for developing and managing the operational readiness float (ORF) within the policies and guidance provided by the DISCOM and division commanders. The DMMC, on the other hand, establishes and maintains the ORF account based on information furnished by the maintenance battalion commander and approved by the DISCOM commander.

c. Records and Reports. Details on maintenance records and reports and the maintenance management activities for which they are required are contained in FM 29-30-1, TM 38-750, TM 38-750-1, and TM 38-17, and functional procedures for maintenance management information systems in FM 38-series and TM 38-series.

7-3. Repair Parts

The maintenance battalion headquarters and light maintenance company (headquarters and headquarters detachment and main support company in the airborne division, headquarters and

main support company in the airmobile division) serve as a base of supply for common class IX and direct exchange items. The missile support company and transportation aircraft maintenance company provide similar services for missile and aircraft peculiar repair parts and direct exchange components. The maintenance battalions coordinate their actions with the maintenance section of the DMMC (para 9-9). The maintenance battalion receives and distributes repair parts required by its maintenance activities. It receives, stores, maintains, and issues direct exchange and operational readiness float items; and issues class IX items to the division and to the attached units it supports. Each forward support company maintains a stock of repair parts and maintenance related supplies to support its own maintenance activities and carries a stock of fast-moving class IX items for issue to supported units. Direct exchange (DX) is used for class IX items with recoverability codes of F, H, D, L, and A (AR 700-82). Quick supply store (QSS) is used for class IX

items which meet the following criteria: demand supported ASL item, unit price of less than \$5 per unit of issue, and EOQ is three months or more (AR 710-2).

7-4. Recovery and Evacuation of Materiel

All units are responsible for the recovery and evacuation of unserviceable and abandoned materiel. Recovered materiel must be protected from deterioration and pilferage and should be evacuated to the nearest collecting point. The main division maintenance collection point is operated by the headquarters and light maintenance company, the heavy maintenance company (maintenance support company in the airborne division and main support company in the airmobile division) and elements of the missile support unit(s). Maximum use is made of onsite repairs before unserviceable equipment is evacuated. Using units accomplish the recovery and evacuation within their capability and request assistance from the maintenance battalion, when necessary. The physical movement of aircraft is the responsibility of the transportation aircraft maintenance company (transportation aircraft maintenance battalion in the airmobile division).

a. Maintenance Collecting Points. Maintenance collecting points are established in the division area to assist in receipt, segregation, and proper disposition of recovered equipment. Those in the forward areas are operated by the appropriate forward support elements of the maintenance battalion. The main division maintenance collecting point is operated by the headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company (main support company or headquarters and main support company in the airborne/airmobile division). All recovered equipment, except aircraft and aircraft items, is evacuated to a maintenance collecting point. Aircraft and aircraft items are evacuated through aircraft maintenance channels.

b. Salvage Collection Points. The appropriate division supply element is responsible for establishing salvage collection points. These normally will be in or near the maintenance collecting points. The salvage collection points assume responsibility for items for which the maintenance battalion does not have maintenance responsibility, for serviceable items to be returned to supply channels, and for scrap material. Physical movement of salvage is not a necessary condition for assumption of control by the salvage collection points. Serviceable and unserviceable items for which the maintenance battalion is not responsi-

ble are evacuated to appropriate division maintenance units for action, e.g., COMSEC items are evacuated to the division signal battalion. Responsibility must be fixed for the security of COMSEC equipment during its delivery to the signal battalion. In the airmobile/airborne divisions, the collection of salvage is similar to that of other divisions; however, it is accomplished as a low-priority service because the primary means of transportation in the airmobile division is aircraft, and ground transportation is limited in the airborne division.

7-5. Aircraft Maintenance

Aircraft maintenance support depends on scheduled inspection, prompt repair and adjustment, a responsive repair parts supply system, use of quick-change assemblies, and a responsive direct exchange service and operational readiness float. Aircraft maintenance responsibilities within the division encompass organizational and direct support maintenance and class IX supply for aircraft and related items. Organizational maintenance, which may include integrated direct support maintenance (IDSM), is called aviation unit maintenance (AVUM). Divisional armored cavalry units have an IDSM capability. Normally, this work is accomplished at the unit's base airfield, although AVUM repair teams may be sent to other airfields or to heliports to perform specific maintenance tasks. Direct support, backup direct support, and backup organizational maintenance support are provided by the appropriate aircraft maintenance element at division airfields or on site. These units provide direct support maintenance for aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics equipment. General support and backup direct support maintenance are provided by COSCOM aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) companies (FM 54-9). Aircraft are either evacuated to the COSCOM AVIM or the COSCOM AVIM provides on-site repair via contact teams. A flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support is shown in figure 7-2.

a. Maintenance Inspection. Aircraft maintenance inspections are scheduled at established intervals to provide for systematic observations and examination of equipment. Detailed information on aircraft maintenance inspection is contained in FM 29-30-1 and in technical manuals pertaining to each specific type of aircraft. Inspection procedures, policies, and reports are also prescribed in the 750-series Army regulations and in aviation technical bulletins.

b. Aircraft Class IX Items. The maintenance battalion through its transportation aircraft

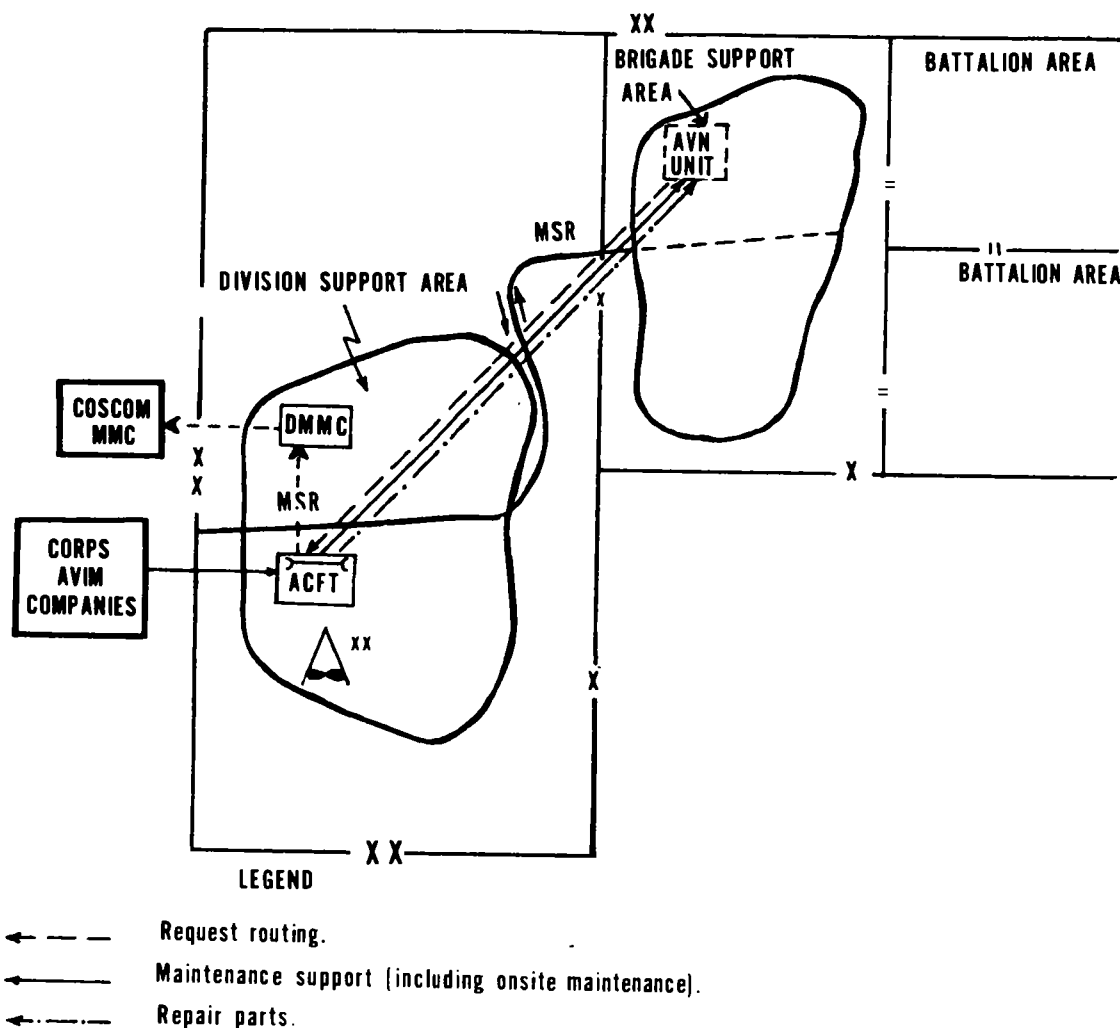


Figure 7-2. Flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support, all divisions.

maintenance company provides class IX aircraft items in support of aircraft maintenance in all divisions except the airmobile. The variety and amount of class IX items stocked are held to a minimum consistent with maintenance requirements and the need to maintain airmobility. Supply management is provided by the division materiel management center (DMMC) in those divisions authorized a DMMC, otherwise each transportation aircraft maintenance company relies upon the maintenance battalions technical supply office for supply management functions. Detailed supply procedures are contained in AR 710-2 and FM 29-30-1.

c. Airmobile Division Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Battalion. The airmobile division transportation aircraft maintenance battalion provides aircraft recovery and repair, to include aircraft armament and avionics equipment. The battalion operates from the division base airfield

and, if the situation requires, may provide airmobile maintenance teams to support the aviation group and other elements of the division that operate in forward areas.

(1) *Headquarters and headquarters detachment.* The transportation aircraft maintenance battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment is located in the division support area. It provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the transportation aircraft maintenance companies of the battalion.

(2) *Transportation aircraft maintenance companies.* The two transportation aircraft maintenance companies are the operating units of the battalion. Each company receives, stores, and issues aircraft class IX items; performs direct support aircraft maintenance, to include avionics and armament; and provides airmobile teams for the onsite repair of downed aircraft. Each company also provides the direct support maintenance for

which the battalion is responsible. This includes backup aircraft maintenance support for integrated direct support maintenance (IDSM). These companies are employed in the division support area and elsewhere near the operating areas of units that have major concentrations of aircraft so that the aircraft can be maintained readily. Transportation aircraft maintenance companies organic to the maintenance battalion of the airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions are similar in organization and functions but have reduced manhour capabilities.

7-6. Maintenance in Support of Internal Defense and Development Operations

a. Preventive maintenance is vital in areas where adverse weather and terrain conditions necessitate more than normal maintenance and where supported host country forces are not fully cognizant of the importance of maintenance. Cor-

rective action and followup maintenance inspections may become necessary.

b. Repair teams may accompany combat and combat support units to provide on-the-spot minor repairs and limited direct exchange, to assist units in preparing for operations, and to assist in rapid recovery after operations. In operations in which maintenance elements cannot accompany combat and combat support units, direct exchange of unserviceable items must be provided.

(1) Time is necessary before and after each mission to perform repairs and to obtain replacement items.

(2) Maintenance elements must provide rapid support. Unserviceable items are inspected on-site and repaired only as necessary.

(3) Items that cannot be repaired within the division are evacuated or disposed of as directed. In no case, however, should equipment that can be used, repaired, or cannibalized be permitted to fall into enemy hands.



CHAPTER 9

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

9-1. General

a. The DMMC is a separate TOE unit assigned to the DISCOM headquarters. The DMMC commander is directly subordinate to the DISCOM commander and receives policy and operational guidance from him. The DMMC commander serves as the division materiel management officer, and implements the policies of the division commander and the DISCOM commander through the functioning of the center.

b. Most of the personnel and the effort of the division materiel management center (DMMC) are devoted to the management of division supplies. The supply management elements formerly organic to the supply and transport (or service) battalions have been incorporated into the center. The class IX supply section consists of the technical supply office, formerly in the maintenance battalion. The maintenance section of the center was formed using spaces taken from various elements of the DISCOM. The internal management responsibilities of the battalions remain with the battalion commanders.

c. The DMMC manages all materiel for which the DISCOM is responsible except class VIII supplies. It is the technical supply and maintenance operations center for the DISCOM, and exercises materiel management using the division logistics system (DLOGS) and the maintenance reporting and management (MRM) system which are both compatible with the combat service support system (CS3).

d. The division data center (DDC), which is organic to the DISCOM headquarters, supports the automated functions of the DMMC. Automated procedures are employed in DMMC functions in varying degrees. DLOGS automates the division property book and repair parts. Class I, expendable class II, bulk class III, and class IV and V supply operations are not automated.

9-2. Functions of the DMMC

In its role of providing materiel management for the division, the DMMC:

a. Advises the DISCOM commander and his staff on management of supply and maintenance operations.

b. Based on guidance received from the DISCOM commander, prepares, or reviews and approves, detailed plans and policies for the operation of supply distribution points, quick supply store (QSS) operations, direct exchange (DX) operations, self-service store operations, central issue facility (CIF) and other supply and maintenance operations, from a management point of view.

c. Establishes coordination channels with the MMC of the next higher command, and takes actions required in relation to such matters as evacuation of materiel, provision of backup support, emergency requirements, and technical assistance.

d. Provides continuous evaluation, in coordination with the supply and maintenance battalion commanders, of supply and maintenance workload capabilities of the battalions.

e. Develops and monitors the division authorized stockage lists (ASLs) for supplies and equipment maintained by the supply and transport (service) battalions and maintenance battalions. Appropriate management elements of the DMMC are responsible for the ASLs within assigned classes of supply.

f. Assists, upon request, the supply and transport (service) battalions and maintenance battalion commanders, in the discharge of their responsibilities for command inspection of division units as they relate to supply and maintenance operations.

g. When authorized by the DISCOM commander, prepares and distributes directives of a materiel management procedural nature and makes direct contact with operators relating to such matters as receipts, materiel release orders (MROs), inventories, input data for reports, and preparation and submission of requests. Authority for command directives relating to operational matters will be retained by the DISCOM HQ. These directives are implemented through the normal chain of command.

- h.* Is capable of operating on a 24-hour basis.
- i.* Places requirements on the DISCOM movement section for the transportation required to support the DISCOM materiel mission.
- j.* Provides for the receipt and processing of requisitions from the supported units/activities.
- k.* Develops and controls operational readiness floats lists for selected equipment that is stored and maintained in the maintenance battalion(s). These items are division property items and are hand receipted to the maintenance battalion.
- l.* Reviews and distributes unit PLLs.
- m.* Coordinates with the maintenance battalion on requirements for the processing of equipment prior to issue.
- n.* Performs stock control (automated and manual) for items managed.
- o.* Provides control for physical inventory and reconciliations of stock records.
- p.* Provides catalog and technical document reference service.
- q.* Maintains, with ADP support, the division property book, Army equipment status reporting data, and the class IX system.
- r.* Maintains records on some class II, III (packaged), and IV supplies.
- s.* Assists the division G4 in developing plans for purchasing and contracting service relating to supplies and services.
- t.* Provides maintenance management information for division maintenance activities.

9-3. Division Materiel Management Office

- a.* The center commander, who is also the division materiel management officer (DMMO), plans, directs, and supervises the center operations, implements DISCOM policies, and prescribes procedures and mission standards.
- b.* The assistant division materiel management officer (ADMMO) serves as assistant to the DMMO and acts for him in his absence. He is also the division supply officer.
- c.* Warrant officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the DMMO provide the capability to analyze and improve the internal system used in performing the materiel management function.
- d.* The office:

(1) Reviews, interprets, and determines scope and character of higher echelon policies, procedures, and regulations pertaining to center operations.

(2) Prepares appropriate guidance, i.e., directives, SOPs, and administrative instructions for internal operating elements, to insure uniform implementation of procedures for approved automated and manual materiel management systems.

(3) Defines and analyzes problems, assures coordination with all internal elements, and supervises specific operations until they have been standardized.

(4) Develops procedures for maintaining effective controls, reviews machine outputs and determines the criteria and procedures for maintenance of files and reports to fulfill accountability requirements.

(5) Coordinates requirements for center recurring and special operating reports and statistics based on management needs of the center.

(6) Recommends changes to approved systems.

(7) Provides assistance to supported units. Coordinates interface between center elements and nondivisional supporting units.

(8) Receives and reviews reports on materiel matters from supporting units and center elements and keeps the DMMO informed.

(9) Accomplishes data reduction functions in support of logistic system processes.

9-4. Class I and VI Section

This section exercises manual stock control over class I and gratuitous issue class VI supplies. Section personnel develop unit basic load data, determine requirements and make recommendations regarding priorities, allocations, and other controls and provide advice on the receipt, storage, and distribution of the supplies for which they are responsible.

9-5. Class III Supply Section

This section exercises control and management over the supply of petroleum products to division elements, develops and controls unit basic load data, determines requirements, makes recommendations regarding priorities, allocations, and provides advice to the division materiel management officer (DMMO) on the receipt, storage, and distribution of petroleum supplies.

9-6. Class V Section

In the airmobile and airborne divisions, this section performs ammunition stock control over DISCOM ammunition stocks. In all divisions this section maintains records of ammunition allocations, credits, debits, and expenditures for all divisional units to include basic loads, training ammunition, special task force requirements, controlled supply rates (CSRs), required supply rates (RSRs) and necessary data on special ammunition. The section provides the following service support functions:

- a. Authenticates transportation orders.
- b. Approves requests for turn-in.
- c. Equates the CSRs with the RSRs and provides this data to staffs of the DISCOM and division headquarters.
- d. Provides expenditure data to the DISCOM and division staffs and higher headquarters.
- e. Maintains credits, debits, and balances of divisional unit training allowances.
- f. Computes and maintains basic load data and weapons densities.
- g. Prepares and submits stock status reports to include quantity and condition, and forecasts requirements.
- h. Monitors division assets in hands of troops to insure proper storage and maintenance.
- i. Supervises and directs activities of division class V supply points (airborne and airmobile divisions only).
- j. Provides technical assistance and advice to divisional units.

9-7. Property Book and Asset Accounting Section

This section maintains the consolidated division property book. It has three branches: requisitioning, editing, and document control; management and asset accounting; and reports. It controls all input to and output from the automated processes supporting the property book system. It also controls the automated processes to the extent of establishing and modifying master and subsidiary files as necessary, establishing working parameters for the automated process and directing the execution of desired processes. It establishes and maintains the operational readiness float account based on information furnished by the maintenance battalion and approved by the DISCOM

commander. The float is managed by the maintenance battalion commander within the policies and guidance provided by the DISCOM and division commanders. For details see TC 38-1.

a. *Requisitioning, Editing and Document Control Branch.* This branch receives, records, and verifies data entered on supply transaction documents received as input for processing by the DDC; receives all printed listings and machine-produced cards as output from the DDC for distribution within the division property book office and to units of the division.

b. *Management and Asset Accounting Branch.* This branch manages the hand receipt accounts for the division units; prepares or processes unit requests for issue and turn-in of organization (TOE) property; processes unit requests for issue and turn-in of station (installation) property and hand receipt annex items; processes all data to be used as input to the division property book, evaluates and takes action on cards and listings produced as output from the computer, and identifies, reports, and makes recommendations on redistribution of excess property.

c. *Reports Branch.* This branch processes reports of survey, statements of charges, and similar documents, and assists in equipment status reporting.

9-8. Class II, IV, and VII Supply Section

This section develops and supervises unit loads of class II and IV expendable items. It performs manual stock control functions for the class II, IV and VII items stocked and supplied by the operating units of the DISCOM. It establishes and maintains all supply publications and regulations required to support the section activities. Section personnel develop requirements for current and contingency operations, conduct surveys, assist in the development of the supply portion of logistic operations and administrative orders, and provide catalog research and retrieval service.

9-9. Class IX Supply Section

The class IX supply section consists of the document control and editing branch and the supply management branch. The section manages the automated division class IX supply system. It conducts continuous appraisal of the repair parts supply operations; maintains liaison with higher headquarters and supporting agencies; and advises the DMMO, the division maintenance battalions, and units that include IDS elements, of problem areas, trends, and new developments on

the repair parts situation in the division. For details, see TC 38-2 and TC 38-2-3.

a. Document Control and Edit Branch. This branch serves as the receiving point for all repair parts supply requests from the maintenance battalion organic DSUs. Using the Army master data file (AMDF) and ASLs, the branch edits manual entries to verify the accuracy of data entered on supply transaction documents before they are forwarded to the division data center (DDC) for processing. A related responsibility is the assignment of control numbers that must be manually added to such documents. The branch receives all machine-produced outputs (printed listings and/or punch cards) for distribution to the supply management section and to the DSUs. It also provides catalog research and retrieval service, and disseminates catalog changes to commodity specialists in the supply management branch. The branch also serves as the message center for the class IX supply section.

b. Supply Management Branch. This branch develops and maintains division DSU ASLs, and monitors and publishes unit PLLs. It evaluates all machine output pertaining to repair parts supply. It measures system performance through the employment of appropriate management techniques and tools which include stock status reports, the daily transaction register, the daily error and edit transaction listing, and supply management reports.

9-10. Maintenance Section

This section serves as the centralized division maintenance management activity for all division equipment except class VIII, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, rail mission-type equipment and classified maps. Centralized management relieves the maintenance battalion of much effort related to but not directly involved in repair operations. The management effort is primarily in the areas of planning, and reporting, compiling and interpreting data as a basis for management decisions. The maintenance section serves as an integrated division maintenance management activity. It is concerned with all aspects of maintenance, organizational as well as direct support. Through close association with the DISCOM and division staff, other operating elements of the DMMC, and the maintenance battalion(s), this section becomes the focal point for all information relating to the maintenance activities of the division. It acts as a partner of the maintenance battalion (chap 7), not a competitor. It operates under the maintenance reporting and

management (MRM) subsystem of the combat service support system (CS3). The MRM subsystem includes a maintenance control system, materiel readiness reporting (MRR) procedures, and modification work order (MWO) accounting procedures. Data to support the MRM subsystem is provided as input information from using organizations, support maintenance units, and the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. The data is summarized and prepared in the form of reports that are utilized by supported units, the maintenance battalion, the DMMC and the DISCOM commanders and staffs for management purposes. The section performs the following functions:

a. Recommends data requirements and report formats, implements ADP collection procedures; and supervises operations of the maintenance data reporting system.

b. Analyzes data and reports (automated and manual) to identify trends, problem areas, and any other information that generates requirements for action by the maintenance battalion and staff elements.

c. Maintains status information on combat-essential equipment and provides materiel readiness information.

d. Advises and assists in the development of policies and plans for controlling and managing the maintenance effort by collecting and evaluating data and reports and recommending corrective action, as appropriate.

e. Develops maintenance plans for supported projected division combat operations in coordination with the maintenance battalion commander and staff, based on division operation plans and requirements generated by the division G3 and G4, and forwards requests for nondivisional support.

f. Generates disposition instructions for unserviceable items of equipment exceeding the repair capability or capacity of division maintenance support units. Working closely with the DISCOM movement section, develops requirements for transportation to evacuate such materiel from the division area.

g. Monitors division organizational maintenance operations and evaluates procedures and use of equipment and personnel.

h. Assists the maintenance battalion by reporting on the status of all modification work orders (MWOs) for equipment.

i. Maintains coordination and interchanges in-

formation with other DMMC sections on such matters as the replacement of operational readiness float equipment and the status of end item supply.

j. Coordinates with and provides guidance and information to the division data center with respect to informational requirements and report formats, to be satisfied through automated procedures.

k. In support of the Army calibration program:

(1) Identifies division materiel that requires calibration.

(2) Schedules and records the accomplishment of calibration actions by the maintenance battalion.

(3) Coordinates the calibration of maintenance battalion TMDE by the supporting calibration activity.

(4) Records and reports repair actions performed incident to calibration.

9-11. Unit Headquarters Section

This section provides overhead support for the center to include billeting, messing, unit supply, organizational maintenance, and security.

9-12. Communications

The center is dependent upon the signal battalion for internal wire communications (switchboard and telephones) service and for long range radio and radio teletypewriter service. Radios (AN/VRC-12 family only) have been provided (not available in signal battalion) to meet center requirement for continuous operations and for tying into DISCOM command and administrative/logistic networks.

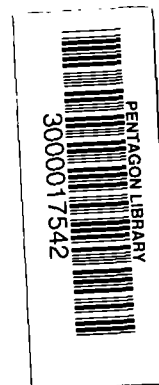
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